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A
NEW SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PHARMACOPŒIAS
OF
LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN,
W. Stead AND
PARIS;
FORMING A COMPLETE
DISPENSATORY AND CONSPECTUS;
INCLUDING THE
NEW FRENCH MEDICINES,
AND
POISONS;
WITH SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT, AND TESTS.

AS WELL AS

HERES, DRUGS, COMPOUNDS, VETERINARY DRUGS, WITH THE PHARMACOPŒIA OF THE VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, VARNISHES, AND SIMILAR ARTICLES KEPT IN THE SHOPS;

WITH THEIR COMPOSITIONS, IMITATIONS, ADULTERATIONS, AND MEDICINAL USES.

BEING A GENERAL BOOK OF FORMULÆ AND RECIPES FOR DAILY REFERENCE IN THE LABORATORY AND AT THE COUNTER.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED.

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NOTICE
OF
THE SECOND EDITION.

IN preparing a new edition of this Work, I have carefully revised and corrected the whole; and have made considerable improvements in the arrangement of the longer articles, with the design of facilitating reference. The new articles, and important additions to the old, amount to more than a thousand, exclusive of an enlarged Table of Medical Contractions, Tables of Chemical Affinities, and Tables of Foreign Weights and Measures. The new articles consist of such as have been introduced into the last edition of the Dublin Pharmacopœia; of all the acids,* alkalies, and other chemical principles of recent discovery; of the medicines introduced by American, French, German, and Italian practitioners; of the insertion of the Pharmacopœia of the Veterinary College; and of the officinal compounds into which every simple enters. In the foreign department, I have been much indebted to “M. Jourdan’s Pharmacopée Universelle,” a work of extraordinary research, and containing the most voluminous collection of formulæ ever published.

The page having been enlarged to make room for these additions, I am happy to say that the work is little increased in size, and not at all in price.

* See the Article ACID.

INTRODUCTION.

THE MEDICAL CRITIC

WILL, I have no doubt, at once pronounce that this is a very heterogeneous production—a farrago of drugs, simples, and nostrums, ranged on the same page with the legitimate *Materia Medica* and preparations authorized by the Royal Colleges. But before he prepares to condemn the book on this ground, I request him to look into the shop of any apothecary, chemist, or druggist of his acquaintance, and see whether the shelves and the drawers there do not present as multifarious and incongruous an aspect as my pages, which are meant to exhibit an account of every article kept in the shops. If the critic, then, find this objection untenable, he will probably fix upon the errors and mistakes into which I have fallen; and nothing will gratify me more than to have these pointed out, that I may take the earliest opportunity of correcting them. In a work of this kind, indeed, accuracy is the greatest excellence, and yet we all know that where so many recipes occur with numerous marks of quantities, &c., it is nearly impossible to avoid all mistakes. Yet I hope that few errors of importance have eluded the care that has been bestowed on the work.

THE SURGEON AND APOTHECARY

Will find this work to be useful in directing him not only to the qualities of drugs, and their doses, but also as to the cautions given respecting incompatible substances with which we too frequently find prescriptions

abounding. Many surgical articles are also introduced which are not to be met with in any of the Pharmacopœias, such as bougies, moxa, &c.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Must at once perceive that this will form the most convenient Counter-book hitherto published. It differs from the Dispensatories, and similar works, in not being confined to the Pharmacopœias, but containing all, or nearly all the articles kept in the shops, including both New and Old Medicines, Herbs, Perfumery, Veterinary Drugs, and Chemical Substances. The alphabetical arrangement also will render it easy to turn immediately to any article which may be required.

I have been anxious to give the best processes for obtaining the New vegetable alkalies and resins, and to explain, both according to the Old and to the New Chemistry, the decompositions which occur during the preparation of the articles ordered by the Colleges. In the former, I have chiefly followed Magendie's "FORMULAIRE;" in the latter, I have been much indebted to the works of Phillips and Brande, and to the verbal information of my friend, Mr. Hume, of Long Acre, whose well known accuracy as a chemist requires no eulogium from me.

In the account of the Adulterations of articles, I have been greatly indebted to Dr. Thomson, Dr. Paris, and Mr. Brande.

THE PHYSICIAN

Is furnished in the present work with a complete enumeration, not only of the College Materia Medica, and Preparations, but with all the *New Medicines* which have

lately come into fashion, and with many of the old ones still retained on the continent. In selecting the latter, I have chiefly adhered to the Paris Codex, but have occasionally taken articles from other Continental Pharmacopœias. I have been as particular with respect to doses, as the nature of the work and the information which I could procure would admit. In mentioning the diseases for which particular medicines are prescribed, I have in a number of cases trusted to my own knowledge, but have oftener relied on the standard authorities of the profession. In the case of the older and obsolescent remedies, my authorities have been less genuine, but I did not think it judicious to omit the articles, as some of them, like the Croton Oil, and Colchicum, may, perhaps, in this age of experiment, again come into repute.

THE STUDENT,

Both of Pharmacy, Chemistry, and Medical Practice, will meet with information in this work which he might not readily find elsewhere, with respect to the compositions and decompositions of medicinal substances, their chemical qualities, solubility, incompatibility, external application, internal exhibition, doses, effects, and (when poisonous) the tests by which they may be detected. Particular attention has also been given to the genuine qualities and appearances of drugs, and the more usual adulterations have been pointed out, with the best methods of detecting them. The old names are also explained, and the different names given to the same article are carefully enumerated. The work is intended, in a word, for daily consultation, and for the *Shop-Counter*, as a guide to those who compound, dispense, or prescribe medicines.

CONTRACTIONS EMPLOYED IN THIS WORK.

I have used but few contractions in the formulæ, and other parts of the book, as they are apt to lead to mistake. The following are the chief:

- L. London Pharmacopœia, 1824.
- E. Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.
- D. Dublin Pharmacopœia.
- P. Paris Codex.
- L. E. D. P. London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Paris.
- O. Old name.
- V. Vulgar name.
- Linn. Linnæus.
- Spec. Grav. Specific Gravity.
- q. s. *Quantum sufficiat*, that is "enough."
- Gr. Grain.
- ℥ Scruple.
- ℥ Drachm.
- ℥ Ounce.
- ℔ Pound.
- ℥ Pint.
- ℥ *Minim*, a measured drop.
- ss. *Semis*, half, as gr. ss. "half a grain."
- j One, as ℥j, "one minim," or drop.

I have not inserted the f. for *fluid* before the ounce and drachm measures; because, although it is a decided improvement, it is not recognized in Scotland, and might tend to puzzle those who have not been educated in the London School, while its insertion in one place, and not in another, would have injured the uniformity of the formulæ.

COMMON CONTRACTIONS IN MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

- A. A A. *Ana*, of each ingredient.
- ABDOM. *Abdomen*, the belly.
- ABS. FEB. *Absente febre*, in the absence of the fever.
- ACET. *Acetas*, acetate.

ACID. Acidum, *acid.*

AD 2 VICES. Ad duas vices, *at twice taking.*

AD DEF. ANIMI. Ad defectionem animi, *to fainting.*

AD GR. ACID. Ad gratam aciditatem, *to an agreeable sourness.*

AD LIB. Ad libitum, *at pleasure.*

AD RECID. PRÆC. Ad recidivum præcavendum, *to prevent a relapse.*

ADD. Adde, or addantur, *add, or let, or may be added; addendus, to be added; addendo, by adding.*

ADMOV. Admove, *apply; admoveantur, let there be applied.*

ADJAC. Adjacens, *adjacent.*

ADST. FEBRE. Astante febre, *when the fever is on.*

AGGRED. FEBRE. Aggrediente febre, *while the fever is coming on.*

ADV. Adversum, *against.*

ALB. Albus, *white.*

ALIQUNT. Aliquantillum, *a very little.*

ALTERN. HOR. Alternis horis, *every other hour.*

ALVO ADST. Alvo adstrictâ, *when the belly is bound.*

AMP. Amplus, *large.*

ANODYN. Anodynus, *anodyne.*

APERT. Apertus, *clear, &c.*

APPLIC. Applica, *apply; applicatur, let there be applied.*

AQ. Aqua, *water.*

AQ. BULL. Aqua bulliens, *boiling water.*

AQ. FERV. Aqua fervens, *hot water.*

AQ. DEST. Aqua destillata, *distilled water.*

AQ. FONT. Aqua fontana, *spring water.*

AR. Aromaticus, *aromatic.*

BALN. TEP. Balneum tepidum, *warm bath.*

BALS. Balsamum, *a balsam.*

BIS IND. Bis indies, *twice a day.*

BB. BEDS. Barbadosis, *Barbadoes.*

BULL. Bulliat, or bulliant, *boil.*

C. C. Cucurbitula cruenta, *a cupping glass.*

C. M. Cras mane, *to-morrow morning.*

C. V. Cras vespere, *to-morrow evening.*

C. N. Cras nocte, *to-morrow night.*

CÆRUL. Cæruleus, *blue.*

CALEFACT. Calefactus, *heated.*

CAP. Cape, capiat, *take.*

CARB. Carbonas, *carbonate.*

CAT. Cataplasma, *cataplasm.*

CATH. Catharticus, *cathartic.*

- CAUL. Caulis, *stalk*.
 CAUST. Causticus, *caustic*.
 COCH. AMP. Cochleare amplum, *a large spoonful*.
 COCH. INF. Cochleare infantis, *a child's spoonful*.
 COCH. MAGN. Cochleare magnum, *a large spoonful*.
 COCH. MED. Cochleare medium. *See* COCH. MOD.
 COCH. MOD. Cochleare modicum, *a dessert spoonful*.
 COCH. PARV. Cochleare parvum, *a tea spoonful*.
 COL. Colatus, *strained*.
 COLET. Coletur, *let it be strained*.
 COLENT. Colentur, *let them be strained*.
 COMP. Compositus, *compound*.
 CONT. REM. Continuantur remedia, *let the medicines be continued*.
 CONF. Confectio, *confection*.
 CONS. Conserva, *conserve*.
 COP. Copiosus, *plenteous*.
 COQ. Coque, *boil*; coquantur, *let them be boiled*.
 CRAST. Crastinus, *to-morrow*.
 CUJ. Cujus, *of which*.
 CUCURB. CRUENT. Cucurbitula cruenta. *See* C. C.
 CUJUSL. Cujuslibet, *of any*.
 CYATH. Cyatho, *in a cup*.
 CYATH. THEÆ. Cyatho theæ, *in a cup of tea*.
 DEBIT. Debitus, *proper*.
 DEB. SPISS. Debita spissitudo, *a proper consistence*.
 DEAUR. PIL. Dearentur pillulæ, *let the pills be gilded*.
 DECOQ. Decoque, *boil*.
 DECUB. Decubitus, *lying down*.
 DE D. IN D. De die in diem, *from day to day*.
 DEGLUT. Deglutietur, *let it be swallowed*.
 DEJ. ALVI. Dejectiones alvi, *stools*.
 DET. Detur, *let it be given*.
 DETERS. Detersus, *cleansed*.
 DETONS. Detonsus, *shaven*.
 DETRAH. Detrahetur, *let it be drawn*.
 DEVOR. Devoratur, *let it be swallowed*.
 DEXT. Dexter, *right*.
 DEXT. LAT. Dextra lateralis, *right side*.
 DIEB. ALT. Diebus alternis, *every other day*.
 DIEB. TERT. Diebus tertius, *every third day*.
 DILUC. Diluculo, *at break of day*.
 DIM. Dimidia, *one half*.

DIR. PROP. Directione propria, *with a proper direction.*

DIUTURN. Diuturnus, *long continued.*

DONEC ALV. BIS DEJ. Donec alvus bis dejiat, *until two stools have been obtained.*

DONEC ALV. SOL. FUER. Donec alvus soluta fuerit, *until a stool has been obtained.*

DULC. Dulcis, *sweet.*

EFFERV. Effervescentia, *effervescence.*

EJUSD. Ejusdem, *of the same.*

ELECT. Electuarium, *electuary.*

EMP. Emplastrum, *a plaster.*

ENEM. Enema, *a glyster; enemata, glysters.*

EVOM. Evomo, *to vomit.*

EXHIB. Exhibetur, *let there be exhibited.*

EX. or EXT. Extractum, *extract.*

EX. SUP. ALUT. Extende super alutam, *spread upon leather.*

EXTRAH. Extrahetur, *let there be extracted.*

F. Fac, *make; f. ft. fiat, let there be made.*

F. CER. Fiat ceratum, *let an ointment be made.*

F. CAT. Fiat cataplasma, *let a cataplasm or poultice be made.*

F. CONF. Fiat confectio, *let a confection be made.*

F. ELECT. Fiat electuarium, *let an electuary be made.*

F. EMULS. Fiat emulsio, *let an emulsion be made.*

F. GARG. Fiat gargarisma, *let a gargle be made.*

F. HAUST. or F. H. Fiat haustus, *let a draught be made.*

F. LOT. Fiat lotio, *let a lotion be made.*

F. LIN. Fiat linimentum, *let a liniment be made.*

F. PIL. Fiat pilula, *let a pill be made; fiant pilulæ, let pills be made.*

F. PULV. Fiat pulvis, *let a powder be made; fiant pulveres, let powders be made.*

F. UNG. Fiat unguentum, *let an ointment be made.*

FEB. DUR. Febre durante, *during the fever.*

F. VENÆS. Fiat venæsectio, *bleed.*

FEM. INTERN. Femoribus internis, *to the inner part of the thighs.*

FIST. ARM. Fistula armata, *the enema apparatus.*

FL. Fluidus, *liquid.*

FONTIC. Fonticulus, *an issue.*

FOT. FOCUS, *a fomentation.*

FRIGID. Frigidus, *cold.*

FT. Fiat, or fiant, *let there be made.*

G. G. G. Gummi guttæ gambiæ, *gamboge.*

GARG. Gargarisma, *gargle.*

GEL. Gelatinâ, *in jelly.*

GEL. QUAV. Gelatinâ quâvis, *in any kind of jelly.*

GR. Granum, *a grain; grana, grains.*

GTT. Gutta, *a drop; guttæ, drops.*

GUTT. QUIBUSD. Guttis quibusdam, *with a few drops.*

HAR. PIL. SUM. IJJ. Harum pilularum sumantur tres, *let three of these pills be taken.*

HAUST. Haustus, *a draught.*

H. D. or HOR. DECUB. Hora decubitus, *at bed-time.*

H. S. or HOR. SOM. Hora somni, *at bed-time; just before going to bed.*

HOR. UN. SPATIO. Horæ unius spatio, *in the space of an hour.*

HEBDOM. Hebdomada, *a week.*

HESTERN. Hesternus, *of yesterday.*

HIRUD. Hirudo, *a leech; hirudines, leeches.*

HOR. INTERM. Horis intermediis, *at intermediate hours.*

IN PULM. In pulmento, *in gruel.*

INF. Infusum, *infusion.*

INJECT. Injectio, *injection.*

INJ. ENEM. Injiciatur enema, *let a glyster be given.*

LB. Libra, *a pint, or pound.*

LAT. DOL. Lateri dolenti, *to the afflicted side.*

LOT. Lotio, *lotion.*

M. Misce, *mix; mensurâ, by measure; manipulus, a handful.*

MAG. Magnus, *large.*

MANE PR. Mane primo, *very early in the morning.*

MEDIOC. Mediocris, *middle-sized.*

MEDIET. Medietas, *half.*

MIN. Minimum, *the 60th part of a drachm measure, called a minim.*

MIST. Mistura, *a mixture.*

MITT. Mitte, *send; mittatur, or mittantur, let there be sent.*

MITT. SANG. Mittatur sanguis, *let blood be taken away.*

MOD. PRÆSC. Modo præscripto, *in the manner directed.*

MOR. SOL. More solito, *in the usual manner.*

NARTHEC. Narthecium, *a gallipot.*

N. Nocte, *at night.*

NE TR. s. NUM. Ne tradas sine nummo, *do not deliver it without being paid: a caution to the shopman.*

N. M. Nux Moschata, *a nutmeg.*

O. Octarius, *a pint.*

O. BID. Omni biduo, *every two days.*

O. BIH. Omni bihorio, *every two hours.*

- O. H. Omni hora, *every hour*.
 O. M. Omni mane, *every morning*.
 O. N. Omni nocte, *every night*.
 O. QUADR. HOR. Cœni quadrante horæ, *every quarter of an hour*.
 O. O. O. Oleum olivæ optimum, *best olive oil*.
 O. ALT. HOR. Omnibus alternis horis, *every other hour*.
 OL. Oleum, *oil*.
 Oz. An ounce.
 P. Pulvis, *powder*; pilula, *pill*; pondere, *by weight*.
 P. Æ. Partes æquales, *equal parts*.
 P. D. Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.
 P. E. Pharmacopœia Edinensis.
 P. L. Pharmacopœia Londinensis.
 P. U. S. Pharmacopœia of the United States.
 PART. ÆQUAL. Partes æquales, *equal parts*.
 PART. AFF. Partem affectam, *the part affected*.
 PART. DOLENT. Partem dolentem, *the part in pain*.
 P. R. N. Pro re nata, *according as circumstances may require*.
 P. RAT. ÆT. Pro ratione ætatis, *according to the age of the patient*.
 PARACENT. ABD. Paracentesis abdominis, *tapping*.
 PART. VIC. Partitis vicibus, *in divided doses*.
 PARV. Parvus, *small*.
 PECT. Pectus, *the breast*.
 PER. OP. EMET. Peracta operatione emetici, *when the operation of the emetic is finished*.
 PER SALT. Per saltum, *by leaps, i. e. from an artery*.
 PIL. Pilulus, *a pill*.
 PLEN. RIV. Pleno rivo, *in a full stream*.
 POST SING. SED. LIQ. Post singulas sedes liquidas, *after every loose stool*.
 PP., PPT., or PREP. Præparata, *prepared*.
 PRO POT. COM. or, PRO POT. ORD. Pro potu commune, *or ordinario, for a common drink*.
 PROX. LUC. Proximâ luce, *the next day*.
 PULV. Pulvis, *powder*; pulveres, *powders*.
 PUG. Pugillus, *a pinch between the finger and thumb*.
 Q. P. Quantum placet, *as much as you please*.
 Q. Q. H. or QUAQ. QUAT. HOR. Quæque quatuor horæ, *every four hours*.
 Q. S. Quantum sufficiat, *as much as is sufficient*.
 QUADRIHOR. Quadrihoris, *every four hours*.
 QUADRUPL. Quadruplicato, *four times as much*.
 QUAMP. Quamprimum, *immediately*.

QUAQ. or QUISQ. Quaque, or quisque, *every one.*

QUART. Quartus, *fourth.*

QUINQ. Quinque, *five.*

QUOR. Quorum, *of which.*

R. Recipe, *take*; but originally it was this sign \mathcal{R} , the old invocation to Jupiter for his blessing upon the formula.

RECIP. Recipietur, *let there be taken.*

RED. IN PULV. Redactus in pulverem, *powdered.*

REDIG. IN PULV. Redigatur in pulverem, *let it be reduced to powder.*

REG. HEP. Regio hepatis, *region of the liver.*

REG. UMB. Regio umbilici, *region of the navel.*

REPET. Repetatur, or Repetantur, *let it or them be repeated.*

S. A. Secundum artem, *according to art.*

S. O. S. or SI OP. SIT. Si opus sit, *if there be occasion.*

SED. Sedes, *a stool.*

SANG. Sanguis, *blood.*

SCAP. Scapula, *the shoulder blade.*

SCROB. CORD. Scrobiculus cordis, *the pit of the stomach.*

SEMIDR. Semidrachma, *half a drachm.*

SEMIH. Semihora, *half an hour.*

SEPT. Septimana, *a week.*

SEQ. Sequens, *following.*

SEQ. LUCE. Sequenti luce, *the following day.*

SESQUIH. Sesquihora, *an hour and a half.*

SESUNC. Sesuncia, *an ounce and a half.*

SETAC. Setaceum, *a seton*; also, *a sieve.*

SI N. VAL. Si non valeat, *if it does not answer.*

SI VIR. PERM. Si vires permittant, *if the strength will bear it.*

SIC. Siccus, *dry.*

SIGNAT. Signatura, *a label.*

SIGN. N. PR. Signetur nomine proprio, *write on it the common name, not the Latin name.*

SING. Singulorum, *of each.*

SINIST. Sinister, *left.*

SOL. Solutio, *solution.*

SOMN. Somnus, *sleep.*

SP. Spiritus, *spirit.*

S. S. S. Stratum super stratum, *layer upon layer.*

STAT. Statim, *immediately.*

ST. Stet, *let it stand.*

SUB-ACET. Sub-acetas, *a sub-acetate.*

SUB-BOR. Sub-boras, *sub-borate.*

- SUB-CARB. Sub-carbonas, *sub-carbonate*.
Sub-MUR. Sub-murias, *sub-muriate*.
SUB-NIT. Sub-nitras, *sub-nitrate*.
SUB-SULPH. Sub-sulphas, *sub-sulphate*.
SUBTEP. Subtepidus, *lukewarm*.
SUC. Succus, *juice*.
SUB FIN. COCT. Sub finem coctionis, *when the boiling is nearly finished*.
SUM. Sumo, *to take*; sumendus, *to be taken*.
SUM. TAL. Sumat talem, *let the patient take one like this*.
S. V. Spiritus vinosus, *common spirits*.
S. V. R. Spiritus vini rectificatus, *spirit of wine*.
S. V. T. Spiritus vini tenuior, *proof spirit*.
TEMP. DEXT. Tempori dextro, *to the right temple*.
TERT. Tertius, *third*.
TINCT. Tinctura, *tincture*.
T. O. Tinctura opii, *tincture of opium*.
T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, *paregoric elixir*.
TROC. Trochiscus, *a troch, or lozenge*.
ULT. PRÆSCR. Ultimo præscriptus, *the last ordered*.
UMB. Umbilicus, *the navel*.
UNG. Unguentum, *ointment*.
USQ. UT LIQ. ANIM. Usque ut liquerit animus, *until fainting is produced*.
UTEND. Utendus, *to be used*.
V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, *dissolved in the yolk of an egg*.
V. S. Venæ sectio, *bleeding*.
VENT. Ventriculus, *the stomach*.
VOM. URG. Vomitione urgente, *when the vomiting is troublesome*.
VIN. Vinum, *wine*.
ZZ. Zingiber, *ginger*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

OF THE

LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA.

As there are two kinds of Weights used in England, by one of which gold and silver, and by the other nearly all other kinds of merchandise are estimated, we use the former, which is named *Troy weight*, and we divide the pound in the following way, viz.

The Pound	℔	} contains	{	twelve ounces.
The Ounce	ʒ			eight drachms.
The Drachm	ʒ			three scruples.
The Scruple	ʒ			twenty grains.

We have added the signs by which it is customary to designate each weight. The measure of liquids is also different—one being employed for beer, and the other for wine; we employ the latter, and use for liquids the divisions of the wine gallon.

The wine gallon is limited by the laws of the realm, which we divide, for medical uses, in the following manner:

The Gallon gal.	} contains	{	eight pints.
The Pint O.			sixteen fluid ounces.
The fluid ounce	.. f ʒ			eight fluid drachms.
The fluid drachm	. f ʒ			sixty minims—m.

We have added the signs by which we designate each measure.

That no error may arise from the indiscriminate employment of the names of weights and measures, which apply indiscriminately to either, we have not inconsiderately devised certain new ones, which short practice will render easy. We even measure the smallest quantities of liquids by a glass measure, marked with equal divisions, for the number of drops is a fallacious and uncertain mode, since almost twice the number of drops of a tincture are required to fill the same measure when compared with those of water.

Great care should be taken that neither copper nor lead forms a part of the materials of mortars, measures, funnels, or any other vessel in

which medicines are either prepared or kept; so that earthenware, glazed with lead, is not proper.

Preparations of an acid, an alkali, an earth, a metal, as well as salts of every kind, ought to be kept in bottles with glass stoppers.

We measure the degrees of heat by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and when we order a boiling heat, a temperature of 212 is meant; a gentle heat signifies a temperature of between 90 and 100.

When *Specific Gravity* is mentioned, we suppose the article to be of the temperature of 55.

A Water Bath signifies when any thing contained in a vessel is exposed either to boiling water or its vapour, that it may be heated.

A Sand Bath is made of sand gradually heated, in which any vessel, with its contents, is placed.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NEW FRENCH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(Computed by Dr. Ure.)

1.—Measures of Length: the Metre being at 32°, and the foot at 62°.

	English Inches.				
Millimetre....	·03937				
Centimetre...	·39371				
Decimetre....	3·93708				
Metre	39·37079	Mil.	Fur.	Yds.	Feet In.
Decametre....	393·70790	=0	0	10	2 9·7
Hecatometre..	3937·07900	=0	0	109	1 1·078
Kilometre	39370·90000	=6	1	156	0 9·17

2.—Measures of Capacity: Cubic Inch contains 252·5 Imperial Grains of Water, at 62°.

	Cubic Inches.			
Millilitre	0·06112			
Centilitre	0·61120			
Decilitre	6·11208	Imperial.		
Litre.....	61·12079	=	0	1·76377
Decalitre	611·20792	=	2	1·4464
Hectolitre ...	6112·07920	=	22	0·2640
Kilolitre	61120·79208	=	220·47	
Myriolitre	611207·92080	=	2204·71	

TABLES OF SIMPLE AFFINITY.

OXYGEN. Carbon Manganese Zinc Iron Tin Antimony Hydrogen Phosphorus Sulphur Arsenic Nitrogen Nickel Cobalt Copper Bismuth Caloric ? Mercury Silver Arsenous acid Nitric oxide Gold Platinum Carbonic oxide Muriatic acid White oxide of manganese White oxide of lead.	Tellurium Platinum Mercury Silver Gold. CARBON. Oxygen Iron Hydrogen. NITROGEN. Oxygen Sulphur ? Phosphorus Hydrogen. HYDROGEN. Chlorine Oxygen Iodine Sulphur Carbon Phosphorus Nitrogen. SULPHUR. Phosphorus ? Potass Soda Iron Copper Tin Lead Silver Bismuth Antimony Mercury Arsenic Molybdenum.	Terrestrial Sulphurous Acetic Mucic Boracic Nitrous Carbonic Prussic Oil Water Sulphur. BARYTES. <i>Acids :</i> Sulphuric Oxalic Succinic Fluoric Phosphoric Mucic Nitric Muriatic Suberic Citric Tartaric Arsenic Lactic Benzoic Acetic Boracic Sulphurous Nitrous Carbonic Prussic Sulphur Phosphorus Water Fixed oil.	LIME. <i>Acids :</i> Oxalic Sulphuric Tartaric Succinic Phosphoric Mucic Nitric Muriatic Suberic Fluoric Arsenic Lactic Citric Malic Benzoic Acetic Boracic Sulphurous Nitrous Carbonic Prussic Sulphur Phosphorus Water Fixed oil.
OXYGEN. [Vauquelin's table of the affinity of the metals for oxygen, according to the difficulty with which their oxides are decomposed by heat.] Titanium Manganese Zinc Iron Tin Uranium Molybdenum Tungsten Cobalt Antimony Nickel Arsenic Chromium Bismuth Lead Copper	POTASS, SODA, & AMMONIA. <i>Acids :</i> Sulphuric Nitric Muriatic Phosphoric Fluoric Oxalic Tartaric Arsenic Succinic Citric Lactic	STRONTIAN. <i>Acids :</i> Sulphuric Phosphoric Oxalic Tartaric Fluoric Nitric Muriatic Succinic Acetic Arsenic Boracic Carbonic Water.	MAGNESIA. <i>Acids :</i> Oxalic Phosphoric Sulphuric Fluoric Arsenic Mucic Succinic Nitric Muriatic Tartaric Citric Malic ? Lactic Benzoic Acetic Boracic Sulphurous Nitrous Carbonic Prussic Sulphur.

ALUMINA.*Acids :*

Sulphuric
Nitric
Muriatic
Oxalic
Arsenic
Fluoric
Tartaric
Succinic
Mucic
Citric
Phosphoric
Lactic
Benzoic
Acetic
Boracic
Sulphurous
Nitrous
Carbonic
Prussic

SALICA.*Acid :*

Fluoric
Potass.

OXIDE OF PLATINUM.**OXIDE OF GOLD.**

[Omitting the oxalic, succinic, and carbonic, and adding sulphuretted hydrogen after ammonia.]

Acids :

Gallic
Muriatic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Arsenic
Fluoric
Tartaric
Phosphoric
Oxalic
Citric
Acetic
Succinic
Prussic
Carbonic
Ammonia.

OXIDE OF SILVER*Acids :*

Gallic
Muriatic

Oxalic
Sulphuric
Mucic
Phosphoric
Sulphurous
Nitric
Arsenic
Fluoric
Tartaric
Citric
Lactic
Succinic
Acetic
Prussic
Carbonic
Ammonia

OXIDE OF MERCURY.*Acids :*

Gallic
Muriatic
Oxalic
Succinic
Arsenic
Phosphoric
Sulphuric
Mucic
Tartaric
Citric
Malic
Sulphurous
Nitric
Fluoric
Acetic
Benzoic
Boracic
Prussic
Carbonic

OXIDE OF LEAD.*Acids :*

Gallic
Sulphuric
Mucic
Oxalic
Arsenic
Tartaric
Phosphoric
Muriatic
Sulphurous
Suberic
Nitric
Fluoric
Citric
Malic
Succinic

Lactic
Acetic
Benzoic
Boracic
Prussic
Carbonic
Fixed oils
Ammonia.

OXIDE OF COPPER.*Acids :*

Gallic
Oxalic
Tartaric
Muriatic
Sulphuric
Mucic
Nitric
Arsenic
Phosphoric
Succinic
Fluoric
Citric
Lactic
Acetic
Boracic
Prussic
Carbonic
Fixed alkalies
Ammonia
Fixed oils.

OXIDE OF ARSENIC.*Acids :*

Gallic
Muriatic
Oxalic
Sulphuric
Nitric
Tartaric
Phosphoric
Fluoric
Succinic
Citric
Acetic
Prussic
Fixed alkalies
Ammonia
Fixed oils
Water.

OXIDE OF IRON.*Acids :*

Gallic
Oxalic

Tartaric
Camphoric
Sulphuric
Mucic
Muriatic
Nitric
Phosphoric
Arsenic
Fluoric
Succinic
Citric
Lactic
Acetic
Boracic
Prussic
Carbonic

OXIDE OF TIN.

[Bergman places the tartaric before the muriatic.]

Acids :

Gallic
Muriatic
Sulphuric
Oxalic
Tartaric
Arsenic
Phosphoric
Nitric
Succinic
Fluoric
Mucic
Citric
Lactic
Acetic
Boracic
Prussic
Ammonia.

OXIDE OF ZINC.*Acids :*

Gallic
Oxalic
Sulphuric
Muriatic
Mucic
Nitric
Tartaric
Phosphoric
Citric
Succinic
Fluoric
Arsenic
Lactic
Acetic
Boracic

Prussic	Lime	Baryta	Potass
Carbonic	Potass	Potass	Soda
Fixed alkalis	Soda	Soda	Ammonia
Ammonia.	Strontia	Strontia	Alumina
	Magnesia	Lime	Metallic oxides
OXIDE OF ANTI-MONY.	Ammonia	Magnesia	Water
<i>Acids:</i>	Glucina	Ammonia	Alcohol.
Gallic	Alumina	Glucina	
Muriatic	Zirconia	Alumina	BENZOIC ACID.
Benzoic	Metallic oxides.	Zirconia	White oxide of arsenic
Oxalic	PHOSPHORIC ACID.	Metallic oxides.	Potass
Sulphuric	CARBONIC.	FLUORIC ACID.	Soda
Nitric	[Magnesia should stand above ammonia, and alumina and silica should be omitted.]	BORACIC.	Ammonia
Tartaric		[Except Silica.]	Baryta
Mucic		ARSENIC.	Lime
Phosphoric		[With the omission of strontia, metallic oxides, glucina, and zirconia.]	Magnesia
Citric		TUNGSTIC.	Alumina.
Succinic	Baryta		CAMPHORIC ACID
Fluoric	Strontia	Lime	Lime
Arsenic	Lime	Baryta	Potass
Lactic	Potass	Strontia	Soda
Acetic	Soda	Magnesia	Baryta
Boracic	Ammonia	Potass	Ammonia
Prussic	Magnesia	Soda	Alumina
Fixed alkalis	Glucina	Ammonia	Magnesia
Ammonia.	Alumina	Glucina	
	Zirconia	Alumina	FIXED OILS.
SULPHURIC ACID.	Metallic oxides	Zirconia	Lime
PRUSSIC.	Silica.	Silica	Baryta
[With the omission of all after ammonia.]	PHOSPHOROUS ACID.	ACETIC ACID.	Potass
Baryta	[Ammonia should stand above magnesia.]	LACTIC, SUBERIC.	Soda
Strontia	Lime	Baryta	Magnesia
Potass	Baryta	Potass	Oxide of mercury
Soda	Strontia	Soda	Other metallic oxides
Lime	Potass	Strontia	Alumina.
Magnesia	Soda	Lime	
Ammonia	Ammonia	Ammonia	ALCOHOL.
Glucina	Glucina	Magnesia	Water
Gadolina	Alumina	Metallic oxides	Ether
Alumina	Zirconia	Glucina	Volatile oil
Zirconia	Metallic oxides.	Alumina	Alkaline sulphurets.
		Zirconia.	
SULPHUROUS ACID.	NITRIC ACID.	OXALIC ACID.	SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN.
SUCCINIC.	MURIATIC.	TARTARIC.	Baryta
[Ammonia should come before magnesia and strontia; glucina and zirconia should be omitted.]	[Silica should be omitted, and instead of it, water and alcohol be inserted.]	CITRIC.	Potass
Baryta		[Zirconia after alumina.]	Soda
		Lime	Lime
		Baryta	Ammonia
		Strontia	Magnesia
		Magnesia	Zirconia.

CASES OF MUTUAL DECOMPOSITION.

1.—FROM SIMPLE AFFINITY.

Sulphate of potass	with	Muriate of baryta.
———— soda	————	Nitrate of potass.
———— ammonia ..	————	Muriate of potass.
———— magnesia ..	————	Carbonate of potass.
Supersulphate of alumina	————	Muriate of lime.
Nitrate of potass	————	———— baryta.
———— ammonia	————	Phosphate of soda.
Muriate of baryta.	————	All the sulphates and nitrates.
———— soda	————	Carbonate of potass.
———— lime	————	Sub-borate of soda.
———— ammonia	————	Carbonate of potass.
Phosphate of soda	————	Muriate of ammonia.
Sub-borate of soda	————	Carbonate of potass.
Nitrate of silver	————	Muriate of soda.
Acetate of lead	————	Citrate of potass.
Sulphate of mercury. . . .	————	Muriate of soda.
Soap of potass	————	———— soda.
———— soda	————	Sulphate of lime.

2.—FROM COMPOUND AFFINITY.

Sulphate of baryta	with	Carbonate of potass.
———— baryta	————	———— soda.
———— potass	————	Muriate of lime.
———— soda	————	Ditto.
Muriate of baryta	————	Phosphate of soda.
Ditto	————	Sub-borate of soda.
Ditto	————	Carbonate of potass.
Ditto	————	———— soda.
Ditto	————	———— ammonia.
Muriate of lime	————	Ditto.
Phosphate of soda.	————	———— lime.
Acetate of lead	————	Sulphate of zinc.
Ditto	————	Nitrate of mercury.

DOSES.

In prescribing a medicine, the following circumstances should always be kept in view:—AGE, SEX, TEMPERAMENT, HABIT, CLIMATE, STATE OF STOMACH, and IDIOSYNCRACY.

AGE.

For an adult, suppose the dose to be ONE or 1 drachm.

Under 1 year, will require only ..	1-12th	5 grains.
2	1-8th	8 grains.
3	1-6th	10 grains.
4	1-4th	15 grains.
7	1-3d	1 scruple.
14	half	half drachm.
20	2-3ds	2 scruples.
Above 21 The full dose	one	1 drachm.
65	The inverse gradation of the above.	

SEX. Women require smaller doses than men, and the state of the uterine system must never be overlooked.

TEMPERAMENT. Stimulants and purgatives more readily affect the sanguine than the phlegmatic, and consequently the former require smaller doses.

HABITS. The knowledge of these is essential; for those in the habitual use of stimulants and narcotics require larger doses to affect them when labouring under disease, whilst those who have habituated themselves to the use of saline purgatives are more easily affected by these remedies.

CLIMATE. Medicines act differently on the same individual in summer and in winter, and in different climates.

STATE OF STOMACH, and IDIOSYNCRACY. The least active remedies operate very violently on some individuals, owing to a peculiarity of stomach, or rather disposition of body, unconnected with temperament. This state can be discovered only by accident or time; but when it is known, it should always be attended to by the practitioner.

In prescribing, the practitioner should always so regulate the intervals between the doses, that the next dose may be taken before the

effect produced by the first is altogether effaced; for by not attending to this circumstance, the cure is always commencing, but never proceeding. It should, however, also be kept in mind, that medicines such as the mercurial salts, arsenic, &c., are apt to accumulate in the system; and danger may thence arise, if the doses too rapidly succeed to each other. The action also of some remedies, elaterium and digitalis, for example, continues long after the remedy is left off; and therefore much caution is requisite in avoiding too powerful an effect, by a repetition of them even in diminished doses. (Dr. A. T. THOMSON.)

NEW SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PHARMACOPŒIAS.

ABIETIS RESINA. L. E. D. P. Resin of the Spruce-fir, *Pinus Abies*.
Frankincense. *Thus*, O. *Resina concreta.* O.

Composed of resin, or fragrant essential oil, and probably containing sylvic or pinic acid. It is solid, dry, brittle, of a pale yellowish-brown colour, frequently intermixed with white streaks, and whitish when broken. It is usually brought into this country from Germany.

See **PIX ABIETINA.**

Medicinally it is stimulant and rubefacient, and is employed externally in form of plaster in chronic catarrh, hooping-cough, rheumatic pains, &c.

Enters into Empl. Arom. D. Empl. Galb. Comp. L. Empl. Opii L. Empl. Thur. D.

ABLUENTS, from *abluo*, to cleanse, medicines supposed to cleanse the blood by washing away impurities.

ABROTANI FOLIA. D. Leaves of Southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum*. A warm, stomachic, tonic bitter, in doses of ℥j to ʒj of the powder; or in infusion, ʒj to two ounces of water, in dyspeptic or worm cases. Used also in fomentations, and said to promote the growth of the hair.

Incompatible with the acetates of lead and the sulphates of iron and zinc.

ABSINTHIN, a bitter resin discovered in wormwood by Kunsmuller, but not yet much investigated.

ABSINTHIUM. L. E. D. P. Common Wormwood, *Artemisia absinthium*, *Abs. vulgare.* O. A warm, tonic bitter in doses of ℥j to ℥ij of the powder; gr. v. to gr. l. of the extract; ʒss to ʒss or more of the tincture; and ʒiv to ʒxij of the infusion, ʒj to ʒxij of water. It is also prepared as a syrup and as a volatile oil.

Incompatible with the acetates of lead and the sulphates of iron and zinc.

Prescribed in dyspepsia, jaundice, amenorrhœa, intermittents, &c. and as an anthelmintic in form of enema.—Going out of use.

The Dublin Ph. has the *A. maritima*; and the Paris Codex the *A. Pontica*, which have nearly the same qualities.

ABSINTHIUM (*Salt of*) a subcarbonate of potass prepared by burning different species of wormwood.

ABSORBENTS, from *absorbeo* to drink up, medicines which neutralize or sheath acrid or acid substances in the stomach and bowels: such as antacids.

ABSTERGENTS, from *abstergo* to cleanse, medicines which cleanse ulcers, &c. The term is obsolescent.

ACACIÆ GUMMI. L. E. *Gummi Arabicum.* D. P. Gum Arabic, procured by incision or spontaneously from the *Acacia vera*, *Mimosa Nilotica*, *Acacia Arabica*, &c. It occurs in small rounded friable masses, which, when pure, are nearly colourless or lemon yellow, semi-transparent, have no smell, and an insipid mucilaginous taste. There are two sorts in the shops, one from Barbary and Morocco in small and nearly colourless tears; another from the East Indies, in larger and darker coloured masses, also less soluble in water than the former.

Adulterated with the gums of the cherry and plum trees, and with gum Senegal. The latter is distinguished from the genuine by being clammy and tenacious, and not brittle. The cherry and plum-tree gum may be detected by its not dissolving in pure cold water, but readily at a boiling heat on adding a little sulphuric or nitric acid. It is also darker coloured.

Soluble in water (forming mucilage), in lime water and alkaline solutions, in vinegar and dilute acids, but is decomposed by strong acids.

Insoluble in ether, oils, alcohol; which last precipitates it from its aqueous solution in white flakes.

Incompatible with alcohol, sulphuric ether and its compound spirit, with strong acids, ammonia, subacetate of lead, tincture of the muriate of iron, and nitrate of mercury.

Medicinally it is demulcent, and is sometimes given alone in catarrh by allowing it to dissolve slowly in the mouth. It is also given in diarrhœa, dysentery, strangury, hæmoptysis, &c.; but is chiefly used in making mucilages useful as a vehicle to some medicines, and serving to correct the acrimony of others.

Enters into Mucil. Acac. L. E. D. P. Emuls. Acac. Arab. E. Emu

Arab. D. Mis Corn. ust. L. D. Mist. Cret. L. D. Mist. Moschi. L. Mist. Guaiac. L. Conf. Amyg. L. Pulv. Cret. Comp. L. Pulv. Tragacanth. Comp. L. Trochisc. Carb. Calc. E. Troch. Glycyrrh. 8. Troch. Glycyrrh. cum Opio E. Troch. Gummosi. E. Syrup. de Gum. Arab. P.

ACANTHUS MOLLIS. P. Smooth-bears-breech. Leaves and herb diuretic in decoction and infusion; and emollient in cataplasm.

ACERIC ACID, discovered by Scheren in the juice of the maple in the state of acerate of lime. Not used.

ACESCENT, what is apt to become acid.

ACETABULUM. O. Sea Navelwort, *Tubularia acetabulum*. Strongly diuretic in doses of ʒij in wine.

ACETAS AMMONIÆ. P. See **AMMONIÆ ACETAS**, and **LIQUOR AMMON. ACET.**

ACETAS CINCHONINÆ. *New.* Acetate of Cinchonine, is a peculiar salt, formed by treating cinchonine with acetic acid. It is but little used, being found of inferior efficacy to the sulphate of quinine.

ACETAS FERRI. D. Acetate of Iron. Digest ʒss of carbonate of iron with ʒiij of distilled vinegar for three days, and filter.

Decomposition. The carbonic acid is disengaged from the iron which unites with the acetic acid.

Medicinally it is astringent, tonic, and emmenagogue, ʒx to ʒxx or more in chlorosis, dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, &c. See **TINCT.**

ACET. FERRI.

ACETAS HYDRARGYRI. E. D. Acetate of Mercury. *Hydrargyrus acetatus.* Mix ʒiij of purified mercury with ʒiv ss of nitric acid, and digest till it be dissolved. Then dissolve ʒiij of acetate of potass in ʒviiij of boiling water, and mix both while the former is hot. Then crystallize. All the vessels used must be glass.—Exposure to light blackens and spoils it.

Decomposition. The nitrate of mercury procured by the first process is decomposed by the acetate of potass, which, giving up its alkali, forms nitrate of potass, and remains in solution, while its acetic acid forms the acetate of mercury.

Incompatible with alkalies and alkaline earths.

Medicinally it is alterative in syphilis in doses of gr. j to gr. iv twice a day, but uncertain. As a lotion in cutaneous disorders gr. j to ʒj of rose water.

ACETAS KALI. D. See **ACETAS POTASSÆ.**

ACETAS MORPHINÆ. P. *New.* Acetate of Morphine or *Morphia*. Dissolve 4 parts of morphine in 8 parts of distilled water, or in alcohol;

then add acetic acid sp. gr. 1.075 to saturation. Evaporate slowly to dryness, and reduce to powder.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ or gr. ss in form of pill or syrup as a sedative and mild narcotic.

ACETIS PLUMBI. E. D. P. See SUPERACETAS PLUMBI. L.

ACETAS POTASSÆ. L. E. P. Acetate of Potass. *Acetas kali*. D. Mix ℥j ss of subcarbonate of potass in cong. j of acetic acid, evaporate to one half, and add the acid to saturation. Evaporate again and strain; then evaporate to dryness.

Decomposition. The carbonic acid is disengaged, and the acetic acid unites with the potass.

Medicinally it is gently laxative and diuretic in doses of ℥j to ℥iij in fevers, hepatitis, and jaundice.

ACETAS QUININÆ. *New.* Acetate of Quinine is a peculiar salt formed by treating quinine with acetic acid. As it appears to be inferior in power to the sulphate, it is but little used.

ACETAS SOLANINÆ. *New.* Acetate of Solanine. Prepared in the same way as the *Acetas morphinæ*. A small portion of acid saturates it.

Medicinally it is a powerful emetic in the dose of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

ACETATE of Cinchonine, Iron, Lead, Mercury, Morphine, Potass, Quinine, Solanine, &c. See the articles immediately preceding.

ACETOMETER, an instrument for measuring the strength of vinegar.

ACETOSÆ FOLIA. L. E. Leaves of Common Sorrel, *Rumex acetosa*. Contain super-oxalate of potass, which is their active principle. Cooling, diuretic in doses of ℥j to ℥ij of the juice given in whey.

ACETOSELLA FOLIA. L. Leaves of Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*. *Lujula folium*. O. Contain super-oxalate of potass. Cooling, antiseptic in doses of ℥j to ℥ij of the juice in whey, or a handful of the leaves to Oij of water or of milk boiled for common drink in fevers, &c.

ACETUM. L. Vinegar. *Acidum acetosum*. E. *Acetum vini*. D. Contains water, acetic acid, tartaric acid, alcohol, sugar, tartrate of potass, and residuum. See CAMP VIN.

Adulterated with sulphuric acid, grains of paradise, &c.

Medicinally it is antiseptic, cooling, diaphoretic in doses of ℥j to ℥ss. to Oj of water in scorbutus and typhus, or as an antidote to opium and other narcotics after evacuation of the stomach. Refrigerant and laxative in form of enema ℥iv to ℥vj in an equal or double portion of water in fevers, distressing hiccup, &c.

Enters into Acidum Acet. camphoratum. E. D. Acid. Acet. (dilutum) L. E. D. Acid. acetos. forte, E. D. Cataplasma Sinapis. L. D.

Ceratum Saponis; L. D. Syrup. aceti. E. Linimentum Æruginis, L. Syr. Colchici Autumnalis, E.

ACETUM ARMORACÆ. See VINEGAR OF HORSE-RADISH.

ACETUM AROMATICUM. O. See ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM. E

ACETUM COLCHICI. L. Colchicum Vinegar. Digest 3j of fresh bulbs of Colchicum sliced in Oj of acetic acid, and in a covered glass vessel, for 24 hours; express the liquor, pour it off clear, and add 3j of proof spirit. Contains VERATRINE, which see.

Medicinally it is sedative, diuretic, purgative, and diaphoretic. Dose ʒss to ʒjss in gout, rheumatism, dropsy, and thoracic inflammations.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM. D. See ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM. L.

ACETUM SCILLÆ. L. E. D. Vinegar of Squills. *Acetum Scilliticum.*

P. Macerate lbj of the fresh dried root of the squill in fʒvj of vinegar in a close glass vessel, with a gentle heat, for 24 hours, express the liquor, pour it off clear, and add fʒss of proof spirit.

Medicinally it is stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant in doses of ʒss to ʒij twice or thrice a day in mint water in asthma, catarrh, and dropsy.

Enters into Syr. Scillæ. E. Oxy-mel Scill. L.

ACETUM VINI. D. See ACETUM.

ACHILLEA NOBILIS. Pharm. Petropolitana. Yarrow noble. The flowers are aromatic, astringent, and tonic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij twice or thrice a day.

ACHILLEA PTARMICA. Linn. Sneezewort. Leaves and root errhine.

ACID. See the article ACIDUM, and in the order of the alphabet, the several articles Amniotic, Amylic, Antimonic, Antimonious, Arsenic, Arsenious, Auric, Boletic, Boric, Bromic, Butyric, Capric, Caproic, Camphoric, Carbazotic, Carbonic, Carthamic, Caseic, Cevadic, Chloric, Chloriodic, Chloro-cyanic, Chloro-carbonic, Chloro-chronic, Columbic, Cyanic, Elaiodic, Ellagic, Erythric, Ferro-cyanic, Ferruretted-chyazic, Fluo-boric, Fluo-chromic, Fluoric, Fluo-silicic, Formic, Fulminic, Galactic, Gallic, Gastric, Hircic, Hydriodic, Hydrobromic, Hydrochloric, Hydro-fluoric, Hydro-selenic, Hydro-sulphuric, Hydrothionic, Hydro-zanthic, Hypo-nitrous, Hypo-phosphorous, Hypo-sulphuric, Hypo-sulphurous, Igasuric, Iodic, Iodous, Jatrophic, Kinic, Krameric, Laccic, Lactic, Lampic, Lithic, Malic, Manganesic, Manganeseous, Margaric, Marine, Meconic, Mellitic, Menispermic, Molybdic, Molybdous, Moroxylic, Mucic, Oleic, Pectic, Perchloric, Phocenic, Phosphatic, Phosphoric, Phosphorous, Pinic, Polygalic, Prussic, Purpuric, Pyro-citric, Pyro-ligneous, Pyro-malic, Pyromucic, Pyro-tartaric, Pyro-uric, Rheumic, Rosacic, Saccholactic, Sebacic, Selenic, Selenious, Silicic, Silico-fluoric, Sorbic, Stearic, Stearo-ricinic, Suluric, Sulpho-naphthalic, Sulphurous, Sulphur-

etted-chyazic, Sulpho-cyanic, Sulpho-sinapic, Sulpho-vinic, Sylvic, Titanic, Tungstic, Uric, and Zumic.

ACIDIFIABLE, capable of forming an acid with oxygen.

ACIDUM. Acid. In the following 24 articles, I have arranged under their Latin names the acids in the Pharmacopœias; the other acids, (see ACID) will be found in their respective places in the alphabet.

ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM. E. Aromatic vinegar; Vinegar of the Four Thieves. *Acetum aromaticum alliatum*. P. Digest in lbij of acetic acid; ʒj of the dried tops of rosemary; ʒj of the dried leaves of sage; ʒss of the dried flowers of lavender; ʒss of bruised cloves, for seven days; express the liquor, and filter through paper. See HENRY. The Paris Ph. directs garlic, rue, wormwood, mint, camphor, &c. to be added.

Medicinally it is antiseptic and prophylactic of contagion in fever; stimulant in syncope.

ACIDUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM. E. D. Camphorated Vinegar. Triturate ʒss of camphor with a little rectified spirit, and dissolve it in ʒvj of acetic acid.

Medicinally it is stimulant, analeptic, and grateful in sick rooms.

ACIDUM ACETICUM CONCENTRATUM. Ph. Stockholm. *Acetum radicum Westendorffii*. Take acetate of copper deprived of all moisture by exposure to heat; distil by a gentle heat; and if the acid thus obtained have a green tinge, add one thirtieth part of prepared wood charcoal, and re-distil. This preparation is similar to, but more expensive than, our distilled vinegar.

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM. L. Common Distilled Vinegar. *Acidum acetosum*. E. *Acetum distillatum*. D. *A. a. debilior*. P. Prepared by distilling common vinegar; but as a portion of the acid is lost by the process, it is weaker. Properties and use the same as vinegar.

Enters into Potass. Acet. L. E. D. Acet. Ferri, D. Liq. Ammon. Acet. L. E. D. Liq. Plumb. Subacet. L. D. Acet. Colchici, L. Emplast Ammoniaci. L. Oxymel. L. D. Oyxm. Colchici. D. Plumbi Superacet. L. E. D. Acetum Scill. L. E. D.

ACIDUM ACETICUM FORTIUS E LIGNO DISTILLATUM. L. Pyroligneous Acid. In the manufacture of charcoal from wood in iron retorts, an acid is produced which by twice redistilling, saturating with quicklime, evaporating to dryness, and then decomposing the acetate of lime by sulphuric acid, and again distilling, a pure, perfectly colourless acid, free from empyreuma, is procured. It can be had from the manufacturers of any degree of strength, but that directed by the London College is to be of sp. gr. 1.046, or six times as strong as diluted acetic acid, or distilled vinegar.

Medicinally it is said to be useful as a lotion in cutaneous affections requiring stimulants, such as tinea, lepra; and in ulcers and sinuses from carious bones, &c.

It is strongly antiseptic, and is an excellent preservative from putrefaction, in curing hams, tongues, &c.

ACIDUM ARSENICUM. Arsenic Acid. Procured by distilling the white oxide of arsenic with nitrous acid. Its properties are much the same as the oxide. See **ARSENICI OXYDUM**.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. L. E. D. Benzoic Acid, or Flowers of Benjamin. Procured by subliming a pound of benzoin in a glass vessel in a sand-bath beginning with a heat of 300° and increasing it. The portion sublimed is then to be removed into blotting-paper, pressed, and re-sublimed with a heat not exceeding 400° .

Decomposition. The acid is disengaged by the heat, and passes over, leaving the gum as a residuum. It requires care to prevent empyreuma arising during the process.

Medicinally it is fragrant, hot, but agreeable to the taste. Stimulant in doses of gr. x to ʒss, but seldom used.

Enters into Tinct. Opii Ammon. E. Tinct. Camph. comp. L. D.

ACIDUM BORACICUM. P. Boracic Acid. Sedative and antiseptic. Little used.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. L. E. D. P. Citric Acid, White Acid of Lemons, or Concrete Lemon Juice. Procured by adding any quantity of lemon or lime juice to finely-powdered chalk till effervescence ceases, when an insoluble citrate of lime will be formed, which is well washed with water, and then decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid to form sulphate of lime, which is separated by a filter, and the citric acid crystallized by evaporation. An ounce of this dissolved in a pint of water is about equal in strength to lemon juice; soluble in cold, but more readily in hot water; also in alcohol.

Incompatible with the sulphuric and nitric acids, with the acetates of lead and mercury, and the nitrate of mercury.

Medicinally it is antiseptic, antiscorbutic, refreshing, slightly diuretic, and an antidote to narcotic poisons, such as belladonna. Dose from ℥x to ʒss in ʒiv of water.

The tartaric acid is often sold instead of the citric, as it closely resembles it, and is much lower in price.

ACIDUM FORMICARUM. See **FORMIC ACID**.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. *New.* See **ACIDUM MURIATICUM**.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM. P. Hydrocyanic, or Prussic Acid. One part of the strong acid with eight parts and a half by weight or six parts by volume of water is the medicinal acid. Dr. Ure says, the

specific gravity should be 0.996, or 0.997. It is liquid, colourless, transparent, and has a powerful deleterious odour, like that of bitter almonds, with a taste at first cooling, but afterwards acrid and irritating.

Medicinally it is tonic. Dose from two drops to eight drops of the diluted acid in dyspepsia, phthisis, &c. It is also antispasmodic. As a lotion it is said to be good in impetigo and acne rosacea.

Poisonous, when pure, in very small doses; a single drop put on the tongue of a dog making him fall as if shot: the common acid is poisonous in large doses, producing stupor, nausea, dilated pupils, syncope, and death, almost instantaneously. Even the vapour has proved fatal during its preparation.

Antidotes. When it is possible, hot brandy and water, turpentine, or camphor mixture should be given without delay, along with aromatic spirit of ammonia, or any other powerful stimulant.

Tests. The peculiar nutty smell of the acid. Sulphate of iron gives a precipitate of a dark brown colour, which, on adding a little sulphuric acid becomes first green and then fine blue. The poison will frequently be found in the blood as well as in the stomach.—(SCHEELE.)

ACIDUM MURIATICUM. L. E. D. Muriatic or Hydrochloric Acid, *Spirit of Salt*. Procured from common salt by distilling it with sulphuric acid and water over a water bath. It is composed of chlorine or oxymuriatic acid gas and hydrogen, according to Sir H. Davy. It is, when pure, usually transparent, but may have a yellow tinge without being very impure.

Adulterated sometimes with sulphuric acid, which may be detected by muriate of barytes, producing a white precipitate of sulphate of barytes.

Medicinally it is an excellent tonic in dyspepsia, fevers, worms, cutaneous eruptions, in doses of from $\mathfrak{m}\times$ to $\mathfrak{m}\times\mathfrak{x}$ in barley water, or infusion of quassia. It is also used in gargles, and injections in cynanche and syphilis.

Enters into Sol. Muriat. Calcis. E. D. Tinct. Ferri Muriat. L. E. D. Hydrc-Sulph. Ammonia, E. Murias Baryt. E.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM DILUTUM. D. Sp. gr. 1.000.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. L. E. D. P. Nitric Acid, or *Aqua fortis*. *Acidum nitrosum*. O. Procured by treating nitrate of potass with sulphuric acid, and distilling.

Incompatible with the essential oils, and particularly with spirit of lavender.

Medicinally it is tonic, diuretic, antisiphilitic, and antiseptic. The dose is from $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ diluted with water, and sucked through a

quill or a glass tube in order to preserve the teeth, in chronic hepatitis, cachexia, dyspepsia, typhus, lues, &c. As a lotion ʒv to ℥ij of water in old, fetid, or spongoid ulcers. In fumigation, to destroy contagion, place ʒiv with ʒij of sulphuric acid in a saucer and set it on a pipkin filled with hot sand, when the acid will come over in vapour.

Poisonous in large doses, producing burning sensations in the throat and stomach, excessive vomiting, obstinate constipation, and great torture on going to stool.

Antidotes. The best are large doses of calcined magnesia, or soap mixed with water or barley-water. Blood-letting and purgatives are indispensable when there are symptoms of inflammation.

Tests. This poison stains the skin yellow as well as the coats of the stomach, which may be discovered on dissection. When boiled with copper filings it will exhale orange-coloured fumes, and ammonia will in that case turn the liquor in the vessel blue.

Enters into Argent. Nitras. L. Ung. Hydrarg. Nit. L. Acid. Nitric. Dilut. L. Liq. Ferr. Alkalini. L. Spir. Æther. Nitric. L. Hydrarg. Nitrico-oxyd. L.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. L. Diluted Nitric Acid. This is prepared by adding ʒj of nitric acid to ʒix of water. The dose is ℥x to ℥xxx in ʒiij of water, sweetened with sugar in the same cases as the last, like which also it is poisonous.

ACIDUM NITROSUM. See next article.

Enters into Spir. Æther. Nitros. E. D. Ung. Acidi Nitros. E. D. Argent. Nitrat. D. Acid. Nitros. Dilut. E. D. Ung. Nitrat. Hydrarg. E. D.

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM. Nitrous Acid. This is of a brown-red colour, while nitric acid is colourless. Its properties and dose are the same as the nitric acid, like which also it is poisonous.

Enters into Submurias Hydrarg. Præcipitatus. E. D. Acet. Hydrarg. E. D. Submur. Hydrarg. Ammoniat. D. $\frac{1}{2}$ Nit. Argent. E. Oxyd. Hydrarg. Ciner. E. D. Ox. Hyd. Rub. E. D.

ACIDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM. Nitro-muriatic Acid. *Aqua regia.* O. Procured by mixing ʒxvj of nitric acid with ʒiv of chlorate [muriate] of soda, or ℥ij of hydrochloric [muriatic] acid with ℥ij of nitric acid. Dissolves gold.

Decomposition. Both the acids are partially decomposed, and a portion of the hydrogen of the hydrochloric acid, uniting with a portion of the oxygen of the nitric acid, forms water, and white nitrous acid and chlorine are the results.

Medicinally it is used as a bath in hepatic and syphilitic complaints,

ʒiv each of nitric and muriatic acid to fʒss of water. According to Dr. Paris this can only act on the bowels.

ACIDUM OXALICUM. Oxalic Acid, or Acid of Sugar. Procured by dissolving one part of refined sugar in four parts of nitric acid, and slowly distilling about one part of the whole. The crystals are then obtained by evaporating the liquor that remains in the retort. The crystals closely resemble Epsom salts, but will change ink to a light brown, while it remains unchanged by the salts.

Medicinally it is refreshing and slightly diuretic in doses of ℥x to ℥xx diluted with water, in which form I have myself often used it as common drink. Used also to clean boot-tops, when it is sometimes called salt of sorrel, and to adulterate punch acids.

Poisonous in doses above half an ounce, producing nausea, burning pain in the stomach, smarting in the throat, retching, vertigo, convulsions, and death.

Antidotes. The best are magnesia or chalk and water, which will form insoluble oxalates of magnesia or lime, that must be evacuated by emetics.

Tests. Lime water throws down a precipitate of oxalate of lime; and the acid may be easily crystallized, which will at once distinguish it.

ACIDUM OXYMURIATICUM. See CHLORINE. P.

ACIDUM PRUSSICUM. See ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.

ACIDUM SUCCINICUM. D.—A. SUCCINI. E. P. Succinic Acid. *Sal succini.* O. Procured from amber by distillation.

Incompatible with oils and with mucilage.

Medicinally it is antispasmodic, sudorific, and diuretic, in doses of gr. v. to ʒj. in hysteria, hypochondriasis, and paralysis. Rarely used.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. L. E. D. P. Sulphuric Acid. *Vitriolic acid* or *oil of vitriol*, *Acidum vitriolicum.* O. Procured by mixing one part of nitrate of potass with nine parts of sulphur, burning them in leaden chambers with water at the bottom, to take up the acid when formed, and then evaporating and distilling. When exposed to the air it absorbs water so rapidly as to double its weight in a month. It freezes sooner than water, and is apt in consequence to burst the carboys in winter.

Adulteration. The ordinary acid is usually adulterated with sulphate of lead and potass. The sp. grav. of good acid should be about 1·84 or 1·85.

Medicinally it is extremely stimulant, rubefacient, and escharotic. In the proportion of ʒj to ʒj of hogs-lard, it is used externally in sprains, rheumatism, itch, &c., but is apt to burn the linen.

Poisonous, producing acute burning pain in the throat and stomach, nausea, fætor of the breath, vomiting of blood, croupy cough, hor-

ripilation, hiccup, convulsions, and death. Upon dissection, the mouth, gullet, and stomach are found ulcerated and corroded, and distended with foetid gas.

Treatment. Calcined magnesia, mixed with milk, soap, soda, potass, or chalk, ought to be drank copiously, and inflammation prevented by bleeding.

Tests. The great specific gravity of acid may sometimes detect it; but the most certain test is barytes, with which a sulphate is formed insoluble in water or nitric acid.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM. E. Aromatic Sulphuric Acid, or *Aromatic elixir of vitriol*. Prepared by gradually dropping 3vj of sulphuric acid into ℥ij of rectified spirit. Digest in a close vessel, with a gentle heat for three days, and then add bruised cinnamon bark ʒjss, bruised ginger ʒj. Digest in a close vessel for six days, and filter through paper.

Medicinally it is an excellent stomachic, tonic, and stimulant, in nervous and dyspeptic cases, combined with bark, quassia, or alone in doses of ℥x to ℥xxx diluted with water.

Enters into Acid. Sulphur. Aromatic, E. Ferri Sulph. L. E. D. Hydrarg. Oxymurias. L. E. D. Acid. Sulphuric. Dilut. L. E. D. Sulph. Potass. E. Zinc. Sulph. L. Subsulph. Hydrarg. Flavus. E. D.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM. L. E. D. Diluted Sulphuric Acid, or *Elixir of vitriol*. Prepared by adding gradually one part of sulphuric acid to fourteen parts of distilled water.

Medicinally it is astringent, tonic, and refreshing, in doses of ℥x to ℥xxx in infusion of roses, sucked through a quill twice or thrice a day, for colliquative sweats, hæmoptysis, epistaxis, menorrhagia, and in diabetes, dyspepsia, hectic, and cutaneous eruptions. As a collyrium in atonic ophthalmia, and as an injection in chronic gonorrhœa. In sore throats as a gargle, one or two parts to eight of water.

Enters into Infus. Rosæ. L. E. D. Acid. Benzoic. E.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM. L. P. Tartaric Acid. *Crystals of tartar*. Procured by boiling two pounds of supertartrate of potass in two gallons of water, adding one pound of prepared chalk, and to the sediment, after washing it tasteless, a pound of sulphuric acid diluted with a gallon of boiling distilled water. Set it aside for 24 hours, then filter and evaporate.

Decomposition. The lime of the chalk takes up the tartaric acid of the supertartrate forming tartrate of lime, while carbonic acid gas is set free, and escapes, and tartrate of potass remains in solution. On washing the tartrate of lime, and adding sulphuric acid, the lime is precipitated in form of sulphate, and the tartaric acid is set free.

Adulterated with sulphuric acid, which may be detected by dissolving it in distilled water and precipitating by muriate of barytes.

Medicinally it is antiseptic, diuretic, and refreshing, in doses of gr. v to gr. x, or ʒj or ʒij to ℥j of fluid in fever, scurvy, hæmorrhage.

Poisonous, producing in large doses, nausea, burning pain in the stomach, smarting in the throat, retching, vertigo, convulsions, and death.

Antidotes. Chalk and water, lime-water, or other alkaline mixtures, may be given to neutralize the acid; and mucilaginous preparations, bleeding, &c. to relieve inflammatory symptoms.

Tests. With any of the salts of potass it produces a white precipitate (bitartrate of potass); and also a similar white precipitate with lime-water—the latter soluble in excess of acid.

ACONITI FOLIA. D. E. D. P. Leaves of Wolfsbane, or Monkshood.

Aconitum napellus, *A. cammarum*, and *A. anthora*, for all these sorts are used. They are bitter, acrid, narcotic, anodyne, sudorific, diuretic, and deobstruant. Dose from gr. j to gr. x twice a day, in scrofula, cancer, schirrus, gout, chronic rheumatism, syphilitic nodes, amaurosis, and paralysis. The extract or the tincture is more uniform in strength than the leaves.

Poisonous, producing sense of acrid heat and numbness in the throat and lips, nausea, violent vomiting and purging, vertigo, delirium, and death.

Antidotes. The best are emetics and acidulous diluents, and cordials.

No test.—BECK, *Med. Jurispr.*

Enters into Extract. Aconiti, L. E.

ACONITINE. *New.* An alkali discovered by M. Brandes, containing the narcotic principle of the aconite.

Poisonous, see the preceding article.

ACORUS CALAMUS. P. Sweet-scented Flag. *Calamus aromaticus.*

The root aromatic, stimulant, and stomachic. Dose from ʒj to ʒj in dyspepsia.

ACTÆA SPICATA. P. Herb Christopher, or Bane Berries. The root used for making issue-peas in veterinary medicine. It is a vulnerary astringent.

ADAPTER. The apparatus fixed between the head and receiver of a retort.

ADEPS ANGUILLÆ. A. ANSERIS; A. GALLINÆ; A. HOMINIS. See EEL-OIL; GOOSE-GREASE; HUMAN-FAT; and POMMADE.

ADEPS PREPARATA. L. E. D. Prepared Hogs-lard. *Adeps suillus, axunge.* Composed of 62 parts elain and 38 stearin. Melts at 97°. Insoluble in water and alcohol; but unites with alkalis, and forms soap.

Medicinally it is used in making ointments with lard; but extracts, tinctures, and infusions, will not incorporate perfectly.

Enters into Cerat. Sabinæ. L. Emplast. Canthar. L. Unguenta Var. ADHESIVE PLASTER. Melt together ℥j of litharge plaster, or diachylon, ʒjv of yellow resin, ʒss of common turpentine, and spread it while liquid on stripes of linen or calico. A number of formulæ are given with varying proportions of litharge, resin, and turpentine: of the latter a smaller proportion is better for warm climates and in hot weather.

Baynton's adhesive plaster is made with ℥j litharge plaster and ʒvi of yellow resin; as it is sold spread, apothecaries seldom make it themselves.

Medicinally both are much used in strapping old ulcers and recent wounds.

ADIANTUM CAPILLUS VENERIS. Maiden Hair. Various species of wall and rock ferns under this name are used by herbalists as pectorals and astringents in phthisis, &c.

ADIPOCIRE, a peculiar animal substance, produced by exposing animal muscle to the action of water or keeping it in moist earth. It seems to be a sort of soap composed of ammonia and margaric acid.—(CHEVREUL.)

ÆGOPODIUM PODAGRARIA. Goutwort, Ashweed, or Herb Gerard. Is said to be beneficial in gout.

ÆGYPTIACUM. Take ʒxviij of verdigrise (Subacetate of copper), ʒvi of alum in powder, ʒxij of vinegar, ʒx of treacle. Boil gently together and add ʒijss of sulphuric acid. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

ÆRIFORM, another epithet for Gaseous.

ÆRUGO. L. E. D. Crude Verdigrise, or Subacetate of Copper. Prepared by moistening plates of copper with sour wine, or with vinegar, tartar, and common salt. *English verdigrise*, as it is called, consists of sulphate of copper and acetate of lead.

Medicinally it is tonic and emetic, but rarely used. Externally escharotic, but chiefly useful as a lotion in bad cases of tetter.

Poisonous, producing a dry feeling of strangulation, cholic, bloody stools, cramps, retching, great thirst, constant spitting of coppery matter, &c. *Antidote*, the best is large doses of sugar and water, or syrup.

Test. Prussiate of potass gives a brown precipitate.

Enters into Unguent. Subacet. Cupri. E. Ærugo Prep. D.

ÆRUGO PREPARATA. D. P. Prepared, or Purified Verdigrise. Tonic in doses from gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. ss; emetic from gr. j to gr. ij. It has been given as an emetic in mania, &c., but is too violent to be safe. As a wash in scorbutic ulcers and chancres, it is useful.

ÆSCULI HIPPOCASTANI CORTEX. D. Bark of the Horse Chesnut.

A febrifuge tonic and astringent bitter, in doses of ʒss to ʒj of the powder, or ʒjss to ʒij of the strained decoction in intermittent; but inferior to bark: externally as a lotion in gangrene.

ÆSCULINE. New. An alkali recently discovered by M. Curzoneri in the bark of the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, and supposed to be febrifuge.

ÆTHER ACETICUS. P. Acetic Ether. Procured by distilling 3000 pts. of alcohol with 2000 pts. of vinegar and 625 pts. of sulphuric acid; treating the first 4000 pts. that comes over with a small portion of subcarbonate of potass, and re-distilling 3000 pts.

Medicinally it is stimulant, antispasmodic, and sedative, in doses of ʒxv to ʒss in cholic, dyspepsia, drunkenness.

ÆTHER HYDROCHLORICUS, or Æ. MURIATICUS. P. Hydrochloric, or Muriatic Ether. Procured by distilling in Wolfe's apparatus equal parts of alcohol and muriatic acid at 25° Cent. Seldom used.

ÆTHER NITRICUS. P. Æ. NITROSUS. D. Nitric, or Nitrous Ether. Procured by distilling equal parts of alcohol and nitrous acid. Sp. gr. 900. Very volatile. Seldom used.

ÆTHER NITRICUS ALCOALISATUS. P. See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI.**

ÆTHER PHOSPHORATUS. P. Phosphorated Ether. Procured by putting ʒijss of phosphorus cut into small pieces in a bottle containing ʒbj of sulphuric acid, setting it aside for a month, well stopped, and occasionally shaking it.

Medicinally it is stimulant, and tonic in doses of ʒv to ʒxxxvj in phthisis, atony, marasmus, &c.

ÆTHER RECTIFICATUS. L. Æ. SULPHURICUS. E. Rectified Sulphuric Ether. Procured by dissolving ʒss of fused potass in ʒij of distilled water, adding ʒxiv of sulphuric ether, shaking it till they are mixed, and distilling over ʒxij at a heat of 120° Fahr. Add to this ʒix of distilled water, and, leaving it to subside, pour off the floating rectified ether. It is very inflammable, and accidents may happen in pouring it out by candle-light.

Decomposition. The fused potass attracts the acid, and tends to prevent the water from becoming too volatile.

Adulterated sometimes with alcohol and sulphuric acid, but these may be discovered by the spec. grav. pure ether being .732.

Medicinally it is hot, pungent, fragrant, volatile, and an excellent diffusible stimulant and antispasmodic, in doses of ʒxx to ʒjss in water, in spasms, convulsions, epilepsy, hysteria, hypochondria, cephalgia, and nervous pains. Externally it is refrigerant, stimulant,

and, when prevented from evaporating, rubefacient in head-ache, tooth-ache, and rheumatism. When rectified with manganese, it may be dropped into the ear, in ear-ache and deafness.

Enters into Spir. Æther. Sulphuric. L.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS. L. D. P. Sulphuric or Vitriolic Ether.

Æther vitriolicus. O. Procured by putting into a glass retort lbjss of rectified spirit, and pouring over it gradually the same quantity of sulphuric acid, keeping the heat under 120° Fahr. and then distilling over a sand heat of 200°.

Decomposition. This has still to be discovered, though some maintain, and others deny, that the acid is decomposed in the process. It has similar properties to the preceding.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS CUM ALCOHOLE AROMATICUS. E. Aromatic Sulphuric Ether with Alcohol. Prepared by digesting for seven days 3j each of cinnamon bark, and of cardamom seeds bruised, 3ij of long pepper ground, lbjss of sulphuric ether with alcohol, and filtering through paper.

Medicinally it is a warm aromatic stimulant and stomachic in dyspepsia, flatulence, and debility, in doses of ʒss to 3ij in bitter infusions.

ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS. O. See **ÆTHER SULPHURICUS.**

ÆTHIOPS MARTIALIS. O. See **OXYDUM FERRI NIGRUM.** P.

ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS. O. See **SULPHURETUM HYDRARGYRI NIGRUM.**

Ethiops mineral is used in farriery.

ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS REDUCTUS. O. Antimonial Æthiops Reduced. Prepared by grinding in a mortar lbss of antimony and æthiops mineral. Given in the skin diseases of horses and cattle, in the dose of 3j or more, twice a day.

ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM. H. Fools' Parsley, or Lesser Hemlock. Common in corn-fields and by road-sides, and may be distinguished from parsley by its nauseous smell when bruised.

Poisonous, producing heat in the throat, thirst, vomiting, diarrhoea, vertigo, numbness, delirium, and death. The best antidotes are emetics of sulphate of zinc, and copious draughts of vinegar and water.

ÆTHUSA MEUM. H. Spignel, or Bawd Money. Grows on dry elevated pastures. The roots and seeds acrid, aromatic, and carminative. Used in ague and as an emenagogue.

AFFINITY, a tendency to unite in chemical substances.

AGARIC. See **BOLETUS.**

AGENT in chemistry, a substance productive of chemical action.

AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA. D. P. Agrimony, a native herb, common by hedges and borders of corn-fields, flowering in June and July, when it should be gathered.

Incompatible with sulphate of iron and potass.

Medicinally it is sub-aromatic, slightly astringent, and bitterish, in doses of ℥j to ʒj or more, of the powder, twice or thrice a day; or in tea, ad libitum, in cutaneous eruptions, dyspepsia, and phthisis: but little used except by old women, with whom it is an herb of reputed virtue.

AGUE DROP, or Tasteless Ague Drop, an empirical medicine, the same as **LIQUOR ARSENICALIS**, which see.

ALBUMEN, a chemical animal principle, found nearly pure in the white of eggs, which contains besides only a little water and free soda. It is known by coagulating in hot water, and by a solution of corrosive sublimate which will detect the 2000th part in water.

ALCHEMILLA VULGARIS. P. and A. **ALPINA**. H. Common and Alpine Lady's Mantle. Common native herbs: astringent and vulnerary, but little used.

ALCOATES are compounds of salts with alcohol and are similar to hydrates. (GRAHAM.)

ALCOHOL. L. E. D. P. Spirit of Wine. Procured by distilling from a gallon of rectified spirit, and ℔iij of subcarbonate of potass. spec. gr. .815. In doses of ʒj to ʒij or more, properly diluted, and, repeated occasionally, is a powerful diffusible stimulant, and sedative in typhus, gangrene, and other asthenic diseases. Externally in fomentations.

Enters into Spir. Ammon. Succinat. L. Æther Sulph. E. D. Spir. Ammon. Fœtid. D. Æther Nitros. D. Alcohol Ammoniat. E. Æther Sulph. comp. Alchole. E.

ALCOHOL AMMONIATUM. O. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ**.

ALEMBIC is a species of still or retort used in distillation.

ALEXIPHARMICS and **ALEXITERICS**. O. Medicines to counteract poisons.

ALGAROTH (powder of) O. The submuriate of the protoxide of Antimony is procured by boiling the sulphuret in muriatic acid and pouring the whole into water.

ALISMA PLANTAGO. Great Water Plantain. The root is said to have cured hydrophobia in Russia; but has not been successful elsewhere.

ALKALINE EARTHS are lime, magnesia, alumina, barytes, and strontites.

ALKAHEST, the name which the Alchymists gave to their alleged universal solvent.

ALKALESCENT substances are those having a tendency to pass into Alkalies.

ALKALI, a term applied to a substance which combines with an acid and produces a neutral salt. The mineral alkali is *soda*, the volatile

alkali is *ammonia*, the vegetable alkali is *potass*; but there are many new ones, such as morphine, quinine, &c.

ALKANET ROOT. The root of *Anchusa tinctoria*, brought usually from France, but the best is from India. It should be kept in a dry place, and not much handled. It is used to colour hair-oils, and lip-salves; and tends also to preserve them.

ALKEKENG. Winter Cherry. *Physalis alkekengi*. P. The fruit diuretic, eccoprotic, and lithontriptic, and is used in nephritis, dysuria, ascites, &c.

ALCOHOL. See **ALCOHOL**.

ALLII RADIX. L. E. D. P. Garlic. *Allium sativum*. Stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and anthelmintic, in doses from ʒss to ʒij of the juice, with milk or sugar; or one to four cloves, swallowed in the morning, fasting, for worms, dropsy, asthma, &c. The juice added to oil of almonds, and dropped into the ears, is good in atonic deafness. At present little used.

ALLSPICE. See **PIMENTA**.

ALMOND CAKE. See **AMYGDALÆ PLACENTA**.

ALMOND EMULSION. See **MISTUR. AMYGDAL.**

ALMOND PASTE. A cosmetic for softening the skin, is made by beating in a mortar ʒiv of bitter almonds, blanched, with the strongest spirit of lavender, or Hungary water, into a very smooth, fine paste; add to this ʒj of the best drained honey, ʒss of the best almonds or orris powder, then beat the whole again. It will keep a year good; but if mixed with eggs or milk, or ox-gall, it will spoil in a month.

ALMOND POWDER. See **AMYGDALÆ PLACENTA**.

ALMONDS. See **AMYGDALÆ**.

ALOES EXTRACTUM. L. E. D. P. Aloes is the inspissated juice of the *Aloe spicata*; *A. socotrina*; *A. perfoliata*; *A. vulgaris*; *A. Hepatica*, &c. *Socotrine Aloes*, originally brought from the island of Socotora, but now chiefly imported from the East Indies and the Cape of Good Hope, is the extract of the spiked aloes, made by boiling down the expressed juice of the leaves. It varies much in colour and quality: that from the Cape contains about two-thirds gum and one-third irritative and impure matters. It ought to be of a brilliant reddish-brown colour, very translucent at the fractured edges, of an aromatic and not disagreeable smell, and of a deep gold colour when pulverized. Such aloes, however, is but rarely to be procured.

Cape Aloes, sometimes consists of the above, but appears to be composed for the most part of extracts from several species of aloes. It ought to be in hard masses of a glossy reddish-brown, with a tint of

purple. It is weaker in efficacy and requires to be given in larger doses than the other sorts.

Barbadoes Aloes is procured from the *Aloe vulgaris*, and is drier than the preceding, as well as more violent in its operation. It is also deeper coloured, more opaque, and more disagreeable to the taste and smell.

Hepatic Aloes or Bombay aloes, is sometimes confounded with the preceding. It is of a light brown colour, somewhat like that of an animal's liver, whence the name.

Adulterations of all the sorts are but too common, the dearer sorts being melted down and mixed with those that are cheaper; and often also with other substances, such as resin, and, to bring the colour to a proper tint, powdered charcoal, ivory-black, lamp-black, and sometimes black writing-ink are added. One of the easiest modes of detecting these adulterations, is by dissolving a sample in boiling water, in which resin &c. will not dissolve; but those who wish to have it good ought to free it from impurities.

Purified by reducing it to coarse powder and putting it in an earthen vessel in the proportion of lbj of the powder to Oij or Oijj of boiling water, which is to be poured on gradually and well stirred till quite cold. Then set it aside from twelve to twenty-four hours, pour off the clear supernatant liquor, and reject the sediment. This is next to be evaporated to the consistence of aloes, by placing it in an earthen or tin vessel, broadest at top, which is set in another vessel half full of water kept boiling. When the boiling has been continued sufficiently long, it is to be poured out, while hot, on a smooth stone, or oiled board. Of this purified aloes, a smaller dose will be sufficient, and it will act with greater certainty and less violence.

Rose water, violet water, borage and bugloss water, were formerly used in the process of purifying aloes, and the products were thence called, *Aloe rosata*, *Aloe violata*, and *Aloe insuccata*.

Incompatible with galls, oak bark, and astringent bitters, which destroy its purgative qualities. (BRACONNOT.)

Soluble in water and weak acids, but more perfectly in alcohol. *Medicinally* it is a bitter stimulating cathartic, acting on the colon and rectum, in doses of gr. v to ʒj, twice a day, in constipation, hysteria, worms, amenorrhœa, &c., but is accused of causing piles, &c. By combining it with alkaline salts and soap its operation is rendered milder. It is alterative and stomachic, in doses of gr. ij to gr. iij with assafoetida, in dyspepsia, hysteria, &c. As a clyster for worms, ʒj may be boiled in milk.

Enters into Decoct. Alöes Compos. L. Ext. Colocyth. Comp. L. D. Ext. Alöes. L. D. Tinct. Alöes. L. E. D. Tinct. Alöes Ætherea. E. Tinct. Alöes Comp. L. E. D. Tinct. Benzöini Comp. L. E. D. Vin. Alöes. L. E. D. Tinct. Rhei et Alöes. E. Pulv. Alöes Comp. L. Pil. Cambog. Comp. L. Pil. Alöes cum Myrrhâ. L. E. D. Pil. Alöes et Assafœtidæ. E.—Cum Colocynthide. E.—Rhei Comp. E. Pil. Scammonæ Comp. cum Alöe. D. Pil. Alöes. E. D.

ALÖES CABALINA. Horse Aloes. This is an impure sort of aloes, procured from a decoction of the leaves, and is of a rank fœtid odour. It is chiefly used as a cheap purgative by farriers, or to adulterate the socotrine aloes. The dose for a horse is ʒss to ʒj .

ALTERATIVE MEDICINES are those which act mildly, and produce a gradual change in the system; such as sarsaparilla, guaiacum, and chamomile, and small doses of the preparations of mercury and antimony, or of sulphur, sulphuric acid, rhubarb, &c.

ALTHÆÆ FOLIA ET RADIX. L. E. D. P. Marsh Mallow Leaves and Root. *Althæa officinalis*. The plant contains asparagine. Demulcent, emollient, and lubricating, in cough, hoarseness, stone, strangury, ardor urinæ, &c.; given in infusion or decoction, ad libitum. As a gargle, injection, or enema, with similar intention; and as a catholasm in phlegmon, for promoting suppuration.

Enters into Syr. Althææ. L. E. Decoct. Althææ officinal. E.

ALTHÆINE was announced as a new alkali procured from marshmallow roots, by M. Bacon; but it has since been proved by M. Plisson, to be only asparagine.

ALUM OINTMENT, in Farriery. Take ʒbj each of common turpentine and lard, ʒjss of alum in powder, melt the lard and turpentine, then add the alum, and stirr till cold. In summer, use tallow for the lard. (PHARM. VETER. COLLEGE.)

ALUM. Common alum is sold in lumps. *Roche allum* is from Syria, and in small pieces, covered with a reddish efflorescence, which is imitated in the case of common alum, by moistening it, and shaking it with armenian bole. *Roman alum* has both the reddish efflorescence, and the fracture is also reddish.

ALUM CURD. Beat the whites of two eggs with a bit of alum, till a curd forms, as an anodyne for ophthalmia.

ALUMEN. L. E. D. P. Alum. *Super-sulphate of alumine and potass*. Obtained from slate clay, by roasting, adding potash ley, or urine, and evaporating. It is composed of 36·85 super-sulphate of alumine 18·15 of sulphate of potass, and 4·5 of water.

Incompatible with alkalies and alkaline salts, with galls, lime, superacetate of lead, the salts of mercury, lime-water, and magnesia.

Medicinally it is astringent, tonic, antiseptic, in doses of gr. x to ʒj as a tonic in diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, and hæmorrhage. Externally in solution for spongy gums, ophthalmia, prolapsus, &c. As a gargle, ʒj in ʒiv and ʒij of honey. As a collyrium, ʒj to ʒvj of rose-water. Alum whey is made with ʒij of powder to a pint of hot milk with sugar, a tea-cupful twice or thrice a day.

Enters into Liq. Aluminis Comp. L. Alum. Exisecat. L. E. D. Sul. Sulph. Cup. Comp. E. Pulv. Sulph. Aluminæ Comp. E.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM. L. E. P. Burnt Alum. *Alumen ustum.* D. Prepared by melting alum with a gentle heat, till it ceases to boil. The properties of this are much the same as the former, as it is only alum deprived of its water.

Medicinally in doses of ʒj it evacuates the bowels and allays the pain of colica pictonum. Externally as a styptic and mild escharotic it may be used for slight hæmorrhages, or fungous ulcers, warts, &c.

ALUMINA, or Alumine, an earth procured by dissolving alum in water, and adding liquor of potass or ammonia till the alumine is deposited. Painters use it as a basis for paint.

ALUMINIUM, the metallic base of alumina lately procured by Wöhler.

AMADOU, a powerful styptic procured from the *Boletus fomentarius* (not *B. ignarius* as hitherto supposed). Free the fungus from the skin and the porous parts, and beat the rest into a soft spungy mass, of a reddish colour.

Black Amadou is the preceding or *red Amadou* rolled in gunpowder to render it more combustible as tinder, for which it is much used on the continent.

AMBER. It contains an odoriferous oil; a yellow (vegetable?) resin; a resin soluble in ether and alkaline solutions but very slightly in alcohol; succinic acid; and an insoluble body like the principle of lac. (BERZELIUS.) The more impure specimens are used for distilling oil of amber.

Medicinally. White amber in powder is given as a balsamic, in doses of ʒj to ʒj, in leucorrhœa, gleet, &c.

Liquid amber, which is used in perfumery, and is a very different substance, is procured, by incision, from a tree.

AMBERGRIS. *Ambra cinerea* P. Is chiefly used in perfumery, and comes from Holland, Africa, Brazil, and the East and West Indies, where it is found floating on the sea. That which is grey, very light, and easy to break, is the best; that which is brown or black, heavy, and difficult to break, being inferior.

Adulterated with wax, storax, gums, and white writing sand, which may be detected by a magnifying glass, or by thrusting into the pieces a hot needle, and observing the odour.

Medicinally, it is given, in doses of gr. iij to gr. x as an antispasmodic, and nervine, and it is said to be aphrodisiac. The Codex directs both a simple and an ethereal tincture.

AMBRETTE. P. Seeds of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus*. A stimulant in tinea capitis, and a cosmetic for eruptions of the face.

AMBREIC ACID is procured by digesting ambreine in nitric acid.

AMBREINE is the chief constituent of ambergris, and very similar to cholesterine. (MM. PELLETIER and CAVENTOU.)

AMIDINE. *New*. A chemical substance procured from starch, and intermediate between it and gum. Dr. Turner says, that the term may be applied to starch either when torrified or mixed with boiling water.

AMMI. P. The seeds of *Sison ammi*, and *S. amomum*. Warm, stimulant, and carminative, in dyspepsia.

AMMONIA. The volatile alkali, which exists pure only in the state of gas, and must be collected over mercury. It is proved to consist of hydrogen and azote, united. See AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONAS.

AMMONIACUM. L. E. D. P. Ammoniac, or gum ammoniac, a gum-resin, procured from the *Heracleum gummiferum*.

Adulterated with common resin. The tears, or *Guttæ ammoniaci*, are the best sort, and sell a third higher than the lumps, which are very impure. The tears ought to be white, clear and dry.

Purified by softening it in a bladder, immersed in boiling water, taking care not to volatilize it too much, and then straining it.

Medicinally it is bitter, acrid, stimulant, and expectorant, in doses of gr. x to ʒss for chronic catarrh, asthma, difficult expectoration, and hysteria. In larger doses it is purgative.

Externally it is discutient, and promotes the resolution of tumours; and dissolved in vinegar, forms a stimulant ointment or plaster for hydrarthrosis, &c.

Enters into Pil. Scillæ Comp. L. E. Mist. Ammoniaci. L. D. Emplast. Ammoniaci cum Hydrarg. L. Emplast. Gummos. E. Empl. Ammoniaci. L.

AMMONIÆ ACETAS LIQUIDUS. P. Liquid Acetate of Ammonia, similar to spirit of Mindererus, and employed as an excitant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and deobstruant, in catarrh, rheumatism, gout, hysteria, spasm, and exanthematous fevers, in doses of ʒss to ʒij in a few ounces of any vehicle. See LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. L.

AMMONIÆ MURIAS. L. E. D. P. Muriate of Ammonia, or Sal Am-

moniac. Procured in the East by subliming the soot formed by burning the dung of camels; and in Europe by directly combining ammonia and the hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, or by decomposing the sulphate of ammonia by means of the hydrochlorate (muriate) of soda, or the muriates of lime and magnesia by means of ammonia.

Adulterated with sulphate of ammonia, which may be detected by muriate of barytes, which will throw down a precipitate. When pure, a low heat will wholly volatilize it.

Chemically it is said to consist of chlorine and ammonium (the supposed base of ammonia).

Incompatible with the sulphuric and nitric acids, all the carbonates, the nitrate of silver, and the acetate of lead.

Medicinally it is chiefly used in external applications, as a refrigerant in inflammations, or as a discutient and resolvent in the proportion of ʒj to ℥j of liquid. In head-ache, a lotion made of ʒj in ʒj of alcohol and ʒix of water is useful. Internally as an aperient, vermifuge, deobstruant, and diaphoretic, in disorders of the primæ viæ in doses of gr. x to ʒj.

Enters into Ammonia Carbon. L. E. D. Aq. Carbon. Ammonia. E. D. Liq. Ammon. L. E. D. Ferr. Ammoniatum. L. E. D. Alcohol Ammoniat. E. D. Sulphuretum Ammon. D. Aq. Cup. Ammoniat. D. Mur. Ammon. et Ferr. D.

AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONAS. L. E. D. P. Subcarbonate of Ammonia. *Sal volatile*, and *Ammonia preparata*. O. Prepared by mixing ℥j muriate of ammonia with ℥jss of prepared chalk dried, and then subliming them by a heat gradually increased till it becomes red. It contains from 25 to 50 per cent of alkali, and is

Soluble in thrice its weight of cold water, but not in alcohol.

Incompatible with magnesia, potassa fusa, and liquor potassæ.

Adulterated with the residue sold by the gas-light companies; but if it has any fætor, it may be removed by subliming it by means of powdered charcoal. Exposure to the air renders it opaque, friable, and bad.

Medicinally it is strongly antacid, stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic, in doses of gr. v to gr. xv in pill or in any bland fluid, not containing potass, magnesia, acids, acetates, muriates, or carbonates. It is a good antidote to acid poisons. It is emetic in doses of ʒss.

Externally it is epispastic, corrosive, and resolvent in paralysis and tumours. In syncope and hysteria it is used as smelling salts.

Enters into Liq. Ammon. Acetat. L. E. D. Liq. Ammon. Carbon. L. E. D. Cup. Ammoniatum. L. E. D.

AMMONIARETUM CUPRI. E. See CUPRUM AMMONIATUM. L.

AMNIOTIC ACID was discovered by Buniva and Vauquelin; in the liquor amnios of the cow, which, upon being gently evaporated, produces the acid in white needle-formed crystals.

Soluble sparingly in water; but its alkaline compounds are soluble and readily decomposed by all the stronger acids.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ ET DULCES. L. E. D. P. Bitter and Sweet Almonds. The fruit of two varieties of the *Amygdalus communis*, or almond-tree, imported from Syria, Barbary, Italy, and Spain.

Bitter almonds contain the hydrocyanic (Prussic) acid, in addition to the constituents of sweet almonds, along with a narcotic volatile oil.

Poisonous in the form of the distilled water, in so small a dose as thirty drops. When eaten in quantity, bitter almonds may prove injurious; but a few seldom occasions inconvenience. The best antidotes to the poison are brandy, ammonia, and turpentine. See **ACIDUM HYDRO-CYANICUM**.

Sweet almonds are similar in chemical composition to human milk, containing 54 parts of sweet oil, 24 of albumen, 6 of sugar, 3 of gum, with traces of acetic acid. The quantity of albumen renders them indigestible.

Medicinally they are chiefly used in form of emulsion, for fever, cough, &c., or as a vehicle for more active remedies.

Enters into Mist. Amygdalarum. L. E. D. Oleum Amygdalæ. L. E. D. Emul. Camphorata. E. Emul. Arabic. E. D. Confec. Amygdalarum. L.

AMYGDALÆ PLACENTA. Almond cake, the substance which remains after expressing the oil of almonds. This, ground with or without about a fourth of its weight of olive oil, and finely sifted, forms the common almond powder; but a better sort is made by blanching six pounds of picked bitter almonds, drying and beating them, expressing about a pint only of oil from them, beating them again in an iron mortar, and then passing them through a wire sieve. The powder should be kept from air and moisture, in glass jars. It is used instead of soap for washing the hands. The almond cake, when distilled, yields the oil of bitter almonds.

AMYLATE OF BARYTES; &c. See next article.

AMYLIC ACID. *New.* Procured by distilling starch mixed with equal parts of black oxide of manganese, and moistened with water. It tastes sour, reddens vegetable blues, and with bases forms neutral salts, very soluble and deliquescent.

AMYLUM. L. E. D. P. Starch. Prepared from wheat flour, by washing it in running water, by means of sacks, to separate the gluten which

remains in the sacks, while the starch is washed away and received in troughs, where, by fermentation, it is freed from saccharine and extractive matter, and is left in a very pure state.

Adulterated with potato starch, and other substances; but its genuineness may be proved by adding a drop or two of the alcoholic solution of iodine to its aqueous solution; when, if pure, a blue compound will form, and afterwards precipitate.

Medicinally starch is a useful demulcent in form of enema, in diarrhoea, dysentery, tenesmus, and disorders of the rectum. Frequently \mathfrak{zss} to \mathfrak{zj} of tincture of opium is added. Internally in cough as an emollient, \mathfrak{zj} boiled in \mathfrak{lbj} of water. The ordinary starch being mixed with smalt and alum, is improper for medicinal purposes.

Enters into Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp. L. L. Mucilago Amyli. L. E. D. Pil. Hydrarg. E. Trochisci Gummosi. E.

AMYRIDIS GILEADENSIS RESINA LIQUIDA. E. Balsam of Gilead.

Produced by incision from the *Amyris Gileadensis*, a tree which is a native of Abyssinia, and naturalized in Syria. The incision of a branch yields only three or four drops a day; whence its high price.

Medicinally it is stimulant and expectorant, in doses of gr. xv to \mathfrak{zj} ; but is seldom used.

ANACARDIUM. P. See MALACCA BEAN.

ANACATHARTICS, medicines promoting vomiting or expectoration.

ANAGALLIS. See PIMPERNEL.

ANALEPTIC MEDICINES are such as restore exhausted strength.

ANALEPTIC PILLS. See JAMES.

ANCHUSÆ TINCTORIÆ RADIX. E. D. See ALKANET ROOT.

ANDERSON'S PILLS. Five grains each, made with \mathfrak{ziv} of aloes, \mathfrak{zss} of jalap, \mathfrak{zj} of scammony, xxx drops of oil of anise. Several purgative pills are called Anderson's, but are all similar to these.

ANEMONE. Crow-flower. The various species are acrid, and sometimes used externally as rubefacients.

Poisonous internally, and produces vomiting, gripes, inflammation, bloody stools, &c. Barley-water drank largely to promote vomiting, and afterwards strong coffee, is the best treatment.

ANETHI SEMINA. L. Dill Seeds. Seeds of *Anethum graveolens*. Stimulant, hypnotic, and carminative, in hiccough, and bowel complaints, chiefly of infants. Dose of the powder gr. xv to \mathfrak{Ojss} ; in infusion \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zij} . The distilled water is the best preparation.

Enters into Aq. Anethi. L.

ANETHI FENICULI SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Seeds of Sweet Fennel, *Anethum fœniculum*. Stimulant, carminative, and said to be lactiferous, in doses of \mathfrak{Oj} to \mathfrak{zj} of the powder, or \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zij} to the \mathfrak{lbj}

of water in infusion, for hooping-cough, tormina, vomiting, &c. The root is diuretic. The distilled water and the oil are also used. *Enters into* Aq. Oleum Volat. Semin. Fœniculi. D. Aq. Fœniculi. L. D. Ol. Flor. Fœniculi. D. Spir. Juniperi Comp. D. L. Decoct. Chamæmeli. D.

ANGEL WATER is brought from Portugal, but ought to be made if possible by the perfumer at home, by shaking together a pint of orange-flower water, a pint of rose-water, half a pint of myrtle-water, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of distilled spirit of musk, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of spirit of ambergris. Heat spoils it, and cold imprisons the perfume.

ANGELICÆ ARCHANGELICÆ RADIX. E. P. Angelica Root. A warm, bitterish, aromatic, tonic, diaphoretic, carminative, and stimulant, in doses of $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to $\frac{3}{4}$ jss of the powder, and $\frac{3}{4}$ j to $\frac{3}{4}$ ij of the distilled water, in dyspepsia, flatulence, hysteria, &c.; but rarely used except by herbalists. The *Angelica sylvestris*, P. or Wild Angelica, is also used.

ANGELICA CANDIED. The fresh stalks, after boiling a quarter of an hour, are put into a strong syrup, and boiled in it till they are done enough. Said to be aphrodisiac.

ANGUSTURA. D. See CUSPARIA. L.

ANHYDROUS is a term applied to crystals, gases, &c., which contain no water.

ANISETTE DE BOURDEAUX. A celebrated liqueur prepared by distilling anise, fennel, and coriander seeds, previously steeped in brandy, with sugar and one half water.

Imitated by rubbing up six drops of oil of anise with nine ounces of white sugar, and adding gradually two pints of brandy or rum, and four pints of water.

ANISI SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Anise Seeds, Seeds of the *Pimpinella anisum*. A warm aromatic and carminative,—that grown in Spain being the best. In doses of gr. xv to $\frac{3}{4}$ j bruised, it is good in the dyspepsia and gripes of infants. In infusion $\frac{3}{4}$ jss to $\frac{1}{2}$ j of water. Indian Aniseed, *Illicium anisatum*, P. is more fragrant.

Enters into Spir. Anisi. L. Ol. Anisi. L. E. D.

ANOCATHARTIC MEDICINES are those which promote vomiting.

ANODYNE MEDICINES are those which ease pain and procure rest. They are otherwise termed sedatives, and are chiefly NARCOTICS.

ANODYNE NECKLACES for teething children. The roots of Hyoscyamus, or Jacob's Tears, &c., strung like beads; and, of course, altogether useless.

ANOTTA, ANNOTTA, or ARNOTTA, corruptly *Ornetta*. A colouring material produced from the seeds of *Bixa*, and brought from Spanish

America in cakes, rolls, or eggs. It is used in dyeing;—as rouge for the face, by ladies;—and the yellow sorts, to colour cheese. Internally astringent, but not used.

ANTACID MEDICINES are those which remove acidity by forming neutral compounds with irritating acids. They are of course all alkaline. See *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

ANTALKALINE MEDICINES are those which remove or neutralize alkalies; such are all the acids.

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES. L. E. D. P. Chamomile Flowers. Flowers of the *Anthemis nobilis*. Chamomile flowers are best when single and large; the double sort, though more showy, being weaker. They spoil by keeping.

Medicinally aromatic, bitter, tonic, astringent, stomachic, and carminative, in dyspepsia, hysteria, cholic, and intermittent, in doses of ʒss to ʒij of the powder, or a tea-cupful of the infusion thrice a day. The infusion is also given ad libitum to promote the operation of emetics. *Externally* it is used in fomentations and cataplasms as an emollient and discutient. It is also used in enemata for cholic and inflammation of the rectum and lower intestines.

Enters into Decoct. Anthemidis Nobilis. E. D. Ext. Anthemidis. L. E. Infus. Anthemidis. L. Decoct. Malvæ Comp. L. Ol. Anthemidis. L.

ANTHEMIS COTULA ET TINCTORIA. P. Mayweed and Ox-eye are both used for similar purposes to the former, though not so good.

ANTI-ARIS. See UPAS ANTIAR.

ANTI-ATTRITION. The patent specifies one part of plumbago to four parts of hogs-lard, or other grease, well mixed. Another receipt gives ʒjv of camphor to ℥x of hogs-lard coloured with black-lead.

ANTIDOTES. Medicines given to counteract poisons. The best antidotes are mentioned under each of the poisonous substances.

ANTIHECTIC DRAUGHT. O. Prepared by mixing equal parts of tin and pure antimony, adding thrice the quantity of nitrate of potass, and dephlagrating it, and afterwards washing it. Dose ʒj to ʒij.

ANTIMONY, or *Stibium*, or *Regulus of Antimony*. O. A metal found in a crude state combined with sulphur, but is purified for medicinal preparations. See the eight following articles.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER. See PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

ANTIMONIAL WINE. See VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZ.

ANTIMONIC ACID is a peroxide of antimony in form of a white hydrate, procured by treating antimony with strong nitric acid, or nitro-muriatic acid, concentrating by heat, and pouring the solution into water. With alkalies it forms *antimoniates*.

ANTIMONII OXYDUM. L. P. Oxide of Antimony. Prepared by dissolving separately in water, ʒj of tartarized antimony, ʒij of subcarbonate of ammonia, then mixing the fluids and boiling till the oxide falls, which is to be washed with water and dried.

Decomposition. The ammonia of the subcarbonate of ammonia passes over to the tartaric acid and the potass, forming with them a soluble tartrate of ammonia and potass, the carbonic acid escaping in the form of gas, while the white protoxide of antimony is thrown down.

Medicinally it is diaphoretic, and alterative in doses of gr. ¼ to gr. j for febrile disorders. It is emetic in larger doses.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM. L. E. Sulphuret of Antimony, or Common Antimony. In 100 parts there should be 74 antimony and 26 sulphur.

Adulterated with lead, arsenic, manganese, and iron, or smithy dust. If genuine it will entirely vaporize by heat, and have no smell of garlic. It should not be bought in powder.

Medicinally it is alterative, diaphoretic, and laxative, in doses of gr. x to ʒij in scrofula, tumefied glands, rheumatism, and cutaneous and febrile diseases, when the stomach and bowels have been first evacuated, as it acts violently if it meet with an acid.

In the East it is used to paint the eyebrows and eyelashes black.

Enters into Antimonii Sulphuret. Præcip. L. E. D. Pulv. Antimonial. L. E. D. Oxyd. Antimonii. D. Antimon. Tartarizatum. L.

In Farriery it is given to horses with their food, in the dose of an ounce a day of a preparation called liver of antimony, made by melting two parts of the sulphuret with four parts of carbonate of potass. This is mixed with moist bran, and given among oats for two or three weeks. It improves their coat and appetite wonderfully.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆCIPITATUM. L. E. D. P. Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony. The *Golden sulphur of antimony*, and *Kermes mineral*, are much the same. Prepared by mixing ℥ij of triturated sulphuret of antimony; Oiv of liquor of potass, and Oij of distilled water, boiling over a slow fire for three hours, constantly stirring it the while, and adding distilled water to keep up the measure. Then strain, and while it is warm add by degrees enough of diluted sulphuric acid to precipitate the powder, which is to be washed and dried.

Decomposition. First, the potass goes over to the sulphur, and the sulphuret of potass thence formed attracts the hydrogen of the water, forming a sulphuretted hydro-sulphuret of potass; second, the antimony, being set free from its sulphur, and oxidized by the oxygen of the water, unites with the hydro-sulphuret of potass; third, the

sulphuric acid unites with the potass, and the oxide of antimony is precipitated, carrying with it some sulphur and sulphuretted hydrogen, which form the preparation.

Adulterated with chalk, sulphur, &c., and coloured with Venetian red.

The genuine is of a bright orange colour, wholly vaporizable by heat, and does not effervesce with acids.

Medicinally it is alterative, diaphoretic, cathartic, or emetic, according to the dose, which is from gr. j to gr. v in obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, and gout, given in any vehicle not containing acids or acidulous salts, e. g. conserve of roses.

Enters into Pil. Hydrarg. Submuriatis. L.

ANTIMONII MURIAS. See MURIAS ANTIMONII. E. D.

ANTIMONII TARTARIZATUM. L. *Tartras antimonii*. E. *Tartarum antimoniatum*. D. *Deuto-tartras potassæ et stibii*. P. Tartar Emetic, or Tartarized Antimony. Prepared by mixing ℥j of glass of antimony, reduced to a very subtle powder with ℥j of supertartrate of potass, and throwing the mixture by degrees into one gallon of boiling distilled water, continue to boil and stir it for a quarter of an hour, when it is put aside to cool, then strain and evaporate to form crystals. For the former process of the Lond. Pharm. as recommended by Mr. Hume, see TARTAR EMETIC.

Decomposition. The excess of acid in the supertartrate of potass, unites with the oxide of antimony in the glass of antimony, forming a tartrate of antimony and potass, which, according to some, ought to be the name. Dr. Paris says the old name is proper.

Incompatible with undistilled water, with alkalies, earths, and their carbonates, with all strong acids, with hydro-sulphurets, and with infusions of astringent or bitter vegetables.

Light acts upon and decomposes this substance. A solution of it exposed to the sun's light becomes turbid in a few weeks. One drachm deposited, in twelve months, a grain of oxide of antimony. (DR. JOHN DAVY.)

Adulterated with arsenic, or its salts. It ought always to be purchased crystallized, and ought not to deliquesce, while a solution in distilled water will give a gold-coloured precipitate with sulphuret of ammonia, and with lime water a thick white precipitate, which will dissolve in pure nitric acid.

Medicinally it is emetic in doses of gr. j to gr. iv in distilled water; alterative and diaphoretic in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ or more; counter-irritant in fevers, incipient phthisis, and inflammations of the thorax, given as ordinary drink from gr. ij to ʒj, or even ʒj diffused in Oij of water; (RASORI and BORDA;) derivative in form of ointment ʒii

to ʒj of lard, the size of a nut, rubbed in every night till a crop of pimples appear, in phthisis, hysteria, paralysis, whooping-cough, &c. (JENNER.) See LONG.

Enters into Vin. Tartritis Antimonii. E. Liq. Antimonii Tartarizati. L. Oxyd. Antimonii. L.

ANTIMONIOUS ACID is the deutoxide of antimony, which is white and infusible. It is insoluble in water; but forms compounds with alkalies, called *Antimonites*.

ANTIMONII VITRUM. L. Glass of Antimony. *Antimonium vitrifactum.*

O. Prepared by roasting sulphuret of antimony over a slow fire till it emit no fumes, and then melting it in a brisk fire into a transparent brown-coloured glass.

Medicinally in doses of gr. j to gr. ij it is strongly emetic; but its operation is uncertain, and it is never used.

ANTI PERTUSSIS, a nostrum for whooping-cough, the basis of which is said to be sulphate of zinc.

ANTISCORBUTICS, medicines for scurvy and cutaneous eruptions, chiefly alteratives, and herbs of the cress tribe. See **LIGNUM'S DROPS**.

ANTISEPTICS, medicines which check or prevent putrefaction, gangrene, &c.

ANTISPASMODICS, medicines for spasms, such as opium, and nitrate of silver. See *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

ANTI-VENEREAL DROPS, a solution of corrosive sublimate with a little muriate of iron. (SCHEELE.)

APII PETROSELINI RADIX. E. Root of common Parsley. *Apium petroselinum.* Two ounces of the root sliced and boiled in lbj of water down to lbss, and a glassful taken twice or thrice a day is diuretic and aperient. The root has a sweetish, warm, aromatic taste. The leaves are said to resolve coagulated milk in the breasts; but I doubt whether they excel a common poultice.

APIUM GRAVEOLENS. P. Smallage. The herb, with its root and seeds, aperient, diuretic and aromatic. Used like the preceding.

APERIENTS, laxative medicines. See *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

APOPHLEGMATIC MEDICINES are those which excite the secretion of mucus, such as squills, &c.

APOPLECTIVE BALSAM, is prepared by grinding together with a little sugar 2 dwts. of civet, and 2 dwts. of musk to a fine powder, then add 60 drops of oil of lavender, 60 drops of oil of rhodium, 40 drops of oil of marjorum, 20 drops of oil of cloves, 40 drops of oil of bergamot, and 30 drops of oil of cinnamon: then melt gently, along with an ounce of bees' wax, four ounces of new oil of mace, and when it is half cold add the former ingredients and two ounces of balsam of

Tolu, stirring it with a wooden spatula till it be well mixed and cold, or grind it with a stone on a marble slab.

It may be kept good for years in a wide-mouthed glass bottle, and used externally to the nose and the head of the apoplectic.

APOZEMES are compound decoctions containing salts, manna, &c. The common black draught of salts and senna is an example, or the *Apozema laxans*, P. prepared by decocting āā ʒj of green leaves of borage, buglos, and chicory, ʒij of senna leaves, ʒss of sulphate of soda, in ℥ij of boiling water for half an hour, then strain and add ʒj of syrup of senna or compound syrup of apples.

AQUA. L. E. D. *Oxidum hydrogenii*. P. Water used internally is diuretic, and deobstruant; externally, when cold, as a febrifuge and powerful tonic: when warm, in fomentations, &c. It is seldom found pure.

AQUA ACETATIS AMMONIÆ. E. D. See **LIQUOR. ACET. AMM. L.**

AQUA ALCALINA OXYMURIATICA. D. Oxymuriatic Alkaline Water.

Prepared by mixing ℥ij muriate of soda dried, with ℥j of powdered manganese, putting them into a matrass, adding ℥ij of water, and gradually ℥ij of sulphuric acid. Transmit the gas thence arising through a solution of ʒiv carbonate of potass in ʒxxxix of water.

Decomposition. The hydrogen of the muriatic acid in the salt, combining with the oxygen of the manganese, sets free the chlorine of the salt which combines with the potass, and one portion of the potass gives off its oxygen to one portion of the chlorine, converting it into chloric acid, which combines with the undecomposed portion of the potass, the potassium uniting with the chlorine. It contains 58·3 of chlorine, and 39·2 of potassium.

Incompatible with the nitric and sulphuric acids.

Medicinally it is given as a stimulant in syphilis, typhus, scarlatina, &c., in doses of ʒj to ʒij thrice a day. It sometimes passes off by the urine quite undecomposed, a defect which may be remedied by giving after each a dose ℥x or ℥xv of muriatic acid. (CRUICKSHANK.)

AQUA ALUMINÆ COMPOSITA. O. See **LIQ. ALUM. COMP. L.**

AQUA AMMONIÆ. E. D. See **LIQ. AMMON. L.**

AQUA ANETHI. L. Dill Water, distilled from bruised dill seeds. It has the same properties as **ANETHI SEMINA**. Dose ʒij to ʒvj.

AQUA CALCIS. E. D. See **LIQ. CALC. L.**

AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA. D. Prepared by macerating for two days without heat, ℥ss of guaiac, ʒj of liquorice root bruised, ʒss of sassafras bruised, ʒij of coriander seed, and ℥vj by measure of lime water, and straining. The lime water is decomposed and spoiled in the process.

Medicinally it is diaphoretic in doses of ʒij to ʒvj twice or thrice a day in syphilis, scrofula, &c.

AQUA CARUI. L. Caraway Water, distilled from the bruised seeds. Carminative in doses of ʒij to ʒvj in flatulence.

AQUA CINNAMOMI. L. E. D. Cinnamon Water, distilled from the bark bruised and macerated for a day. It is a warm aromatic in doses of ʒij to ʒvj in hysteria, dyspepsia, &c.

AQUA CITRI AURANTII. E. Orange-peel Water, distilled from orange-peel; an aromatic in doses of ʒj to ʒvj in dyspepsia.

AQUA CITRI MEDICÆ. E. Lemon-peel Water, similar to the last.

AQUA DISTILLATA. L. E. D. P. Distilled Water is seldom used in making up prescriptions, rain or spring water being substituted. It is indispensable, however, to use distilled water when a prescription contains citric acid, sulphuric acid, tartarized antimony, nitrate of silver, ammoniated copper, tartarized iron, nitro-oxide, or oxy-muriate of mercury, ammonia, acetate of lead, potass, muriate of barytes, wine of iron, sulphate of iron, or sulphate of zinc, which would be decomposed and spoiled by impure water.

AQUA EX FLUMINE. River Water is usually less impure than pump water, though it always contains more or less earthy salts and vegetable matter.

AQUA FONTANA. Spring Water when *soft* dissolves soap, which is a good test of its purity; when *hard* it curdles and decomposes soap, which indicates the presence of salts and earthy matters. The water of pumps is usually hard and bad.

AQUA FENICULI. L. D. Fennel Water has similar properties to Aqua anethi: dose ʒij to ʒvj .

AQUA FORTIS. See ACIDUM NITRICUM.

AQUA KALI. D. See LIQ. POTASSÆ. L.

AQUA LAURI CASSIÆ. E. Cassia Water, similar to Cinnamon Water.

AQUA LAURO-CERASI. P. Cherry Laurel Water, distilled from 1000 parts of fresh leaves of the *Cerasus-Lauro cerasus*, in 2000 parts of water, drawing over 500 parts: or ʒij of the fresh leaves in ʒiv of water, distilling three times with fresh leaves, so as to leave at last ʒiv of water. It contains hydrocyanic acid.

Incompatible with nitrate of silver which precipitates the acid from solution.

Medicinally it has been prescribed in phthisis and dyspepsia, in doses of five drops to ʒij or ʒj , gradually increasing the dose. (RASORI and BORDA.)

Poisonous in large doses, producing death almost instantly, unless a

powerful emetic be given, followed by turpentine, brandy, and other strong stimulants, with frictions, blisters, &c.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI. O. See **LIQ. PLUMB. SUBACET.** L.

AQUA MARINA, Sea Water, contains, according to Dr. Murray, 159·3 of chlorate, or muriate of soda, 35·5 of chlorate, or muriate of magnesia, 5·7 of chlorate, or muriate of lime, 25·6 of sulphate of soda, besides traces of potass, and muriate of ammonia, and various vegetable and animal substances.

Medicinally it is cathartic, in the dose of a pint, drank in the morning at twice with half an hour's interval. It should be allowed to stand till all sand, &c. has subsided.

Externally it is a powerful tonic, as a cold bath in debility, scrofula, &c.; but it sometimes increases nervous irritability, as I have found by experience in my own person.

AQUA MELLIS. See **HONEY WATER.**

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. E. D. P. Peppermint Water, distilled from the fresh or the dried herb in flower; or from the oil of peppermint, or extemporaneously by adding the oil to 9·5 of water.

Medicinally it is a warm carminative, and antispasmodic in doses of ʒij to ʒvj, but is more used as a vehicle for salts, castor oil, &c.

AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. L. E. P. Spearmint Water, distilled as the preceding, and used for the same purposes.

AQUA OXYMURIATICA. D. Oxymuriatic Water, prepared by passing through ʒbj of distilled water the gas produced, as in the process for making the *Aq. alcal. oxymur.*

Decomposition. The gas first passing through the solution, forms with the potass a chlorate, and the remaining gass passing on to the next bottle combines in solution with the water.

Medicinally in doses of ʒj to ʒij it is given as a stimulant in scarlatina maligna.

AQUA PICIS LIQUIDA. D. Tar Water, prepared by adding Oj of tar to cong. j of boiling water and straining. It contains empyreumatic oil, vinegar, and water.

Medicinally it is given in phthisis, scorbutus, and cutaneous disorders, as a stimulant diuretic in doses of Oj to Oij a day.

AQUA PIMENTÆ. L. E. Pimento Water, distilled from Jamaica pepper, or allspice, and used as a cheap stimulant vehicle for other medicines. Dose ʒj to ʒiv.

AQUA PLUVIALIS. Rain Water is the lightest and purest natural water, though it always contains a little carbonic acid gas, and carbonate and muriate of lime. It ought to be boiled and strained for nice purposes.

AQUA POTASSÆ. See **LIQUOR POTASSÆ.**

AQUA PULEGII. L. D. Pennyroyal Water, distilled from the fresh herb of *Mentha pulegii*, or prepared with the oil, as in peppermint water, to which it is similar, and used for the same purposes.

Medicinally it is said to be emenagogue, and is popularly but erroneously supposed to procure abortion.

AQUA REGIA. See **ACIDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM.**

AQUA RORIS MARINI. Rosemary Water, distilled from the tops of rosemary, and used in perfumery.

AQUA ROSÆ. L. E. D. P. Rose Water, distilled from the petals of the *Rosa damascena* vel *centifolia*; or it may be made from otto of roses.

Imitated by distilling yellow sanders, or the root of the *rhodiola rosea*.

Medicinally it is aromatic, and feebly astringent; but is chiefly used as a vehicle for other substances.

AQUA SUBCARBONATIS POTASSÆ. D. See **LIQ. SUBCARB. POTAS. L.**

AQUA SULPHURETI AMMONIÆ. D. Water of Sulphuret of Ammonia. It is a hydroguretted sulphuret of ammonia, and was first prepared by Boyle.

Incompatible with acids.

Medicinally in doses of five drops to ten drops twice or thrice a day, it is a sedative and nauseant in diabetes, &c., in any vehicle not containing acids.

AQUA SULPHURETI POTASSÆ. D. Water of sulphuretted potass, being a sulphuretted hydro-sulphuret of potass. Externally it is detergent in herpes, scabies, and tinea; internally in doses of twenty drops to ʒij twice a day in herpes, and hypersalivation, also as an antidote to metallic poisons, in any vehicle not containing acids.

AQUA SUPERCARBONATIS POTASSÆ. E. Water of supercarbonate of potass, prepared from Ox of water, and ʒj of pure carbonate of potass in solution, and impregnated with carbonic acid gas in Nooth's apparatus.

Medicinally it is antacid and diuretic, and may be used as common drink in dyspepsia, gout, and gravel, arising from uric acid.

AQUA SUPERCARBONATIS SODÆ. E. Water of supercarbonate of Soda, or Soda Water. Prepared as the preceding, and is perhaps superior as an antacid, diuretic, and lithontriptic, while it is more pleasant. It may be used as common drink in dyspepsia, and febrile affections, or with lemon juice as an effervescing draught.

AQUA TOFFANA, or **Tophana.** An Italian secret poison, the preparation of which was kept a secret, but it is supposed to be a solution of arsenic. It is said to produce phthisis when used for some time.

AQUA VITÆ. Water of Life, the Latin name for brandy, or *Eau de vie*.

AQUÆ DISTILLATÆ. L. D. Distilled Waters, are prepared by distilling flowers and other fragrant substances, and are used in medicine as grateful vehicles for unpleasant substances, and in perfumery for their fragrance. They may be made artificially by means of essential oils rubbed up with sugar or magnesia, creta præparata, &c.

AQUÆ MINERALES. Mineral Waters, i. e. waters impregnated naturally or artificially with mineral substances. See the principal of these under their several heads, viz., CHALYBEATE; CHELTENHAM; SEIDLITZ; SELTZER; SPA; PYRMONT, &c., where methods of preparing the artificial waters are given.

ARABIC (Gum). See ACACIÆ GUMMI, and EMULS. ACAC. ARAB.

ARANEARUM (TELA). See TELA.

ARBUTUS. See UVA URSI.

ARCHEL, or ARCHILL LITMUS. A dye stuff prepared from various species of Lichens, as *Lichen nocella*, *L. calcareus*, *L. parellus*. The lumps are prepared by reducing the substance to powder, and mixing it with a portion of pearlash, lime, and stale urine. See LITMUS.

ARCTII LAPPÆ SEMINA ET RADIX. E. D. Seeds and roots of Burdock, *Arctium lappa*. A sudorific and deobstruent in gout and rheumatism. The decoction ʒij in Ojss of water, may be used as common drink.

ARECA. P. The fruit of the *Areca catechu*; an astringent and tonic masticatory used in the East.

ARGENTI NITRAS. L. E. D. P. Nitrate of Silver. *Lunar caustic. O.* Prepared by dissolving, by means of a sand bath, ʒj of silver in ʒj of nitric acid, diluted with ʒij of distilled water, and increasing the heat till the nitrate of silver dry. It is then fused in a crucible, over a gentle fire, and poured into moulds.

Adulterated with copper, which may be known by its solution becoming blue on being supersaturated with ammonia. It is used for making hair dyes, and permanent ink for marking linen.

Incompatible with fixed alkalies, or alkaline earths, muriatic, sulphuric, or tartaric acids, arsenic, hydro-sulphurets, or astringent infusions.

Medicinally it is used as an escharotic and external stimulant in strictures, fungous sores, tinea capitis, and ringworm, prolapsus iridis, &c., and as an injection, or wash, (gr. ij, or ʒj, to ʒj of water) in fistulas, venereal sores, scrofulous ulcers, &c. Internally as an antispasmodic, in the dose of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. iv in pills, or in solution for epilepsy, hysteria, chorea, &c., and as a tonic in dyspepsia. Sometimes it turns the patient's skin black.

Poisonous in large doses, producing inflammation and swelling of the throat and stomach, with excruciating pain, thirst, cramp, convulsions, and death.

Antidotes. The best is a strong solution of common salt in water, a tea-cupful every three minutes, after which bland fluids, such as barley water, and purgatives.

Tests. It may be discovered in the stomach by giving a white precipitate with chlorate of soda, and a yellow with phosphate of soda.

ARGENTINE FLOWERS OF ANTIMONY. The antimonious acid or deutoxide of antimony.

ARGENTUM. L. E. D. P. Silver. Not used in medicine except in the form of leaf silver to gild pills, and to prepare the nitrate.

ARGIL. O. Clay or alumina, or argillaceous earth.

ARGOL, or ARGAL. The deposit of red and white wines, consisting of impure supertartrate of potass.

ARI RADIX RECENS. D. The recent bulb of the *Arum maculatum*, or Cuckoo-pint, which is acrid, stimulant, and errhine in paralysis, rheumatism, and head-ache, in doses of gr. vj to ʒj, given in any bland vehicle.

ARROW ROOT of British manufacture is prepared from the roots of Cuckoo-pint, in the isle of Portland, by digging them up about midsummer, and beating them into a pulp, which is repeatedly washed by passing it through a sieve. It is then dried in shallow pans. It answers all the purposes of Arrow Root, being composed chiefly of starch, and makes good puddings. (Mr. FLEWKER.) See SAGO.

ARISTOLOCHIA CLEMATITIS. P. Birthwort. The root is stimulant and stomachic, and given in cachexia, chlorosis, and amenorrhæa. The *A. sylpho*, and *A. trilobata*. PHIL. and the *A. longa*, *A. rotunda*, and *A. pistolochia*. P. are similar in quality. See SERPENTARIA.

ARMENIAN BOLE. See BOLE.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. L. E. P. *Raphanus rusticanus: radix.* D. Root of Horse Radish, *Cochlearia armoracia*. Internally it is stimulant, diuretic, and antiscorbutic, in doses of ʒss to ʒj for dropsy, rheumatism, &c. In hoarseness, ʒss of the expressed juice often acts like a charm, or it may be given in syrup, ʒj of the root scraped to ʒij of boiling water sweetened with q. s. of sugar. Infused in milk it forms a good cosmetic for freckles.

Enters into Spir. Armoraciæ Comp. L. D. Infus. Armoraciæ Comp. L.

ARNICÆ MONTANÆ HERBA. E. D. Leopard's Bane is acrid, bitter, stimulant, narcotic, diaphoretic, and errhine, in doses of gr. v to gr. x of the powder, or ʒjss of the infusion (ʒjss to ʒviij of water), twice a day, in asthenia, ischuria paralytica, amaurosis, diarrhœa, &c.

Poisonous in large doses, and is best counteracted by emetics followed by bland fluids.

AROMA, a term applied to the unknown principle which produces smell.

I call it unknown from its having hitherto remained uninvestigated, chemists having thought it sufficient to call it effluvia, aroma, &c. It appears, from the experiments of Robiquet, that odours often depend on the presence of a third chemical principle, besides the aroma and the air for their developement. Thus musk developes the aroma of ambergris, and ammonia the aroma of other perfumes.

AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL. Prepared with sulphas ferri, and a small quantity of tincture of cantharides, &c.

AROMATIC PASTILES. Take ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$ of storax, ℥j gum benjamin, ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$ labdanum, and ℥j best sealingwax. Then add to some thick gum-arabic mucilage made with rose water, sixty drops of spirit of musk, mix the whole, mould into forms, and dry.

AROMATIC VINEGAR. See HENRY'S AROM. VIN. and ACID. ACET. AROMAT.

AROMATIC MEDICINES are such as possess an agreeable spicy odour and flavour. They are mostly all carminatives.

ARRACK. A spirit distilled from palm juice, and from rice and other grain in the East, but it may be successfully imitated by dissolving forty grains of flowers of benjamin in a quart of rum. Dr. Kitchener calls this "Vauxhall Nectar."

ARROW ROOT. There are three articles sold under this name, viz., the starch produced from the root of the *Maranta arundinacea*; from the root of *Arum maculatum*; and that from potatoes. These consist of nearly pure starch, though it seems to differ from the starch of wheat. They form a nutritive, non-stimulant, mucilaginous food for invalids, by first mixing it into a paste with cold water, and then adding boiling water, stirring it the while and seasoning with aromatics. Potatoes spoiled by frost yield as much starch as fresh ones. See ARI RADIX, and SAGO.

ARSENIAS POTASSÆ. D. Arseniate of potass. Macquer's arsenical salt, ystallized super-arseniate of potass, prepared by means of a sand-heat from 3j of white oxide of arsenic, and 3j of nitrate of potass.

Decomposition. Nitrous gas escapes during the process, setting free the potass which unites with the arsenic acid formed by the oxygen of the nitric acid.—The properties are the same as those of the oxide of arsenic. See ARSEN. OXYD.

ARSENIATES. Neutral salts formed by a combination of arsenic acid with alkaline bases, and like it violently poisonous.

ARSENIC. A metal which is sometimes found native but oftener combined

with iron, cobalt, &c. By roasting the ores of these, the arsenic is sublimed and combines with oxygen as it volatilizes. The vapour of arsenic has a strong odour of garlic, which, with the exception (it is said) of zinc, is peculiar to it.

ARSENIC ACID is obtained by dissolving arsenious acid (*Arsenici Oxydum*. L.) in concentrated nitric acid, mixed with a little muriatic acid, and distilling to perfect dryness. With alkalies it forms *Arseniates*.

Soluble in water more readily than arsenious acid; and, when the solution is evaporated, forming irregular non-crystalline grains.

Poisonous in a violent degree, producing the same symptoms as the oxide. See the following article.

ARSENICI OXYDUM. L. E. *Arsenicum*. D. Arsenic, or oxide of arsenic in the impure state procured by roasting the ores of cobalt, and imported from Saxony. When reduced to powder it is not unlike white sugar. It is used in some of the arts, in alloying metals, &c., and to kill vermin, but is not in the impure state employed in medicine.

Adulterated with chalk, gypsum, and sulphate of barytes; but its genuineness may be proved by its wholly volatilizing by heat, and by its leaving no insoluble deposit in preparing Fowler's solution.

Poisonous in a violent degree, producing a metallic taste, salivation, vomiting of brown and bloody matter, heat and violent pain of the stomach, black and fetid stools, burning thirst, constriction of the throat and difficult breathing, bloody urine, epileptic convulsions, and death.

Antidotes. It is best counteracted by large draughts of sugared water to promote vomiting, followed by linseed tea, or other bland fluids, and lime water, or chalk and water, or solution of soap. Charcoal is said to be a good antidote. Inflammatory symptoms are to be combated by bleeding.

Tests. The presence of arsenic is detected by its producing a grass green with ammoniaco-sulphate of copper, a yellow precipitate with ammoniaco-nitrate of silver, a yellow precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen, and a smell of garlic when thrown on hot coals, or placed on red-hot iron. The two latter tests are the most to be depended on.

ARSENICI OXYDUM SUBLIMATUM. L. D. Sublimed oxide of Arsenic prepared by reducing the white oxide of arsenic to powder, and subliming it by heat from a crucible into another crucible inverted over it. It is chiefly used for medicinal purposes, being of more uniform strength than the other.

Medicinally it is tonic, in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ in bread pills, rubbed up with ten times its weight of sugar, for intermittent and periodic head-ache, and in leprosy, and other cutaneous diseases.

Externally it is used as an escharotic in cancerous sores, in form of lotion or ointment. See *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

Enters into Arsen. Potassæ. D. Liq. Arsenicalis. L.

ARTEMISIA DRACUNCULUS. Tarragon, is used to make a vinegar which is stimulant and whetting to the appetite.

ARTEMISIÆ SANTONICÆ CACUMINA. E. D. Tops of Tartarian Southernwood, are bitter, stimulant, anthelmintic in doses of gr. x to ʒss of the powder twice a day in honey or treacle for worms. The seeds are also used. See **SANTONICA**.

Enters into Pulv. Asari Comp. E.

ARTICHOKE. The *Cinara scolymus*. P. The leaves are tonic, astringent, and diuretic. In dropsy and jaundice ʒss to ʒj of the expressed juice may be given in wine twice a day.

ARUM DRACUNCULUS. P. Snake Wake-robin, *Arum triphyllum* (COXE). An acrid expectorant, the decoction in milk being used in phthisis. The pulp is used externally in porrigo.

ASARI FOLIA. L. E. D. P. Leaves of Asarabacca, *Asarum Europæa*, a hot, bitter, acrid, nauseous emetic, cathartic, and diuretic, in doses of gr. x to ʒss of the powder in dropsy, and intermittents, but seldom used. In cephalæa as an errhine, a pinch of the powder mixed with sugar at bed-time.

Enters into Pulv. Asari Comp. E.

ASPARAGINE. *New.* A vegetable principle discovered in the juice of asparagus, concentrated by evaporations, when, as was observed by Vauquelin and Robiquet, a number of crystals separate spontaneously. These crystals appear to be composed of hydrogen, oxygen, charcoal, and nitrogen; but contain neither earth nor alkali. They are white, transparent, and slightly nauseous and cool to the taste.

Soluble in water.

ASPEN BARK. The bark of the aspen, *Populus tremula*, is an excellent bitter, and may be used as a substitute for gentian, quassia, &c. It is said to soothe urinary irritation.

ASPHALTUM. See **PETROLEUM**. L.

ASSAFÆTIDA GUMMI RESINA. L. E. D. P. Assafœtida, a gum resin procured by cutting the fresh root of the *Ferula assafœtida* and scraping off what exudes when it is dry.

Adulterated with earthy substances, &c.; but the genuine may be known by its reddish violet colour when broken, by its having a strong

alliacious smell, and from its not being brittle. When old its odour becomes faint.

Medicinally it is an excellent antispasmodic, expectorant, tonic, aperient, and anthelmintic, in doses of gr. v to ʒj in form of pill for asthma, dyspnœa, hooping-cough, hysteria, spasm, colic, obstipation, &c., and in form of enema, ʒij dissolved in ʒviij of water for ascarides.

Enters into Pil. Assafœtidæ Comp. E. Pil. Alœes cum Assafœtid. E. Pil. Galbani Comp. L. Mist. Assafœtidæ. L. D. Spir. Ammoniæ Fœtidus. L. E. D. Tinct. Assafœtidæ. L. E. D. Tinct. Castorei Comp. E.

ASSES' MILK (*artificial*). There are several ways of preparing this, but two will suffice. 1. Boil in three pints of water till half wasted ʒj each of eryngo root, pearl barley, sago, and rice: strain and put a table-spoonful of the mixture into a coffee-cup of boiling milk so as to render it of the consistence of cream. Sweeten it with sugar or honey to taste. 2. Take two large spoonfuls of good hartshorn shavings, ʒij of pearl barley, ʒj of eryngo root, the same quantity of China root and preserved ginger, and 18 white snails bruised with the shells. Boil the whole in three quarts of water till reduced to three pints. Then boil a pint of new milk, mix it with the rest, and put into it ʒij of balsam of Tolu. Dose half a pint morning and night.

ASTRINGENT POWDER (*Strong*), in Farriery. Take each of sulphate of copper and Armenian bole in powder, and mix. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

ASTRINGENT POWDER (*Mild*), in Farriery. Take lbj each of dried alum and Armenian bole in powder, and mix. (PHARM. VET. COLL.)

ASTRINGENTS. Medicines employed to restrain profluvia, such as fluxes, hæmorrhages, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c. See *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

ATMOMETER, an instrument for measuring the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface.

ATROPINE. *New.* An alkali discovered by M. Brandes in the *Atropa belladonna*, and retaining its narcotic properties. It is procured by adding sulphuric acid to the expressed decoction of the herb, till there is no longer any precipitation, and then adding to the acid liquor a solution of potass as long as there is any precipitate, which is the atropine; and it must be carefully put on a filter, and washed and dried. The crystals are prismatic, and of a fine white colour. *Soluble* in hot, less so in cold, alcohol. Insoluble in cold water, oils, and ether.

Medicinally it has not been used; but might be useful in ointments

and lotions for rheumatism, tic-doloureux, necroses, &c. See MURIATE OF ATROPINE, and SULPH. OF ATROP.

ATTAR OF ROSES. See OTTO OF ROSES.

ATTENUANT Medicines are diluents, such as water and whey for thinning the blood, as the theory goes.

AURANTII BACCÆ CORTEX. L. E. D. P. The fruit and peel of the Seville Orange, *Citrus aurantium*. The pulp is cooling and refreshing in fevers, inflammations, and scurvy; and alterative in phthisis and dyspepsia. The peel is an aromatic bitter tonic in doses of the powder ʒss to ʒij. Externally the pulp is applied as a cataplasm to to foetid sores.

Enters into Aq. Citri Aurantii. E. Suc. Cochleariæ Comp. E. Conserv. Cort. Aurantii Comp. L. Infus. Gentianæ Comp. L. E. D. Syr. Aurantii. L. D. Spir. Armoraciæ Comp. L. D. Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp. L. D. Tinct. Gentianæ Comp. L. Tinct. Aurantii L. D.

AURIC ACID. A term proposed by M. Pelletier for peroxide of gold, because it combines with alkaline bases, which salts he names *aurates*.

AURI MURIAS VEL CHLORURETUM. *New*. See MURIATE OF GOLD.

AURUM MUSIVUM is the bisulphuret of tin procured by heating a mixture of sulphur and peroxide of tin in a close vessel.

AVENÆ SEMINÆ. L. E. D. P. Oats, the seeds of the *Avena sativa*. The decoction forms a bland and nutritive drink, well known under the name of gruel. The flour is used externally to dust erysipelatous phlegmons; and with equal parts of linseed meal is made into a cold cataplasm with vinegar for contusions, sprains, and scrofulous swellings; or with yeast for gangrene.

AVENS. The *Geum urbanum*, *G. rivale*, and *G. Montanum*. The roots are said to be tonic and febrifuge, and have been used as a substitute for bark, but are now seldom prescribed.

AZOTE, or NITROGEN. A chemical principle constituting 0.79 parts by bulk of the atmosphere, and supposed to be for the purpose of diluting the oxygen and diminishing its stimulus. It enters into most nutritive substances, and life cannot be maintained with such substances as contain no azote,—sugar, for example.

B.

BACHER'S PILLS are composed of spirituous extract of black hellebore, myrrh, and carduus benedictus. They were once much celebrated, and in dropsy Dr. Good thinks they merited their reputation.

BADIGEON. A preparation for colouring houses, prepared with sawdust, slaked lime, the powder of the stone with which the house is built, and a pound of alum dissolved in a bucket of water. A little ochre will give a deeper yellow colour.

BAILEY'S ITCH OINTMENT, is prepared with alum, cinnabar, nitre, and sulphate of zinc, formed into an ointment with lard and sweet oil, coloured with alkanet root, and perfumed with essence of anise, lavender, and sweet marjoram. It is not so effectual as the common sulphur ointment.

BALLS. In *Farriery*, medicines for horses are most frequently given in form of ball, which answers to the term bolus in medicine. The best form perhaps is that of an egg, or of a cylinder $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and one inch diameter. They ought to be made fresh when they are to be given, as, when become hard, they will not dissolve in the stomach: a bit of very thin paper is usually wrapped round them to conceal the taste. The basis of purgative balls is usually soap; of stimulant and tonic balls, composed of arsenic or other strong ingredients—flour and paste. The composition of various sorts of balls is given below.

Alterative Ball. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ of Barbadoes aloes, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of calomel (or gr. x of corrosive sublimate), $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of carraway seeds powdered, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of ginger, 50 drops of oil of cloves, and enough of treacle and flour to form a mass, which is to be divided into four balls, one every day till the bowels be opened.

Anodyne Ball. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of opium, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of Castile soap, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of powdered ginger, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of powdered anise-seed, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of oil of caraway, and enough of treacle to make a ball. Given in colic, or gripes, and fret.

Astringent Ball. Take powdered opium $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, ginger in powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$, prepared chalk $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, flour $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, with treacle, syrup, or honey, to make a ball for looseness.

Or, Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of gum kino, $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of aromatic powder, or powdered ginger, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of Castile soap, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of flour, with treacle enough to form a ball, as before.

Or, Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of diascordium, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ each of gum arabic, prepared chalk, and Armenian bole; $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of ginger; 40 drops of oil of anise-seed, with syrup enough to make a mass. Dose repeated once or twice a day for scourings.

Or, Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ each of rhubarb, compound powder of gum tragacanth; $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of calumbo and ginger; gr. xv of opium, $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of orange-peel, and syrup of poppies to make a mass. Dose repeated once a day.

Or, Take ʒj each of mithridate, Armenian bole, gum arabic, and prepared chalk; ʒij of ginger, and syrup of poppies to make a mass. Repeated as before.

Camphor Ball for gripes and difficulty in staling. Take ʒijss of camphor, nitre ʒss with enough of liquorice in powder and syrup to make a ball.

• *Colic Ball*. Take ʒss of opium in powder, ʒijss each of Castile soap and camphor, ʒj of ginger, with enough of syrup and liquorice powder to make a ball.

Cordial Ball. Take ʒij of grains of Paradise in fine powder, ʒss each of ginger and canella alba; ʒjss each of anise and caraway seeds; ʒij of liquorice powder, and enough of honey to make a ball.

Or, Take ʒiv each of cummin-seeds, anise-seeds, and caraway-seeds; and ʒij of ginger, and enough of treacle to make a mass, which divide into balls of ʒij each.

Or, Take ʒiv each of anise-seeds, caraway-seeds, moist fennel-seeds, or liquorice powder; ʒjss of ginger and cassia; and make into a mass with honey or treacle. Dose ʒij.

Or, Take ʒij each of Winter's bark and prepared chalk; ʒiij of powdered caraway-seeds; ʒss of opium; 20 drops of oil of anise, and make into a ball with honey or treacle.

Or, Take ʒss of powdered opium, ʒj of powdered ginger; ʒiv each of hard soap and turpentine, and make a ball with liquorice powder.

Or, Melt together ʒviiij of strained turpentine; ʒiv of yellow resin; ʒvj of soap, and ʒij of sweet oil; add ʒij of oil of anise, ʒj of oil of caraway, rubbed up with ʒiv of ginger in powder, and make into a mass with linseed powder to form 16 balls.

Cough Ball. Take ʒj each of opium, camphor, and squills; ʒiij of gum ammoniac; ʒj each of soap and ginger; make into a ball with honey or syrup, adding 20 drops of oil of anise. See *Garlic Balls*.

Diuretic Ball. Take lbj each of yellow resin, Castile soap, and Venice turpentine, and dissolve slowly over a fire to form a mass. Dose ʒj to ʒjss for gripes, grease, swelled legs, &c.

Or, Take ʒss of Venice turpentine, ʒij of tartarized antimony, and ʒj of liquorice powder, to make a ball with treacle.

Or, Take ʒiv of Castile soap; ʒij each of powdered resin and nitre; ʒss of oil of juniper, with linseed powder and syrup to make a mass for six or eight balls, according to the strength of the horse.

Or, Take ʒiv of Castile soap; ʒij each of Venice turpentine and powdered anise-seeds, to form a mass with treacle for six balls.

Or, Take ℥iij each of strained turpentine and Castile soap, to make a ball with liquorice powder.

Or, Take ℥iv each of hard soap and common turpentine, and make a ball with caraway powder.

Or, Take ℥iv each of hard soap and common turpentine, ℥ss of opium, and ℥j of ginger, to form a ball with caraway powder.

Expectorant Ball. See *Cough Ball* above.

Farcy or Farcin Ball. Take ℥ss or ℥j of oxymuriate of mercury, or corrosive sublimate, ℥ss of anise-seeds in powder to make a ball with syrup or honey.

Or, Take ℥j of sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, gr. x of oxymuriate of mercury, ℥ss of opium, ℥iij of liquorice powder, to form a ball with syrup.

Or, Take ℥ij of nitre, ℥iij of powdered squills, ℥j of camphor, to make a ball with honey, and to be washed down with decoction of hellebore.

Fever Ball. Take ℥j of nitrate of potass, ℥ij each of camphor and emetic tartar and make into a ball with treacle. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

Or, Take ℥jss of tartarized antimony, ℥j of nitre, ℥iij of liquorice powder, to make a ball with syrup. Dose repeated twice a day.

Or, Take ℥j of camphor, ℥j of nitre, ℥ij of James's powder, or antimonial powder, to make a ball with flour and treacle.

Or, Take ℥ij of antimonial powder, ℥ss of sulphuret of antimony, ℥j of nitre, ℥iij of liquorice powder, to form a ball with syrup.

Fever Balls (Alterative). Take ℥iv of cape aloes, ℥xij of linseed meal, and with a sufficient quantity of treacle form 32 balls. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

Fever Balls (Diuretic). Take ℥ss of yellow resin powdered, ℥x of linseed resin and with a sufficient quantity of treacle form 32 balls. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

Garlic Balls. Pound a quantity of garlic cloves till they form a paste, which form into balls of ℥j to ℥ij each with liquorice powder.

Laxative Balls. See *Purgative Balls* below.

Mange Ball. See *Alterative Ball* above and MANGE.

Mercurial Ball. Take ℥j of submuriate of mercury, ℥ss of Barbadoes aloes, and make into a ball with mucilage of gum arabic.

Purgative, or Physic Ball. Take ℥ix of Barbadoes aloes, and ℥j of ginger, and form into a ball with syrup or treacle.

Or, Take ℥xij of Socotrine aloes, ℥j each of cream of tartar and powdered ginger, and a table-spoonful of olive oil and syrup of buckthorn to form two or three balls.

Or, Take ʒj of Socotrine aloes, ʒij of rhubarb, ʒj each of jalap and cream of tartar, ʒij of ginger, and 20 drops each of oil of cloves and oil of anise-seeds, to make a mass with syrup of buckthorn.

Or, Take ʒv of Socotrine aloes, ʒij of carbonate of soda or prepared natron, ʒj of aromatic powder, 10 drops of oil of caraway, with syrup to make a ball.

Or, Take ʒj of Socotrine aloes, ʒij of carbonate of soda, ʒj of aromatic powder, and 10 drops of oil of anise-seeds, to make a ball with honey.

Or, Take ʒvij of Socotrine aloes, ʒss of Castile soap, ʒj of ginger, and ten drops of oil of caraway, to form a ball with syrup.

Or, Take ʒvj of Barbadoes aloes, ʒj of ginger, to form a ball with soft soap.

Or, Melt ʒvij of Barbadoes aloes, and ʒiv of hard soap in a slight heat, and add ʒj of ginger and a little sweet oil.

Restorative Balls. Take ʒss of Peruvian bark, ʒij each of grains of paradise, gentian, and calumbo; make into a mass with honey, and divide into 16 balls. Dose one every morning.

Or, Take ʒiv of Peruvian bark, ʒij of mithridate or diascordium, ʒj each of canella alba, snake root, and chamomile, all in powder; form into a mass with honey, and divide into six balls. Dose one night and morning for loss of appetite.

Or, Take ʒss of Venice treacle, ʒvj of Peruvian bark, ʒij each of calumbo and chamomile, and 25 drops of oil of caraway to make into a ball with honey.

Stomachic Ball. Take ʒss of gentian in powder, ʒjss of ginger in powder, ʒj of carbonate of soda, to form a ball with honey or syrup.

Or, Take ʒij of cascarilla in powder, ʒjss of myrrh, ʒj of Castile soap, with treacle to form a ball.

Or, Take ʒij of quassia in powder, ʒjss of aromatic powder, ʒj of carbonate of soda, and syrup enough to form a ball.

Or, Take ʒj of cassia powder, ʒss each of calumba root and rhubarb, both in powder, to form a ball with treacle or syrup.

Strengthening Ball. Take ʒij each of quassia, cascarilla, calumba, and gentian, in powder, ʒss of opium, ʒjss of aromatic powder, with syrup enough to form a ball. In scourings and looseness.

Tonic Balls. Take from ʒj to ʒiv of sulphate of iron, ʒij of powdered ginger, and with a sufficient quantity of linseed meal and treacle form a ball. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

Or, Take from ʒj to ʒiv of sulphate of copper, ʒij of powdered ginger,

and with a sufficient quantity of treacle and linseed meal form a ball. (IBID.)

Or, Take gr. v to gr. x of arsenic, ʒss each of sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, and opium, ʒss of powdered caraways, with syrup or treacle to form a ball.

Or, Take ʒij of sulphate of zinc, ʒss of opium, gr. v to gr. x of arsenic, and ʒss of caraway-seeds in powder, to form a ball with treacle.

Or, Take ʒiij of calumba root in powder, ʒj each of myrrh, cascarilla, and carbonate of soda, ʒss of opium, to form a ball with treacle.

Worm Balls. Take ʒij of submuriate of mercury (Calomel), ℥j of linseed meal, and with enough of treacle, form a mass, and divide into 32 balls. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

See also *Mercurial Ball* and *Purgative Balls* above.

BALM. See MELISSA OFFICINALIS.

BALM OF GILEAD. See AMYRIDIS GILEADENSIS.

BALM OF GILEAD (*Solomon's*). An empirical medicine, which is nothing but a disguised preparation of tincture of cardamoms.

BALM OF MECCA. This is rarely, if ever, to be procured genuine in Turkey, much less in Europe. It is a liquid resin, of a whitish colour, approaching to yellow, with a strong aromatic smell resembling that of lemons, and a pungent high-flavoured taste. It is much esteemed in the East as a cosmetic. What is sold here for balm of Mecca, is some of the finer balsams scented with oil of lemons.

BALM OF RAKASIRI (*Jordan's*). An empirical nostrum, prepared by disguising common gin with oil of rosemary.

BALSAM (ANODYNE). See TINCT. SAP. ET OPII.

BALSAMIC MEDICINES are such as possess emollient qualities. Cullen ranks turpentine and the resins under balsamics, and Hoffmann all the stimulating gums.

BALSAM OF CANADA. See TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. L.

BALSAM OF COPIVI. See CAPAIBA. L.

BALSAM OF HONEY (*Hill's*). A nostrum prepared with equal weights of honey and balsam of Tolu, and diluted with rectified spirit. Without the spirit it would be a good expectorant.

BALSAM OF HONEY (*Pectoral*). This is simply the tincture of Benzoin, or of balsam of Tolu, which see.

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND (*Ford's*). A nostrum, the active ingredient of which is opium, being an infusion of horehound and liquorice-

root, with a large proportion of brandy and opium, with camphor, benzoin, squills, and honey; and flavoured with oil of anise.

BALSAM OF LIFE. This is merely the compound decoction of aloes.

See BAUME DE VIE and DECOCT. ALOES COMP.

BALSAM OF LIQUORICE. A nostrum prepared with liquorice, opium, and balsam of Tolu.

BALSAM OF SULPHUR. See OLEUM SULPHURATUM, and DUTCH DROPS.

BALSAM OF TURPENTINE. See DUTCH DROPS.

BALSAMUM LOCATELLI. See LOCATELLI'S BALSAM.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. L. E. D. P. Balsam of Peru. Produced from the *Myroxylon peruiferum*, by incision. It contains benzoic acid, resin, and an aromatic volatile oil.

Adulterated with common resin and benzoin, of which a composition is made along with some volatile oil, and coloured with red sanders, so like the genuine as not always to be distinguished. The genuine is semi-liquid, of a reddish-brown colour, fragrant aromatic odour, and a hot bitterish taste.

Medicinally it is stimulant, tonic, and expectorant, in chronic disorders of the lungs; in doses of gr. v to ʒj, either diffused in water, or made into pills with any vegetable powder.

Enters into Pilulæ Guaiaci cum Alöe. D.

BALSAMUM RAKASIRI. A substance of a reddish-brown colour, and aromatic smell, of the consistence of honey. It is stimulant and tonic, but is seldom if ever imported. What is sold under the name of balsam of Rakasiri is usually spurious.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. L. E. D. P. Balsam of Tolu. Procured by incision from the *Toluiifera balsamum*, a tree which grows in America. It is thick, and of a reddish-yellow colour, fragrant odour, and warm sweetish taste.

Adulterated, as is the balsam of Peru, with the cheaper resins, and flavoured with essential oil of lemons.

Medicinally it is a mild stimulant, and expectorant, in doses of gr. xv to ʒij three or four times a day, in chronic coughs, and blenorrhœa.

Enters into Tinct. Toluiferæ Balsami. E. D. Syr. Tolutani. L. Tinct. Benzoini Comp. L. E. D.

BARILLA. The impure carbonate of soda, procured by burning several species of sea-weed, such as salicornia, fucus, &c.

BARCLAY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. Take ʒij of extract of colocynth, ʒj of extract of jalap, ʒjss of almond soap, ʒiij of guaiac, gr. viij of tartarized antimony, four drops each of the essential oils of juniper,

caraway, and rosemary, make into a mass with syrup of buckthorn, and divide into five dozen pills.

BARIUM the metallic base of barytes.

BARK. The Peruvian or Jesuit's bark, is called *BARK par excellence*. See **CINCHONA**.

BARLEY WATER. See **DECOCTUM HORDEI** and **DECOCT. HORD. COMP.**

BARYTES. An earth, of which the basis is the semi-metal barium.

MURIATE OF BARYTES, which see, is used in medicine.

BASE, or BASIS, a term applied to the constituent of a compound body.

In salts for example, the base is usually an alkali, an earth, or a metal; in oxides, the base is a metal; in acids an elementary substance with oxygen.

BASILICON. A species of ointment of two kinds, black and yellow, the same as the *Unguentum resinæ nigrae*, L. and the *Unguentum resinosum*, E. which see.

BASILICUM. P. Common sweet Basil. An aromatic, expectorant, and nervin, in emesis and catarrh.

BASSORINE is extracted from gums and it constitutes nearly the whole of salep. With water it forms a jelly insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS. A nostrum whose basis is tincture of castor. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of castor, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of opium and oil of anise, $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ of camphor, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of sweet fennel-seeds, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of tincture of antimony, and $\mathfrak{f}\text{xx}$ of proof spirit: colour it with cochineal. Other formulæ are given, varying in the proportions, and sometimes in the ingredients.

BATES'S ANODYNE BALSAM. This nostrum is the compound tincture of soap and opium, and is prepared with $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of tincture of opium, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ opodeldoc.

BATTLE'S GREEN SENNA POWDER, a nostrum, supposed to be senna leaves heated till they become yellow, and then mixed with powdered charcoal.

BATTLE'S LIQUOR OPII SEDATIVUS. A secret preparation, which is a powerful narcotic, of more uniform and mild effect than other preparations of opium. It is chiefly composed of acetate of morphine, and may be imitated by macerating in tartaric acid the dregs left after making tincture of opium. Mr. Battley's preparation does not keep well without the addition of spirits, which impairs its superiority as a mild narcotic.

BAULASTINE, flowers of the Pomegranate. See **GRANATI**.

BAUME DE VIE. A nostrum similar to the compound decoction of

aloes. Take ʒij of extract of liquorice, ʒj of subcarbonate of potass, ʒss each of gum myrrh and extract of aloes in powder, and gr. x of saffron. Boil in ʒviij of water to ʒvj , strain and add ʒij of compound tincture of cardamoms. Dose ʒj to ʒij as a laxative.

BAY BERRIES. See LAURI BACCÆ.

BDELLIUM. P. An aromatic gum resin of ancient fame. It is bitterish, stimulant, and resolvent, and enters into the composition of ointments and plasters.

BEAR'S FOOT. See HELLEBOR. FOET.

BEAR'S GREASE. There are two sorts of this: one of the consistence of thick olive oil, which is procured by boiling, from the fat about the caul and the intestines of the animal; the other, much harder, and, in appearance, like frozen honey, obtained from about the kidneys. Both sorts have a rank, rancid, and intolerable smell. Rancid lard is often sold for bear's grease.

BECCABUNGÆ HERBA. D. P. Brooklime, or Wellink. An antiscorbutic, antiseptic, and laxative, in doses of ʒij to ʒjv of the juice once a day. It is used in the North as a laxative for infants and children.

BEER. See GINGER and SPRUCE.

BEE'S WAX. See CERA.

BEGUAR. A tuft of reddish-coloured substance like moss, which grows on the rose tree. It is slightly astringent.

BEGUINE'S FUMING SPIRIT. See HYDRO-SULPH AMMON.

BEHEN RHAPONTICUM. P. The root of the *Centaurea behen*, and the *Cucubalus behen*, a bitter aromatic.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA. L. E. D. P. The leaves of the deadly Night Shade. *Atropa belladonna*, a native plant, but not common. The leaves are nauseous, bitter, somewhat acrid, and smell heavy.

Medicinally it is one of the most powerful narcotics: it is also diuretic, antispasmodic, and resolvent (see ATROPINÆ); and is used in fevers, intermittents, plague, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, loss of speech as a sequela of apoplexy, chorea, hooping-cough, epilepsy, hydrophobia, melancholy, mania, obstinate jaundice, dropsy, ophthalmia, amaurosis, cancer, fistula, and bad ulcers. The dose of the powder is from gr. ss to gr. x once or twice a day, increasing gradually. It is given in ten times its weight of sugar. Of the infusion (ʒj in ʒx of boiling water) ʒij once a day, gradually increasing, but watching carefully that there is no tightness about the throat. On the continent it recently came into reputation as a preventive of scarlatina; but has not eventually proved efficient for this purpose.

Externally it is used for enlarging the pupil of the eye, which it does by paralyzing the iris, when smeared on the eyelid, and for relaxing the os uteri in difficult parturition. The powdered leaves are sprinkled on cancerous sores, or, mixed with lard, relieve priapism and chordee, and the fresh leaves make a good poultice.

Poisonous in large doses of both the leaves and berries, producing contraction and dryness of the throat, sickness, vertigo, dimness of sight, and dilated pupils, stupor, numbness, and heaviness of the head, tenesmus, furious or lively delirium, laughter, redness and swelling of the face, hurried breathing, bending of the body forwards, convulsions, and death.

Antidotes consist of powerful emetics, such as sulphate of zinc, and tartar emetic, and when these will not act in consequence of paralysis of the stomach, cold affusion, either on the head, or generally, with copious draughts of vinegar and water, or any vegetable acid.

Tests have yet to be discovered, but there is little doubt that some will be found for atropine, the active principle of the belladonna.

Enters into Ext. Belladonnæ. L. Succ. Spiss. Atropæ Belladonnæ. E.

BENZOATES are salts formed with benzoic acid and metallic or alkaline bases. Most of them are soluble in water.

BENZOIC ACID is procured by heating gum benzoin in an earthen pot with a cone of paper over it to receive the acid as it sublimes; but as this always contains an empyreumatic oil, it may be obtained pure by boiling gum benzoin finely pulverized in a considerable quantity of water with lime or carbonate of potass, and precipitating by means of muriatic acid, when the precipitate may be dried by a gentle heat and purified by sublimation. It is sweetish, aromatic, reddens litmus paper, and forms benzoates with alkaline bases.

Soluble in water, and still more so in alcohol, particularly when heated.

BENZONINUM. L. E. P. *Benzoe.* D. Benzoin or Benjamin, or gum Benjamin. O. Procured from the *Styrax benzoin*, a plant which is a native of Sumatra. It is nearly tasteless, but fragrant, and contains benzoic acid (see **ACIDUM BENZOICUM**) and resin.

Adulterated with other gum resins. The genuine is free from dross, and of a yellowish colour, with white spots, and brittle.

Medicinally it is stimulant, nervine, and expectorant, but in a weak degree, and is little used.

Enters into Tinct. Benzoini Comp. L. E. D. Acid. Benzoicum. L. E. D. **BERGAMOT.** In perfumery, is an essence or oil very fragrant, procured

from the outer rind of the bergamot orange, or fruit of the *Citrus mella rosa* by expression, or by distillation.

Adulterated with cheaper oils, but may easily be known by the fineness of the fragrance.

BERGAMOT WATER is prepared by taking two gallons of good old French brandy, one gallon of highly-rectified spirits of wine, and one gallon of spring water, into which put 3j of true Roman or Sicilian oil of bergamot, previously well triturated with lump sugar, in a glass mortar. Distil by a water heat, and draw off only six quarts. It will keep for twenty years.

BESTUCHEFF'S NERVOUS TINCTURE. See TINCT. ÆTHER.

BETONICA OFFICINALIS. P. Wood Betony. A common native herb of reputed virtue, as a laxative and alterative. The powder of the leaves is errhine; root, emetic.

BEZOAR STONE. A sort of calculus found in the stomachs of ruminating animals, and formerly sold, as it now is in the East, at a high price, as a cordial and restorative. Its virtues, it is probable, are in a great measure fabulous. Several preparations of antimony take the name of Bezoardicum.

BICARBONATES are salts containing a double proportion of carbonic acid gas. The term has arisen from the doctrine of definite proportions.

BICE. A mineral substance, used for paints. The blue is also called Armenian stone; the green, malachite; and both contain copper.

BIGNONIA. A genus of plants, of which most of the species are considered in America to be good antidotes for the bites of snakes, the manchineel poison, &c.

BISMUTHI SUB-NITRAS. L. D. P. Bismuth, or *Oxide of bismuth*, a white powder, without taste or smell, containing oxide of bismuth, with a little water and nitric acid.

Prepared from 3j of bismuth, 3jss of nitric acid, Oij of distilled water. Mix 3vj of the water with the acid, in which dissolve the bismuth and strain. Add the rest of the water to the strained liquor, and set it aside till it deposit a precipitate, then pour off the liquor, wash the precipitate in distilled water, wrap it in blotting-paper, and dry by a gentle heat.

Decomposition. The nitric acid forms an oxide with the bismuth, and then dissolves it, producing nitrate of bismuth, and giving out nitrous gas. The addition of the water precipitates the subnitrate.

Used as a cosmetic, under the name of **MAGISTERY OF BISMUTH**, and **PEARL WHITE**, which see.

Medicinally it is sedative and antispasmodic, and is given in dyspepsia, asthma, cardialgia, and gastrodynia, in doses of gr. j to gr. xij thrice a day.

BISTORTÆ RADIX. L. E. D. P. Bistort Root, the root of *Polygonum bistorta*, a native plant but not very common, a strong astringent tonic.

Medicinally it may be used in hæmorrhages, leucorrhœa, fluxes, and intermittents, in doses of gr. xv to ʒj of the powder, twice or thrice a day, mixed with the powder of the calamus aromaticus. The decoction is given in doses of ʒj to ʒij.

BISTRE. A composition used in painting, as a fine brown colour, prepared from soot, of which that from beech wood is best. Put a quantity of this into water (2 lbs to the gallon), and boil half an hour; let it then settle, and while it is still hot pour off the clearer liquor from the sediment, and evaporate to dryness.

Adulterated with inferior materials. The genuine is of a warm, deep brown, and transparent when moistened with water.

BITTER APPLE. See **COLOCYNTHIDIS**.

BITTER INFUSION. See **INFUS. GENT. COMP.**

BITTERING, or corruptly *Bittern*, a fraudulent preparation, sold to brewers and others, for adulterating beer, and composed of cocculus indicus, liquorice, tobacco, quassia, and sulphate of iron or copperas. A similar preparation is sold for the same purpose, under the name of bitter balls.

BITTERN is the first scum of the liquor in preparing salt, and also the mother water, after the crystallization is completed.

BITTER PRINCIPLE OF WELTER, is procured by treating silk with nitric acid. It consists of Carbazotic acid.

BITTERS. A class of vegetable tonics, of which quassia, gentian, wormwood, calumba, cascarilla, orange-peel, dandelion, and chamomile, are the chief.

Publicans prepare a sort of liqueurs with bitters, of which the following is a sample: Put ʒij of Peruvian bark, ʒ¼ each of snake-root powder; salt of wormwood, saffron, and cochineal, into two quarts of good brandy, full proof; and let it stand 24 hours, frequently shaking the bottle.

Or, take ʒj each of gentian, wormwood tops, quassia, orange-peel, canella alba, cinnamon, grains of paradise, and cochineal. Put into three pints of proof spirit, and treat as the last.

BITTER SWEET. See **DULCAMAR**.

BITUMEN. A genus of inflammable substances, such as petroleum,

asphaltum, &c., used in varnish-making, and some chemical processes.

BIXA. See ANOTTA.

BLACK DRAUGHT. A very popular and excellent purgative, prepared by dissolving ʒij of sulphate of magnesia in ʒj of the infusion of senna; or in other similar proportions, to which a few drops of tincture of opium may be added, to prevent griping.

BLACK DROP, or the Lancaster or Manchester black drop, or the Quaker's black drop. The following is the original receipt, published by Dr. Armstrong: Take ℥ss of opium sliced, and Oij of good verjuice, ʒjss of nutmegs, and ʒss of saffron. Boil to a proper thickness, then add $\text{℥}\frac{1}{4}$ and two spoonfuls of yeast; set the whole in a warm place near the fire, for six or eight weeks, then in the open air, till it becomes a syrup, when it is to be decanted, filtered, and bottled up, with a little sugar added to each bottle. One drop equals three of the Tincture of opium. L.

Medicinally it is supposed to be less injurious than the common preparations of opium, not being followed by head-ache, &c.

BLACKING. Various receipts have been given for making shoe-blackening, among which the following are samples: Take ʒxij each of treacle, and ivory-black, ʒiv of spermaceti oil, four pints of white-wine vinegar; mix and preserve for use.

Or, Take ʒvj each of bone-black and treacle, ʒss of sulphuric acid and spermaceti or common oil, and one quart of common vinegar. First mix the acid and the oil, and then add the rest. If it does not dry quick enough, add more acid. See JAPAN BLACKING.

BLACKING CAKES are made by thoroughly mixing ʒj of gum tragacanth, with ʒij each of neat's-foot oil, superfine ivory-black, and deep blue, prepared from iron and copper, and ʒiv each of brown sugar-candy and river water. When mixed, evaporate to a proper consistence.

BLACKING BALLS may be made in the same way; or melt together over a slow fire ʒiv of mutton suet, ʒj each of bees' wax and sweet oil, ʒj each of sugar-candy and gum arabic, and add carefully, lest it take fire, a spoonful of turpentine, with lamp-black enough to give it a good colour; pour the liquor when hot into tin moulds, and let it stand till cool enough to be worked into shape by the hand.

BLAINE'S POWDER, for the distemper in dogs, is a disguised preparation of the sulphuret of tin.

BLEACHING LIQUID. What is sold under this name is a solution of

the chloride (*oxymuriate*) of lime, which is also kept in the market under the name of *Bleaching Powder*, *Bleaching Salt*, or *Tennant's Salt*. The sulphuret of lime is also used in the same way, but is not so efficacious.

BLISTERING OINTMENT (*Mild*) in Farriery. Take ʒiv of lard, melt and add ʒj each of oil of turpentine and cantharides in powder, and stir till cold. (PHARM. VETER. COLL.)

BLISTERING OINTMENT (*Strong*) in Farriery. Take ʒij of turpentine ointment, ʒx of cantharides in powder, ʒij of euphorbium in fine powder, soften the turpentine ointment by heating it, then stir in the cantharides and the euphorbium. (PHARM. VETER. COLL.)

BLESSED THISTLE. See *CARDUUS BENID.*

BLISTERS are now chiefly prepared from Cantharides. Dr. Chisholm recommends clothes dipped in boiling water, or boiling water in a bladder, to be applied as an immediate blister, in cases of emergency. See *CANTHARIDES*; *EMPL. VESICATOR*, and *CERATUM SABINÆ*.

BLUE. See *INDIGO*, *Smalt*, *Prussian Blue*, and *Stone Blue*, &c.

BLUE EYE-WATER. See *LIQ. CUPR. AMMON.*

BLUE OINTMENT, and **BLUE PILL.** See *Unguentum Hydrargyri*, and *Pilulæ Hydrargyri*.

BLUE-STONE. See *SULPHATE OF COPPER*.

BOERHAAVE'S ASTRINGENT POWDER for the Ague, is prepared by mixing equal parts of alum, nutmeg, and Armenian bole.

BOERHAAVE'S RED PILL, is prepared by mixing into a mass, with crumbs of bread, or mucilage, a portion of the red sulphuret of mercury, and dividing it into pills.

BOLE. A genus of earths, of which there are several species, and of which *BOLUS ARMENIÆ*, P. Armenian bole, is the chief. It is astringent and desiccative, but is mostly used to colour ointments, such as the sulphur ointment. The boles are of a red or yellowish colour.

Adulterated frequently with inferior materials. They should be chosen of a fine clear colour, particularly when they are to be used for paints, or for colouring medical preparations.

BOLETIC ACID was discovered by M. Braconnot in the juice of the *Boletus pseudo-igniarius*. See *ANN. PHIL.* vol. ii.

BOLETUS IGNIARIUS. E. Agaric of the oak. The *B. igniarius* is very hard, somewhat brittle, and useless as a styptic, this species having been confounded with the next.

BOLETUS FOMENTARIUS is distinguished from the preceding by the pileus being subtriquetrous, obsoletely banded, cinereous brown, and the pores being at first whitish and afterwards subferruginous. It

is from this and not from the *B. igniarius* that the celebrated styptic is procured. (BARON DE BEAUVOIS.) See AMADOU.

BONE BLACK. See **IVORY BLACK.**

BOLUS. A form in which medicines are prepared, similar to that of pill, but larger, and usually as soft as dough, so as to slip easily down the gullet. It is more used in hospital than in private practice; as it is a cheap and easy way of preparing heavy medicines which cannot be given in the liquid form, such as calomel, &c.

BONPLANDIA. See **CUSPARIA.**

BORACIC ACID is found native in the hot springs of Lipari and Sasso.

It is compounded of boron and oxygen. It is prepared by adding sulphuric acid to purified borax dissolved in about four times its weight of boiling water. On cooling, the boracic acid is deposited in form of scaly shining crystals, which may be purified by redissolving and recrystallizing them twice or thrice. It has a bitterish taste like Epsom salts, has no smell; renders turmeric paper brown; and slightly reddens vegetable blues.

BORAGO OFFICINALIS. O. Borage. A native plant, whose virtues, if it have any, are now neglected. It is put into cool tankards, for summer drinking; and as Margraff found it to contain nitrate of potass, it must be more or less diuretic.

BORAS, BORATE. The name given to salts formed by boracic acid with a base.

BORAX is the bi-borate of soda. See **SODÆ SUB-BORAS.** Both the native and the refined borax are used in soldering.

BORIC ACID. The same as boracic acid.

BORON is a dark olive-coloured substance, having neither taste nor smell, and is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and oils. It is procured by heating boracic acid with potassium, when the oxygen unites with the potassium and sets the boron free.

BOUGIES are usually made from the thickness of a knitting-needle to that of a writing quill, or even more. Cut a piece of old linen rag into slips, eight or ten inches long, and from half an inch to an inch, or more, in breadth. Upon these spread a plaster, and roll them neatly up, with the plaster side outermost, on a hot glazed tile, and form them into proper shape.

B. Bell's Bougies are made in the same way, by melting in one vessel ʒiv of litharge plaster, and in another ʒiij of olive oil, and ʒjss of yellow wax, mixing them for use.

Plenck's Bougies are made of catgut; but as they are apt to swell after being introduced, they are very objectionable.

Elastic Gum Bougies are erroneously named from a false notion that

they are made of elastic gum, or Indian-rubber. They are really prepared by boiling linseed oil for a long time over a slow fire, and with this varnishing the cotton, silk, or linen, employed as a basis.

Smyth's Flexible Metallic Bougies are liable to break, and are therefore dangerous.

Daran's Medicated Bougies are made of such materials as shall dissolve in the urethra after being introduced. They are now disused except by empirics. Armed bougies are of this class, being prepared by potassa fusa, or by nitrate of silver.

BOYLE'S DEPILATORY See DEPILATORY.

BOYLE'S FUMING LIQUOR is the hydroguretted sulphuret of ammonia.

BRASS. A compound metal containing four parts of copper to one of zinc.

BREECHES BALL, is prepared by mixing ℥j of Bath brick, ℥ij of pipe clay, ℥iv of pumice stone in powder, and ℥vi of ox gall, and colouring the mixture to the shade required, with ochre, umber, rose-pink, &c.

BRIMSTONE is native sulphur, found near volcanoes, or the substance which is prepared from the native sulphurets of copper or iron, called pyrites. Roll brimstone is this substance, purified, and cast in moulds. See SULPHUR.

BRIONIA DIOICA. P. White Bryony, a native climbing plant, whose root is acrid, bitter, diuretic, and a drastic purgative.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. xv to ʒj or more of the powder, or gr. x to gr. xv of the extract, in dropsy, asthma, mania, epilepsy, and rheumatism. It is also given in form of infusion.

Externally it is rubefacient and resolvent, the pulp being applied in cataplasms, in cedema, and ecchymoses.

Poisonous in large doses, producing severe griping and hypercatharsis, vomiting, retching, thirst, difficulty of breathing, convulsions, and death. No test has been discovered.

Antidotes are emetics, mucilaginous drinks, and emollient enemata; and venesection, if inflammatory symptoms supervene.

BRIONY (BLACK). *Tamus communis.* A native plant, said to be diuretic, but little used.

BRITISH OIL. Boil together ℥j of camphor, ℥iv of rectified spirit of wine, ℥xij of sweet oil, and ℥v of oil of hartshorn.

BRODUM'S NERVOUS CORDIAL is prepared by mixing together equal quantities of compound spirit of lavender, wine of iron, and of the tinctures of gentian, calumba, cardamoms, and Peruvian bark.

BROMATES are salts formed by bromic acid similar to the chlorates and iodates. *Bromate of potass* is distinguished from the iodate or

chlorate of potass, by its not precipitating the salts of lead, and by its giving a white precipitate with nitrate of silver, and a yellowish white with proto-nitrate of mercury.

BROMIC ACID is obtained by decomposing a dilute solution of bromate of barytes with sulphuric acid, so as to precipitate the whole of the barytes. This is concentrated by evaporation to the consistence of syrup; but it has not hitherto been procured anhydrous.

It is similarly constituted with the iodic, chloric, and nitric acids. It has little smell, but tastes very acid though it is not corrosive.

BROMINE. *New.* A substance very recently (1826) discovered by M. Balard of Montpellier. It is procured by transmitting a current of chlorine gas through bittern, and then agitating a portion of sulphuric ether with the liquid. This is then agitated with caustic potass, which produces hydro-bromate of potass upon evaporation, whence the bromine is set free by means of chlorine and heat.

It appears to be an elementary substance very similar to chlorine and iodine. It is easily detected by means of chlorine, which separates it from most of its combinations. Its solution in ether, which is of a fine hyacinth red, is also a good characteristic.

BROMURETS are combinations of Bromic acid with Iodine, phosphorus, sulphur, &c.

BROOM. See **SPARTIUM** and **GENISTA**.

BROWNING to colour and flavour meat and made dishes. Beat to powder ziv of double-refined sugar, and put it into a very clean iron frying-pan with zj of fresh butter, mix it well over a clear fire, and as it begins to froth hold it higher up. When it is of a very fine brown, pour in by very slow degrees a pint of port, stirring it well all the time. Then put in zss each of Jamaica and black pepper, six cloves, six shallots peeled, three blades of mace bruised, three spoonfuls each of mushroom and walnut ketchup, some salt, and the finely-pared rind of a lemon. Boil the whole gently for 15 minutes, pour it into a basin till cold, take off the scum, and bottle it for use.

BRUCINE or **BRUCIA.** *New.* An alkaline substance found in the *Brucea antidysenterica*, and *Nux vomica*, and prepared by adding a solution of liquid subacetate of lead to a solution of alcoholic extract of the plant in water until no more precipitate be thrown down; the brucine will remain in solution with excess of the acetate of lead, which must be separated by sulphureted hydrogen, filtered, and boiled with magnesia. Wash the precipitate in cold water, but carefully, as the brucine is soluble in water. Redissolve in alcohol to separate the excess of magnesia, and again evaporate.

Chemically it is intensely bitter, slightly soluble in water, and on cooling takes the consistency of wax. It forms neutral salts with the acids.

Medicinally it is a strong narcotic. Dose from gr. j to gr. iij, in form of pill, tincture, or mixture, for paralysis, atrophy, or muscular debility. (MAGENDIE.)

Poisonous when given in larger doses, acting much in the same way as strychnine, but with less violence in the proportion of 1 to 12. The best treatment is to promote vomiting, or give a dose of sulphate of copper instantly. Afterwards give vinegar and water copiously, and if stupor supervene, try the cold affusion.

Test. None yet discovered.

BRYONIA. See BRIONIA and BRIONY.

BUCHU LEAVES. See DIOSMA CRENATA.

BUCKBEAN. See MENYANTHES.

BUCKTHORN BERRIES. See RHAMNUS and SYRUPUS RHAMNI.

BUGLOSS. A native plant, *Anchusa officinalis*. P. the flowers and herb of which are said to be *adoucissant* by the French.

BUR DOCK. See ARCTII LAPPE.

BURGUNDY PITCH. See RESINA and PIX.

BUTTER OF ANTIMONY. See MURIAS ANTIMONII.

BUTTERS in perfumery are fragrant preparations of the consistency of butter. Lemon, jasmine, orange-flower, and bergamot butter are most common, and are chiefly imported. They are made by steeping the fresh flowers in the finest olive oil, pressing out the flowers, decanting the oil clear off, and thickening it with fine wax, melted and added gradually while hot. Butter of roses is produced from rose water by subsidence.

BUTYRIC ACID. An odoriferous volatile compound procured by M. Chevreul from butyrine when converted into soap.

BUTYRINE. A peculiar oleaginous matter procured from butter by M. Chevreul, which serves to distinguish it from animal fats. It is liquid at 70° Fahr.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS. P. The common box, the wood and leaves of which are bitter, aromatic, sudorific, and alterative, as well as cathartic. They are used on the continent in epilepsy, and syphilis. The decoction is said to be the best thing for baldness and thinness of the hair.

C.

CACAO. P. The Chocolate-nut Tree, *Theobroma cacao*, the nut of which is aromatic, slightly astringent, bitter, oily, and diuretic.

CAJEPUTI OLEUM. L. D. *Melaleuca Leucodendri* oleum. E. Cajeput oil is of a strong fragrant odour, resembling camphor, of a pungent taste, and a greenish colour.

Medicinally it is stimulant, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic, in doses of three to five drops given with sugar in cases of palsy and hysteria.

Externally it is a good rubefacient in gout and rheumatism; and a little of it on a bit of cotton put into a decayed tooth, relieves tooth-ache.

CALAGUALA. P. An attenuant, opening, and resolvent root, used in dropsy, chronic pectoral complaints, hectic fever, and convulsive colics. It is given in form of decoction ʒij to ℥jss of water.

CALAMI RADIX. L. E. D. P. The root of the sweet flag, *Acorus calamus*, an aromatic, stomachic, and stimulant, of a warm, bitterish taste. It is given in doses of ʒj to ʒj of the powder in dyspepsia, anorexia, &c.

CALAMINA. L. Calaminaris. D. Carbonas Zinci impurus E. D. Calamine, or Zinc ore, is a metallic substance, of a reddish-yellow colour, easily crumbled. It is astringent and sedative, but seldom used.

Enters into Calamina Præp. L.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA. L. Carbonas Zinci impurus preparatus. E. Lapis Calaminaris præparatus. D. The calamine is roasted and reduced to an impalpable powder. It is astringent and sedative, and used in preparing collyria, and unguents. The powder may also be sprinkled or dusted upon excoriations, and sores.

CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUM. D. See CRETA PRÆCIP.

CALCIS MURIAS. D. See MURIAS CALCIS.

Enters into Unguent. Calaminaris. D. Cerat. Calaminæ. L. E.

CALCIS PHOSPHAS PRÆCIPITATUM. D. See PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

CALEBASH. P. The pumpkin gourd, *Cucurbita sagenaria*, the seeds of which are refreshing in form of emulsion, in strangury and fever.

CALOMEL. See HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS.

CALOMELAS PRÆCIPITATUS. D. Præcipitated calomel.

CALUMBÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Calumba, or Columbo, Colombo root, is brought from Africa, but the plant is not known to botanists. It has a bitter unpleasant taste, is faintly aromatic, and contains cinchonine.

Incompatible with infusion of galls, or of yellow Peruvian bark; with oxymuriate of mercury, acetate of lead and lime water.

Adulterated by mixing pieces of white any root. Other roots also tinged yellow, have been mixed with genuine calumba root, which

should always be selected of a good weight, and clear colour, without worm-eaten pieces.

Enters into Tinct. Calumbæ. L. E. D. Infus. Calumbæ. L.

Medicinally it is tonic and stomachic, stimulant and astringent. It is used very frequently in affections of the mesenteric glands of infants, in dyspepsia, and cholera. The dose is gr. x to ʒss twice a day, or in infusion or decoction ʒjss to ʒij, but these will not keep.

CALX. L. D. Calx Viva. E. *Oxidum calcii*. P. Quicklime, composed of oxygen, and the semi-metal calcium. It is chiefly employed in making lime water.

Medicinally it is acrid, corrosive, caustic, depilatory, and antacid. It is sometimes but rarely applied to obstinate old ulcers, in form of powder.

CAMBOGIA. L. Gambogia. E. D. Gamboge, a gum produced from the *Stalagmitis cambojioides*, much like cherry-tree gum, almost tasteless, but acrid in the throat and fauces. It is brittle, opaque, and of a deep yellow, so as to be used as a pigment.

Adulterated in the original preparation with inferior substances, and ought to be selected of a clear colour, and glassy fracture.

Medicinally it is a drastic cathartic, and also emetic and vermifuge. It is used in dropsy, and for tape-worms, and in obstinate costiveness, and hydrocephalus. The dose is gr. ij to gr. vj of the powder, combined with calomel, jalap, aloes, and other cathartics. For anasarca it is best to combine it with a solution of carbonate of potass.

Enters into Pil. Cambogiæ Comp. L.

CAMOMILE. See ANTHEMIDIS FLORES.

CAMPANULA TRACHELIUM. Great Throatwort, or Canterbury Bells. A native plant, whose astringency recommends it to be used in quinsies, &c.

CAMPHORA. L. E. D. P. Camphor, or Camphire. A resin produced from the *Laurus camphora*, and other plants, and made factitiously by a stream of muriatic gas driven through oil of turpentine. It is strongly odoriferous, of a bitter aromatic taste, and swims on water.

Soluble, though only slightly, in water; but more so in alcohol, æther, oils, and vinegar,

Adulterated with spermaceti and white wax, which can with difficulty be detected, their appearance is so similar and they unite and blend so intimately.

Test. Put a sample on hot bread: if it become moist it is good.

Medicinally it is used in nervous and malignant fevers, in typhus accompanied with delirium, in inflammations accompanied with typhoid fevers, such as peritonitis, rheumatism, &c., in atonic cutaneous diseases, particularly on their retrocession to promote the

eruption, in many spasmodic affections, as hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, hooping-cough, &c., in mania and melancholy, and in indolent inflammations, from internal causes.

In laryngeal phthisis, and disorders of the throat, it may be made into lozenges with sugar, gum, and opium. With sulphur it is useful in colica pictonum. Dr. Paris recommends, when a large dose is given, to diffuse it in mucilage, or yolk of egg, or make it into pills with assafoetida, or confection of almonds.

Dose from gr. ij to ʒj, every four or six hours, of the powder mixed with sugar, magnesia, opium, and nitrate of potass. In mania, from gr. v to ʒss, thrice a day.

Poisonous in large doses, by its over exciting the brain and nerves. Antidotes, wine and opium.

Enters into Acid. Acetos, Camphoratum. E. D. Emul. Camphorata. E. Mist. Camphoræ. L. D. Spir. Camphoræ. L. E. D. Tinct. Camphoræ Comp. L. E. D. Linimentum Sapon, cum Opio. E. D. Lin. Saponis. L. E. Lin. Camphoræ. L. E. D. Lin. Camphoræ Comp. L. Lin. Hydrarg. L.

CAMPBORATES are salts formed with bases by camphoric acid.

CAMPBOR BALLS, in perfumery, are made by grinding in a starch-mill ʒvj of very dry starch, and ʒviij of very dry white lead, sifting it through a lawn sieve, and then mixing it with ʒ xiv of very fine rice powder. Then shave down and dry 48ʒ of the best oil soap, and mix with the former. Next grind ʒjss of camphor in an iron mortar, with half a pint of Hungary water, and add gradually ʒss each of oil of rosemary, and of lavender. When reduced to powder, add a few pounds of the prepared soap, and after beating it well mix the whole together, and make it in the same way as ambergris wash-balls. Used as a cosmetic, but not safely.

CAMPBORIC ACID is procured by digesting camphor for a considerable time in a large excess of nitric acid. Its taste is rather bitter and its odour somewhat like that of saffron. It reddens litmus paper.

Soluble sparingly in water.

CAMPBOROSMA MONSPELIENSIS. P. Hairy Camphorosme. A slightly aromatic herb, sudorific, and nervine, given in coryza, leucorrhœa, asthma, and rheumatism.

CAMP VINEGAR is made by steeping in the best vinegar for a month ʒj of cayenne pepper, two table-spoonfuls of soy, and four of walnut-ketchup, six anchovies chopped, and a small clove of garlic, minced fine. Shake it frequently, strain through a tammiss, and keep it well corked in small bottles.

CANCRI CHELÆ. D. *Lapilli cancrorum*. E. Crabs' Claws, Crabs'

Eyes, or Crabs' Stones, which contain carbonate and phosphate of lime, are given in doses of ʒss to ʒj , reduced to an impalpable powder, (CANCROURUM LAPILLI PRÆPARATA. E.) as an antacid, in dyspepsia, &c.

Enters into Cancrorum Lapilli Præp. E.

CANDIED GINGER is prepared by putting ʒj of race ginger grated fine, and lbj of loaf sugar in fine powder into a preserving pan, with enough of water to melt the sugar. Set it over a slow fire, and stir till it begins to boil; then put in another pound of sugar, and stir till it becomes thick. Take it off the fire, and drop it in cakes upon earthen dishes, and set it in a warm place to dry.

CANDIED HOREHOUND is made by boiling the horehound to make a strong decoction, which is added to a sufficient quantity of sugar, boiled to a great height. Stir it over the fire till it grows thick, pour it into a paper case, dusted with fine sugar, and cut it into squares.

CANDIED LEMON PEEL is prepared by boiling a quantity of fresh lemon peel with sugar, and exposing it to the air till the sugar crystallizes.

CANDIED ORANGE PEEL is made by soaking the peels in cold water (frequently changed) till they lose their bitterness, then put them into a syrup till they become soft and transparent, when they may be taken out and drained.

CANDY FOR FIGURES, in pastry work, is made by boiling two quarts of clarified sugar to a strong blow, grain it (that is turn it white by rubbing it against the sides of the pan); when it is white, and about the thickness of cream, put it in well-oiled leaden moulds, and these into a stove till perfectly dry.

CANELLE CORTEX. L. E. D. P. Canella Bark, the bark of the wild cinnamon tree, *Canella alba*, which is sold in flat or quilled pieces, of a yellow colour, smelling like cloves, and of a warm, bitterish, pungent taste. Spirits are the best solvent, as water only extracts the bitter without the aroma.

Medicinally it is carminative, tonic, astringent, stomachic, and aphrodisiac, and is given in dyspepsia, and atonic disorders in doses of gr. x to ʒj of the powder.

CANTHARIDES. L. E. D. P. Blistering Fly. *Cantharis vesicatoria*, *Lytta* and *Melœ*. O. This insect is a native of Spain. It is acrimonious to the taste, and foetid to the smell.

Medicinally it is stimulant, diuretic. In doses of gr. j to gr. iv of the powder, in form of emulsion, twice a day, it is given in dropsy, urinary disorders, chronic blennorrhœa, leucorrhœa, suppression and

incontinence of urine; it is given combined with opium and camphor, in paralysis.

Externally it is rubefacient, vesicatory, and escharotic. When it is used to vesicate it sometimes produces strangury, hæmaturia, and inflammation of the bladder and urethra, which ought to be treated with warm bathing, fomentations, and emollient drinks.

Poisonous in large doses, such as are often given as an aphrodisiac, producing severe strangury, and pain in the bladder, priapism and bloody urine, violent vomiting and retching, bloody stools, with furious delirium and horror of water, resembling hydrophobia.

Antidotes. Besides warm bathing, fomentations, and copious demulcent drinks, bleeding largely will be requisite, and also opiates.

Test. The only test is the appearance of the shining specks of the flies, which cannot be detected if the tincture has been employed, but when Cantharidin is better understood a test may be discovered.

CANTHARIDIN. *New.* The active principle of cantharides, procured by Robiquet, in small plates of a micaceous lustre, and crystalline form. A very small particle of this dissolved in sweet oil will produce vesications on the skin in a few hours.

CAOUTCHOUC VARNISH is made by taking ℥xvj each of Indian-rubber, boiled linseed oil, and essence of turpentine, cutting with a wetted knife the caoutchouc into thin slips, liquefying them in a hot sand-bath, and while boiling add the linseed oil, and then the turpentine, also warm. When nearly cool strain through linen, and keep in a wide-mouthed bottle. It has the inconvenience of being very tedious in drying. It is used for balloons.

CAPERS may be preserved by putting to them fresh vinegar that has been scalded and become cold, and tying them close up to keep out the air, which softens them.

CAPILLAIRE is prepared by breaking ℔xij of loaf sugar, and putting it into a tinned pan with 12 pints of soft water, previously cleared with the white of an egg. Bring it to boil, and add ℔j of honey, and one quart of orange-flower water. Skim it, let it cool, and strain it through flannel. Bottle it soon, and cork the bottles well.

Or, put half a pint of orange-flower water to two quarts of clarified sugar, boil it a quarter of an hour, and bottle it up when cold, waxing the corks over.

CAPRIC and CAPROIC ACIDS are volatile odoriferous compounds formed from butyrine when it is converted into soap. (M. CHEVREUL.)

CAPSICI BACCÆ. L. E. D. The berries of *Capsicum annum*, or Cayenne Pepper, are long orange-red pendulous pods, whose taste is extremely hot and acrid, and of a pungent odour.

Adulterated in the ground state with common salt, red lead, coloured sawdust, and other substances. Lead may be detected by dissolving the powder in pure vinegar, when a black precipitate will be produced by sulphuret of ammonia.

Incompatible with ammonia, alum, infusion of galls, oxymuriate of mercury, nitrate of silver, carbonate of soda and potass, acetate of lead, and the sulphates of copper, zinc, and iron.

Medicinally it is a strong stimulant and carminative, and is made into pills with bread, the dose gr. vj to gr. x or more, twice or oftener in the day, for dyspepsia, flatulence, scrofula, syphilis, mucous expectoration, leucorrhœa, and gonorrhœa; with opium it forms a powerful restorative tonic.

Externally it forms a powerful rubefacient cataplasm over the stomach, or to the soles of the feet, in low delirium. It makes a good gargle with salt, vinegar, and infusion of roses, for quinsy and scarlatina. See CAYENNE (*Essence of*).

CAPSICINE. *New.* An alkaline principle found in cayenne pepper, but its properties are as yet little known.

CARAWAY. See CARUI.

CARAWAY CORDIAL is made by mixing and fining down in the usual way ʒjss of oil of caraway, 20 drops of oil of cassia, or cinnamon, 5 drops each of essence of lemon and of orange-peel, 13 gallons of spirits, lbviiij of loaf sugar. This will produce 20 gallons.

CERBAZOTATES are salts formed of bases and carbazotic acid.

CARBAZOTIC ACID is procured by dissolving bits of indigo in eight or ten times their weight of nitric acid, moderately strong, and boiling the solution till it ceases to fume. On cooling, the acid crystallizes in semi-transparent yellow crystals. It may be procured in a purer state by treating carbazotate of potass with sulphuric acid.

Soluble in cold, but more readily in hot water, and in alcohol and ether.

CARBO LIGNI. L. E. D. Wood Charcoal. Burnt sponge, ivory-black, and lamp-black, as well as soot, are all a sort of charcoal, with other matters in combination.

Medicinally charcoal is a strong antiseptic used for removing fetid smells, such as in old ulcers, decayed teeth, &c. The offensive eructations in dyspepsia, ptialism, &c., are also partially removed by taking it internally, in doses of gr. x to ʒj with rhubarb. It is said to be an antidote to arsenic. The best for tooth-powder is made by distilling cocoa-nut shells.

CARBONAS AMMONIÆ D. See AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONAS. L.

CARBONAS BARYTÆ. E. The Carbonate of Barytes is a native mineral, used for preparing the muriate.

CARBONAS CALCIS PRÆPARATUS. E. See CRETA PRÆPARATA.

CARBONAS FERRI. See FERRI.

CARBONAS MAGNESIÆ. See MAGNESIÆ SUBCARB.

CARBONAS PLUMBI. The Carbonate of Lead. *Cerussa vera*. O. Used as a pigment, but often adulterated. When pure, the solution of it in nitric acid will not be disturbed by sulphate of soda.

CARBONAS POTASSÆ PURISSIMUS. E. Pure Carbonate of Potass. Prepared by dissolving two parts of the subcarbonate of potass in three parts of water, and exposing it to a stream of carbonic acid gas, filtering the liquor, and evaporating it till crystals form.

Medicinally it is antacid and absorbent in doses of gr. x to ʒjss.

CARBONAS SODÆ. See SODÆ CARBONAS.

CARBONATIS SODÆ AQUA. D. See AQUA SUPERCARB. SODÆ. E.

CARBONAS ZINCI IMPURUS PRÆPARATUS. E. See CALAMINA.

CARBONIC ACID may be prepared by treating chips of marble (carbonate of lime) with muriatic acid, diluted with two or three times its weight of water; when the muriatic acid uniting with the lime sets free the carbonic acid in form of gas. This gas has no smell nor colour, but is pungent to the taste, as may be remarked in beer, &c. Common water is insipid when its carbonic acid is expelled by boiling.

Poisonous when respired, but wholesome when taken into the stomach.

CARDAMINE PRATENSIS. Lady's Smock, or Cuckoo Flower. This herb, like other cresses, is a reputed antiscorbutic. The flowers are said to be a good antispasmodic in epilepsy and hysteria, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij twice or thrice a day.

CARDIACS are cordial medicines.

CARDAMOMI SEMINA. L. E. D. P. The seeds of the *Amomum repens*, or *Matonia cardamomum*.

Adulterated by being mixed with grains of paradise, which are improper for the same medicinal purposes.

Medicinally they are aromatic, carminative, stimulant, and stomachic, but not heating to the stomach. In doses of gr. vj to ʒj, or more, of the powder, given in dyspepsia, cardialgia, and flatulencies; and combined with magnesia and rhubarb in the bowel disorders of infants. Cardamoms are also used in tincture. See TINCTURA CARD. COMP.

Enters into Confect. Aromatica. L. Elect. Aromaticum. D. Ext. Colocyinthidis Comp. L. D. Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp. L. E. D. Pil. Scillæ Maritimæ. E. Infus. Sennæ. D. Tinct. Cardamomi. L. E. D. Tinct. Cardam. Comp. L. D. Tinct. Gentianæ Comp. L. Tinct. Cinnamomi. C. L. E. Tinct. Rhei. L. E. D. Tinct. Sennæ. L. D. Tinct. Rhei cum Alöe. E. Spir. Ætheris Aromat. L. Vin. Alöes Soccotrinæ. E. Infus. Sennæ cum Tamarindis. D.

- CARDUUS BENEDICTUS.** O. The Blessed Thistle, *Centaurea benedicta*, which see. This was formerly a celebrated herb, and said to be a good diuretic, and an antidote for poisons, but it has now fallen into disuse.
- CAREX ARENARIA.** P. The Sea Carex, whose fresh root is aromatic, agreeable, diuretic, and alterative, and may be used as a substitute for sarsaparilla, in cutaneous disorders, and syphilis.
- CARICÆ FRUCTUS.** L. E. D. The Fig, the fruit of the *Ficus carica*, is demulcent, and slightly laxative.
- CARLINA ACAULIS.** P. Dwarf Thistle. The root is bitter, aromatic, acrid, stimulant, sudorific, and stomachic. Given in diseases of the skin and abdominal obstructions.
- CARMINATIVES.** Those medicines which act like a *charm*, by dispelling flatulence. They are all aromatic, for the most part grateful, and act by stimulating the coats of the stomach.
- CARMINE.** An exquisite red prepared from cochineal by several processes, some of them kept secret. Pour two quarts of distilled water into a copper pan, and when boiling add ʒij of the best grain cochineal finely ground and sifted; boil it for six minutes, carefully stirring it the while. Then add 60 grains of fine Roman alum in powder, and boil three minutes longer, when it is set to cool; but while yet a little warm decant the clear liquor, and strain through silk into porcelain dishes, and in four days decant and filter again into other dishes. The precipitate which has fallen down is then to be dried carefully in the shade, as it forms the finest carmine. The second deposition will not be so good.
- Adulterated* with vermilion and red lead; but its merits may be known by its dissolving wholly in ammonia, and forming a deep pink colour. The finest is the lightest, and a good test is the filling of a very small thimble with the specimens, and weighing them.
- CARTHAMIC ACID, or CARTHAMITE.** A peculiar principle found in the *carthamus tinctorius*. (DOBEREINER.)
- CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS.** Bastard Saffron, the seeds and flowers of which are diuretic, cathartic, and aromatic. The flowers are the bases of vegetable rouge. The Pharmacopœia of Madrid prescribes a syrup of it.
- CARUI SEMINA.** L. E. D. P. Caraway-seeds, from the native plant, *Carum carui*. The taste is warm, aromatic, and pleasant. The seeds are given whole, or in powder, in doses of ʒj to ʒij as a carminative in flatulence and dyspepsia.
- Enters into* Ol. Car. L. D. Aq. Car. L. Decoct. Anth. Nob. E. Sp. Car. L. E. D. Sp. Jun. Comp. L. Tinct. Card. Comp. L. D. Tinct. Senn. L. P.

CARYOPHYLLI. L. E. D. Cloves, the unexpanded flower-bud of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, or *Eugenia caryophyllata*. The fragrant odour is well known, the taste is acrid and hot.

Adulterated frequently by mixing with fresh cloves those which have been used in making the oil.

Medicinally in doses of gr. v to gr. x of the powder it is stimulant, but is seldom used except as an adjuvant or corrective to other medicines.

Enters into Confect. Aromatica. L. Confect. Scammoneæ. L. D. Elect. Aromatic. D. Infus. Caryophyllorum. L. Pil. Alöes cum Colocynthide. E. D. Vin. Opii. L.

CARYOPHYLLI OLEUM. E. D. Oil of Cloves. It is fragrant and stimulant, of a pale yellow tinge, and sinks in water.

Adulterated with other oils, which always darken its colour, and make it swim on water.

Medicinally from two to six drops is a dose, given on sugar. Externally applied it relieves tooth-ache, and is mixed with olive oil as an embrocation for hooping-cough.

Enters into Spir. Ammoniae Aromat. L.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. L. D. P. *Croton eleutheria*. E. The Bark of Cascarilla, *Croton cascarilla*, which is sold in short quilled pieces of a dark colour. The genuine cascarilla may be known by its giving out the odour of musk when burning.

Medicinally it is bitter, aromatic, tonic, stimulant, and stomachic. In doses of ʒj to ʒss of the powder twice or thrice a day, it is good in colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, and dyspepsia, and in the aphthæ of infants. In intermittents it is a good adjuvant to the bark. It loses its aroma by decoction.

Enters into Ext. Cascarillæ, D. Infus. Cascarillæ. L. Tinct. Cascarillæ. L. D.

CASSIÆ BACCÆ ET CORTEX. See LAURI CASS. CORT.

CASSIÆ PULPA. L. E. D. P. Pulp of the fruit of *Cassia fistula*, which is brought from India and Egypt, is of a slightly heavy smell, and of an acidulous, sweetish, mucilaginous taste. Good Cassia pulp is black, bright, shining, and not nauseous, sour, nor harsh, and the pods rather small, smooth, heavy, and not rattling with seeds.

Medicinally it is gently purgative in drachm doses, and cathartic in doses of ʒij or ʒiij. It is best combined with manna, senna, aromatics, &c., as it is apt to gripe and occasion nausea.

Enters into Confect. Cassiæ. L. E. D. Confect. Sennæ. L. E. Pulp. Cass. Fistularis Express. E. L.

CASSIÆ SENNÆ FOLIA. See SENNA.

CASSIA OIL is the common oil of cinnamon from cassia bark, ʒbj of which

yields about $\frac{3}{4}$ ss of the oil. It is also procured from cassia buds, and is stimulant and stomachic.

CASTOREUM. L. E. D. P. Castor, a substance found in bags under the rectum of the beaver, *Castor fiber*, of an odoriferous aromatic smell, and a nauseous bitter, and rather acrid taste.

Contains a volatile oil, and a peculiar resin, besides carbonate of lime, potass, ammonia, and iron.

Adulterated with dried blood and gum ammoniac, but may always be known by its reddish-brown colour and strong odour in genuine specimens.

Medicinally it is antispasmodic, emmenagogue, and aphrodisiac; and is given in hysteria, epilepsy, the spasms of pregnancy and parturition, and in typhus fever. The dose is from gr. x to gr. xx in form of bolus, and $\frac{3}{4}$ j to $\frac{1}{2}$ j of the vehicle in enemata.

Enters into Tinct. Castorei. L. E. D.

CATAPLASMATA. Cataplasms, or poultices, a form of external applications to ease pain, clean sores, and promote suppuration or resolution of inflamed parts. There is a great farrago of medicated poultices used in practice, which are quite unnecessary.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS. D. Alum Poultice is made by beating up $\frac{3}{4}$ j of alum with the whites of two eggs, and is applied to the eyes in ophthalmia, and ecchymosis.

CATAPLASMA ANODYNUM. P. Soothing Poultice. Take $\frac{3}{4}$ j of white poppy heads bruised, $\frac{3}{4}$ j of hyoscyamus leaves; boil these in a quart of water till reduced to a pint and a half, strain, and add $\frac{3}{4}$ iv of linseed meal.

CATAPLASMA ANTISEPTICUM. P. Antiseptic Poultice. Take $\frac{3}{4}$ vj of barley flour, $\frac{3}{4}$ j of Peruvian bark in powder, and boil for a quarter of an hour in a pint of water. When cold add $\frac{3}{4}$ j of camphor in powder.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS LIGNI. D. Charcoal Poultice. Take $\frac{3}{4}$ j of prepared charcoal, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss of linseed meal, one pint of water, and boil as before. Applied to gangrenous ulcers.

CATAPLASMA CONII. D. Hemlock Poultice. Take a quantity of fresh hemlock leaves, boil in water till they are soft, and beat them up with linseed meal, or oat flour. Used to scrofulous and cancerous ulcers.

CATAPLASMA DAUCI. D. Carrot Poultice. Boil a quantity of carrots in water till soft, and beat them into a pulp. Applied to clean old sores.

CATAPLASMA EMOLLIENS. Linseed or Emollient Poultice. Mix enough of linseed meal with boiling water to make a poultice, which is smeared with lard, oil, or fresh butter before applying it.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI. L. Yeast Poultice. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ j of flour, Oss

of beer yeast, mix and expose to a gentle heat till it swell up. It is a good antiseptic for gangrenous sores.

CATAPLASMA PANIS. P. Bread Poultice. Take a quantity of crumb of bread, pour enough of boiling water over it to soak it, cover it, and let it stand to swell. This is better than a bread and milk poultice. (ABERNETHY.)

CATAPLASMA RUBEFACIENS. P. Rubefacient or Pepper Poultice. Take ʒiv of torrefied barley flour, ʒj of strong vinegar, three whites of eggs, beat these with a little water in a marble mortar into a mass, and spread it on linen, over which sprinkle ʒss each of black pepper and powder of fennel-seeds. Used for pleuritis and other internal inflammations. Cayenne pepper may be used for greater effect.

CATAPLASMA SIMPLEX. D. Simple poultice: is made with flour and boiling water.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS. L. D. P. Sinapism, or Mustard Poultice. Take ʒss each of mustard flour and linseed meal, with enough of hot vinegar to form a mass. It is rubefacient and stimulant, and used as the last; also applied to the soles of the feet in typhoid delirium, as also in metastatic gout, &c.

CATCHUP. See KETCHUP.

CATECHU EXTRACTUM. L. E. D. Catechu, or Japan Earth (*Terra Japonica*), procured from the wood of the *Acacia catechu*. It is very-astringent, sweetish, and without smell.

Incompatible with alkaline and metallic salts, and with gelatine.

Medicinally it is employed to check diarrhœas, dysentery, and hæmorrhages; also in relaxations or atonic disorders of the primæ viæ, sponginess of the gums, &c.

Dose, from gr. x to gr. xx of the powder. It is also exhibited in form of tincture, infusion, and lozenge.

Enters into Elect. Mimosæ Catechu. E. D. Infus. Catechu. L. E. Tinct. Catechu. L. E.

CATHARTICS. Purgative medicines of stronger efficacy than aperients or laxatives. See *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

CATHARTIC EXTRACT. See EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTH. COMP.

CATHARTIC BALLS in *Farriery*. See BALL.

CATHARTIC MASS. Take ʒvj of Cape aloes, ʒiij of treacle, ʒj of olive oil. Melt together in a water bath, and stir till well mixed.

Dose, from one ounce to two. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLL.)

CATHARTINE. New. An alkaline substance found by MM. Lassaigne and Feneulle in the pods and leaves of senna. It is solid, yellowish-brown, of a peculiar odour, and nauseously bitter. It is very

Soluble in all proportions in water and alcohol ; but not at all in ether.

On exposure to the air it becomes moist.

Medicinally it has not yet been used.

CATHETERS differ from bougies in being hollow, while bougies are imperforate ; but the terms are frequently confounded. Catheters are made of silver or other metal, or of the same elastic composition with bougies as described under that word.

CATHOLICON. A kind of soft purgative electuary, so called as being supposed of universal efficacy.

CATHOLICON DUPLICATUM RHEO. P. The Double Catholicon of Nicolai, or Compound Electuary of Rhubarb, is prepared by simmering over a slow fire lbss of polypody root ; \mathfrak{z} ij of succory root ; \mathfrak{z} j of liquorice root ; \mathfrak{z} ij of the leaves of agrimony and spleenwort ; lbvj of water till reduced two-thirds ; add \mathfrak{z} vj of fennel-seeds, strain and add lbiv of sugar, boil to the consistence of syrup, and add \mathfrak{z} iv each of extract of cassia and pulp of tamarinds. Then add by degrees \mathfrak{z} iv each of powdered rhubarb and senna leaves, \mathfrak{z} j of liquorice root, \mathfrak{z} ij of seeds of violet, \mathfrak{z} j of the four cold seeds, \mathfrak{z} ss of fennel-seeds, and mix and form an electuary. It is too troublesome in the preparation to be much used. Without the rhubarb, and with honey instead of sugar, it forms a good enema. It was formerly esteemed a universal remedy, but is now disused.

CATSUP. The name given to ketchup by Dr. Kitchiner, supposing the term to be witty.

CAVIARE. The preserved roe of the sturgeon, served with toasted bread, and eaten with meat or cheese.

CAUSTIC. See ARGENTI NITRAS, CUPRI SULPHAS, POTASSA FUSA, and POTASSA CUM CALCE.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE CUM OPIO. Common Caustic with Opium, is prepared by mixing \mathfrak{z} ij of potassa cum calce, and \mathfrak{z} ss of powdered opium, with a sufficient quantity of soap.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE. O. See POTASSA.

CAUTERY (THE ACTUAL) is a red-hot iron, of a convenient form, applied to stop hæmorrhages, and to sores, &c. It is much used on the Continent, but seldom in this country.

CAYENNE PEPPER (ESSENCE OF), which is nothing more than the tincture of capsicum, is made by steeping half an ounce of cayenne pepper in half a pint of brandy for a fortnight, and pouring off the clear liquor. It is sold ready prepared by Waugh, Regent-street. See CAPSICI BACCÆ.

CAYENNE WINE. This is prepared in the same way as the essence of cayenne, by using white wine or claret instead of brandy.

CEDRAT. A kind of fragrant citron used in making ices, preserves, and a

liqueur called cedrat, which is prepared by distilling in a water-bath a quantity of cedrat, or lemon-peels, from a due portion of brandy, and adding syrup to mellow it.

CELANDINE. See **CHELIDONIUM**.

CELERY, *Apium graveolens*. The seeds are used as a diuretic in gravel.

CELERY (**ESSENCE OF**) is prepared by steeping $\frac{3}{4}$ ss of the bruised seeds in a quarter of a pint of brandy, or other spirit, for a fortnight. A few drops will flavour a pint of soup, or broth.

CEMENT. Various preparations which are applied in a soft state, and afterwards harden and unite what is disjoined, or broken.

Building Cement is improved by mixing lime with a powder composed of earth, clay, chalk, flint, &c., calcined in a strong heat, and then grinding and sifting them through a wire sieve. It may be preserved in casks, but must be kept dry and not exposed to the air.

Canal Cement, used in building canals, &c., is prepared by reducing to powder and mixing one part of iron filings, three parts of flint, and four parts of alum combined with iron-rust, with four parts of brick-dust, and two parts of hot lime. Put the whole into a wooden tub, add water to make it liquid, and stir it briskly.

China Cement, for broken china, glass, or stone ware, is made by beating a quantity of quicklime into a very fine powder, sift through muslin, and having smeared the parts to be joined with white of egg, dust the powder over this, and unite the edges.

Common Cement, for marble, alabaster, and other stones, is made by melting $\frac{1}{2}$ ij of bees' wax and $\frac{1}{2}$ j of resin, adding the same quantity of these in powder, stirring the whole carefully, and kneading the mass in water, till thoroughly mixed. When applied, it is heated, as well as the parts on which it is put, and it is necessary that these be dry.

Coppersmiths' Cement, used in joining the edges of copper utensils, is prepared by mixing powdered quicklime with bullocks' blood. It must be applied fresh. It is formed on the same chemical principle as the china cement.

Dutch Terras is composed of basalt or whinstone, and blue limestone ground to a fine powder, sifted, mixed with water, and well beaten together.

Floor Cement, for making earthen floors, is made by mixing two-thirds lime with one-third of coal ashes and a little clay, tempering the whole with water, and letting it stand a week, when it is again to be tempered. A superior sort may be made by using the powder of Paris plaster instead of ashes, and bullocks' blood instead of water.

Fireproof Cement is made by adding half a pint of vinegar to half a pint of milk, separating the curd, mixing the whey with five whites

of eggs, beating the whole well together, and adding powdered quicklime to make it into a thick paste. It is used for uniting broken vessels, and is both fire and water proof.

Glass grinders' Cement is made by boiling a due portion of pitch, and stirring in fine-sifted wood ashes till of a proper temper, and then a little tallow, if necessary.

Or, for small works, melt together a quarter of an ounce of bees' wax, and four ounces of resin, adding four ounces of whitening, previously made red-hot.

Or, Shell-lac warmed to melt it for holding glass, or stones, while grinding.

Greek Cement is prepared by mixing lime and sand with milk or size, for outside walls.

Japanese Cement, or rice glue, is made by mixing rice and flour intimately with cold water, and then gently boiling it. It is beautifully white, and dries almost transparent. Papers pasted together by means of this cement will sooner separate in their own substance than at the joining, which makes it useful in the preparation of curious paper articles, as tea-trays, ladies' dressing-boxes, and other articles that require layers of paper to be cemented together.

Iron Cement is formed of the borings of cast-iron guns, or turnings of cast iron, which should be clean and free from dust until used. By slight pounding or trituration they are broken, but not powdered, and then coarsely sifted. At the time of using they are to be mixed with powdered sal ammoniac and sulphur, and slightly moistened with water; when the composition must be rammed, or chaulked into the joints, with a blunt chaulking chisel and hammer, and the joint screwed up by its bolts as tightly as possible. No more of this cement must be made than can be used at one time, because it soon spoils; but if good, it will become as hard as the iron itself in a few days; 3ij ounces of sal ammoniac, and 3j of sulphur is sufficient for lbv of iron borings.

Isinglass, or Turkish Cement, is made by dissolving mastich in as much spirit of wine as will suffice to render it liquid; in another vessel dissolve as much isinglass, which has been previously soaked in water till it is swollen and soft, in brandy, as will make 3ij by measure of strong glue, and add two small bits of gum galbanum, or ammoniacum, which must be rubbed, or ground, till they are dissolved; then mix the whole with a sufficient heat; keep it in a phial stopped, and when it is to be used set in hot water.

Or, to six parts of yellow potters' clay, add one part of steel filings, and a sufficient quantity of oil. Make the paste of the consistence of glaziers' putty.

Cement for Metals. Take of gum mastich gr. x, and rectified spirit of wine ℥ij. Add ℥ij of strong isinglass glue, made with brandy, and gr. x of the true gum ammoniac. Dissolve all together, and keep it stopped in a phial. When intended to be used, set it in warm water.

Mahogany-coloured Cement. Melt together ℥ij of bees' wax, and ℥ss of Indian red, and a small quantity of yellow ochre, to bring it to the proper colour.

Parker's Cement is made of very argillaceous limestone burnt in conical kilns, with a continued fire of pit-coal, in the same manner as other limestone; but if the heat be so great as to cause a commencement of fusion in the cement, it will be totally spoiled. It is reduced to an impalpable powder by grinding as soon as it is burnt, and is sent away in barrels, well closed. The above is much used in London for facing houses, and for the foundations of large edifices.

Roman Cement is made by mixing a barrel of lime slaked, with ℔ijss of sulphate of iron, 15 gallons of water, and half a bushel of fine gravel sand. The copperas should be dissolved in hot water; it must be stirred with a stick, and kept stirring continually while in use.

Genuine Roman Cement, consists of the Pulvis Buteolanus, or Puzzolanum, a ferruginous clay from Puteoli, calcined by the fires of Vesuvius,—lime, and sand, mixed up with soft water. The only preparation which the Puzzolanum undergoes is that of pounding and sifting; but the ingredients are occasionally mixed up with bullocks' blood, and fat of animals, to give the composition more tenacity.

Turners' Cement, used by turners and other artisans, is made by powdering and heating to redness 16 parts of whiting, and when cold, mixing it with 16 parts of black resin, and one part of bees' wax, previously melted together, and stirring the whole into a paste.

Water Cement is prepared by mixing together and moistening with lime water ℔56 of coarse sand, ℔42 of fine sand, and then adding to the mass ℔14 of pure fresh-burnt lime, and while beating them up together gradually adding ℔14 of bone ash. The quicker the mixing is done the better.

Williams's and Wyck's Cement. See STUCCO.

Wire Cement, for pasting paper on wire, and used by confectioners, is made by mixing hair-powder with thick soaked gum arabic into a paste of the thickness of cream.

CENTAUREÆ BENEDICTÆ HERBA. E. The Blessed Thistle, *Cnicus benedictus*. D. P. An herb which has been long famous as a diuretic,

antacid, stomachic, and bitter tonic, and in larger doses of the infusion slightly emetic. Given in doses of gr. xv to ʒj of the powdered leaves every three hours, or ʒij of the infusion, made by steeping ʒvj in a pint of cold water, in dyspepsia, visceral obstructions, &c. It is also a good diaphoretic in rheumatism, &c., provoking copious sweats. It is now little used.

CENTAURI CACUMINA. L. Flowering tops of the Lesser Centaury. *Chironia centaurium.* E. or *Erythræa centaurium.* D. P. It is an intense bitter, and is one of the ingredients in the Portland powder for gout.

Medicinally it is tonic, diaphoretic, and stomachic in doses of ʒj to ʒj thrice a day, or ʒij of the infusion made from ʒj to a pint of boiling water.

CENTAUREA CENTAURIUM. P. The Greater Centaury, of which the root is a bitter aperient, used in chronic hepatitis, atonic gout, &c.

CEPÆ RADIX. D. The Onion, *Allium cepa*, is stimulant, diuretic, antispasmodic, and anthelmintic. In cataplasms it is suppurative; raw, it is rubefacient. The expressed juice is good for odontalgia, and rheumatic otalgia, or ear-ache when put upon a bit of cotton, and applied to the parts.

CEPHALICS. Remedies which are employed for disorders of the head.

CEPHALIC SNUFF. A nostrum prepared with the powder of asarum (which see), hellebore, and sugar. It is a powerful errhine, and in many disorders of the head, may be dangerous.

CERA FLAVA ET CERA ALBA. L. E. D. P. Yellow Wax and White Wax, or Bees' Wax. A substance procured from bee-hives, and also produced by some plants. It has little taste, but smells like honey in the yellow unbleached state.

Adulterated in the yellow state with ochre, peas-meal, resin, and tallow, which may be detected by melting and straining a portion of the wax, and dissolving a small quantity of it in spirit of wine; the former will show the peas, ochre, or tallow, and the latter the resin. The ochre also, and the peas, make the cake brittle and greyish; the tallow makes it soft and clammy; and the resin makes the fracture smooth and shining. In the white state it is also adulterated with tallow, or with spermaceti, which destroys its transparency; and with white lead, which will be precipitated when the wax is melted in water.

Medicinally the yellow wax is used chiefly for preparing ointments, pomatum, cerates, &c. The white or bleached wax is used internally, and is emollient and nutritive, in doses of ʒij of the emulsion, made by melting from ʒj to ʒss of it with oil, and triturating it with

yolk of egg and barley water, or with gum arabic mucilage. Given in diarrhœa, cholera, &c.

Enters into Cera Flav. Purificata. D. Ung. Cerata, Emp. Var.

CERASIN. *New.* A chemical principle, found in cherry-tree gum, tragacanth, &c. It is insoluble in water.

CERATES are a species of salves, composed of wax and oil, and of a rather thicker consistence than ointments. They ought to be made in small quantity at a time, as they are apt to become rancid, or sour by keeping.

Goulard's Cerate. See **CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.**

Kirkland's Cerate is prepared by melting ʒiv of diachylon plaster, and ʒij of olive oil, together, adding ʒij of prepared chalk, and, when almost cool, ʒij of distilled vinegar, and ʒjss of subacetate of lead, in powder.

Marshall's Cerate. See **MARSHALL'S CERATE.**

Turner's Cerate. See **CERATUM CALAMINÆ.**

CERATUM. L. Simple Cerate. *Ceratum simplex* is prepared by melting ʒiv of yellow wax, adding ʒiv of olive oil, and mixing them. It is emollient, when applied to sores and excoriations; but is chiefly used in compounding ointments.

Enters into Ung. Oxid. Zinci. E. Ung. Oxid. Zinci Impur. E.

CERATUM ALBUM. P. White Cerate, Cold Cream, or *Ceratum Galeni*, is made by melting over a slow fire ʒiv of white wax, with ℥bj of oil of almonds, adding very gradually a pint of distilled water, or rose water. It is emollient for slight excoriations, tenderness of the face, &c.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ. L. D. Calamine Cerate, or *Turner's Cerate*, made by melting ℥ss of yellow wax, with a pint of olive oil, and when removed from the fire, and beginning to thicken, add ℥ss of prepared calamine, and stir the whole till cold. It was formerly much used for burns and sores, but is falling into neglect, except when combined with the solution of subacetate of lead, or nitric oxide of mercury ʒj to ʒj of cerate.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. L. D. Cerate of Cantharides, *Ceratum lyttæ. L. 1809.* Is made by softening before a fire ʒvj of spermaceti cerate, and mixing with it ʒj of powdered cantharides. It is stimulant and irritative, and used to keep up the discharge from blisters.

CERATUM CARBONATIS ZINCI IMPURI. E. Cerate of Carbonate of Zinc is the same as the calamine cerate, and made by mixing five parts of spermaceti cerate with one part of the carbonate of zinc in powder. It is drying and epulotic.

CERATUM CETACEI. L. Ceratum simplex. *E. Spermaceti Cerate* is

made by melting ℥ij of white wax with ℥iv of olive oil, and adding ℥iv of spermaceti, and stirring the whole till cold. It is cooling and emollient.

Enters into Cerat. Carbonatis Zinci Imp. E. Cerat Lyttæ. L.

CERATUM CITRINUM. L. 1745. See CERATUM RESINÆ.

CERATUM CÆRULEUM. *Pharm. Leyd.* Blue Cerate is made by taking ℥iv of litharge, which has been rendered white by rubbing it up alternately and gradually with vinegar and rose water, and melting it with ℥iv of yellow wax, and Oss of olive oil, mixing the whole with ℥ij of smalt.

CERATUM KINAKINA MEDICATUM. P. Cerate of Peruvian Bark is made by melting sixteen parts of simple cerate, and mixing with it two parts of the alcoholic extract of cinchona, dissolved in a small quantity of spirit. It is tonic, and is applied to languid ulcers.

CERATUM MERCURIALE. Mercurial Cerate is made by melting ℔ss of yellow wax, and rubbing it up with ℔ss of hogs-lard, ℥ij of quick-silver, and ʒj of balsam of sulphur.

CERATUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. L. Cerate of Acetate of Lead is made by dissolving ℥ij of white wax in ʒvij of olive oil; then rub up with ʒix of olive oil, ℥ij of acetate of lead in powder, mix and stir the whole with a wooden spatula, till incorporated. Astringent, cooling, and emollient, in burns, scalds, and excoriations.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Cerate of Lead, or *Goulard's Cerate*. Take ℥ijss of solution of subacetate of lead, ℥iv of yellow wax, ʒix of olive oil, ʒss of camphor. Mix the melted wax with ʒvij of the oil, then remove them from the fire, and, when they begin to thicken, gradually add the solution, constantly stirring them with a wooden spatula, till they become cold; then mix the camphor with them, dissolved in the rest of the oil. Cooling astringent, &c., in chronic ophthalmia, &c.

CERATUM RESINÆ. L. Resinous Cerate, *Yellow Basilicon*, or *Ceratum citrinum*. L. 1745. Is made by melting ℔j of yellow resin, with ℔j of yellow wax, over a slow fire, and then add a pint of olive oil, and strain while hot. It is digestive, cleansing, and stimulant, to atonic and foul ulcers.

Enters into Liniment. Terebinthinæ. L.

CERATUM SABINÆ. L. Ung. Sabinæ. D. Savine Cerate is made by melting ℔ss of yellow wax, with ℔ij of prepared lard, boiling in this ℔j of fresh savine leaves, bruised, and straining the whole through a linen cloth. It is irritant and stimulant, and employed to keep up the discharge of blisters. Unless it is made fresh from fresh leaves, and smell strongly of the savine, it is not good, as it

spoils by keeping. It is also applied to scrofulous swellings of the joints.

CERATUM SAPONIS. L. Soap Cerate. Take ʒviij of hard soap, ʒv of yellow wax, ℥ij of the semivitrified oxide of lead in powder, Oj of olive oil, and one gallon of vinegar: boil the vinegar and the oxide of lead together, over a slow fire, carefully and incessantly stirring them until they combine; and the fire should not be stronger than to make them liquid so as to effect this. Then add the soap, and boil again, till the water evaporate, when the oil and wax, melted together, are to be mixed.

Decomposition. The vinegar unites with the lead of the oxide, forming acetate of lead, which remains in the compound, and gives it a cooling property.

Medicinally it is a good application to fractures, ulcers, scrofulous tumours, erysipelatous inflammation which threatens gangrene, &c.

CERATUM SIMPLEX. E. Simple Cerate. Prepared like the preceding, from ʒvj of olive oil, ʒij of white wax, and ʒj of spermaceti.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. L. E. D. Yeast is tonic and antiseptic, used externally to gangrenous ulcers, in form of cataplasm (which see), and internally in malignant fevers, in doses of ʒss thrice a day. When stale, it is sometimes laxative.

CERUSSA. See Plumbi Subcarbonas.

CETACEUM. L. E. D. Spermaceti, a substance procured from the spermaceti whale, *Physeter Macrocephalus*, which is flaky, white, and unctuous, with little smell or taste, but unpleasant to patients.

Medicinally it is emollient and demulcent, given in form of emulsion, in doses of ʒss to ʒjss in coughs, &c., suspended in water by yolk of egg. It is used also in making unguents.

Enters into Cerat Cetacei. L. Cerat. Simpl. E. Ung. Cetacei. L. D.

CETERACH. P. Common Spleenwort, *Ceterach officinarum*, a feeble mucilaginous astringent, given in decoction, for phthisis.

CEVADIC ACID is prepared by converting into soap the seeds of the *veratrum sabadilla*. (PELLETIER and CAVENTOU.)

CHALK. In farriery, is given in ounce doses, in scourings, joined with opium and ginger.

CHALK FOR DRAWING is prepared by sawing into slips red or black chalk, and putting them into a pipkin with melted bees' wax, near a slow fire for half an hour; then take them out, and when they are cool they are fit for use.

CHALYBEATE WATERS are mineral waters which contain iron, and are usually tonic, diuretic, and blacken the fæces.

Imitated by forming a metallic pile of pieces of silver or clear copper coin, alternated with discs of sheet iron. Such a pile, placed in a vessel containing water, will render it chalybeate in 24 hours. (PROFESSOR HARE.)

CHAMÆDRYOS HERBA. D. P. Germander, *Teucrium chamædrys*, an aperient, tonic, and diuretic, given in gout and rheumatism, in doses of ℥j to ʒj of the powder, or ʒj to ʒij of the fresh herb, in infusion or decoction, thrice a day.

CHAMÆPITYS. P. Bugle, *Ajuga chamæpitys*, an aromatic, bitter astringent, used in dyspepsia.

CHAMOMILE. See ANTHEMIS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S RESTORATIVE PILLS. Dr. Paris discovered by analysis that these pills consist of cinnabar, sulphur, sulphate of lime, and a little vegetable matter. The inventor, who resides at Ipswich, says the pills are the most certain cure for scrofula, fistula, scurvy, and all impurities of the blood, but often take two years to effect a cure!!!

CHAMOMILE DROPS. This nostrum is nothing more than spirits to which a little of the oil of chamomile has been added, for the sake of the odour and taste; but possesses none of the medicinal qualities of the flowers.

CHARCOAL. See Carbo Ligni. In *farriery* a charcoal poultice is applied to the grease in the heels, to destroy the fætor.

Concentrated Solution of Charcoal. A nostrum which does not contain a particle of charcoal, but is simply the tincture of catechu, and is a good astringent application for sponginess of the gums, &c.

CHARGES. In *farriery*, are strong sticking-plasters, applied to support lameness, and relieve wind-galls. The following is recommended as a charge, by Mr. White: take ʒiv of Burgundy pitch, ʒij of Barba-does tar, ʒiij of bees' wax, ʒiv of red lead. Melt the first three together, and then add the latter, stirring the mixture constantly till cold. If it be too thick, add some oil or lard. Dragon's blood, or Armenian bole, is sometimes added.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS. The Greater Celandine, a native herb, the root of which is acrid and purgative, but is now seldom used. The yellow juice of it is used as an escharotic to destroy warts.

CHELSEA PENSIONER. A well-known gout nostrum, said to have been invented by a Chelsea pensioner, and is prepared by making an electuary of ʒj of guaiacum, ʒij of rhubarb in powder, ʒj of tartrate of potass, and ʒj of flowers of sulphur, with one nutmeg in powder. Dose two table-spoonfuls, night and morning, as a purgative and diaphoretic.

CHELTHENHAM SALTS. Several preparations are sold under this name, consisting of various proportions of the sulphates of magnesia, soda, iron, and muriate of soda. The proportions for the common Cheltenham salts, are gr. 120 of sulphate of soda, and gr. 66 of sulphate of magnesia, gr. 10 of muriate of soda, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sulphate of iron, mixed by trituration in a mortar. The salts obtained by evaporation from the waters of Cheltenham, called the original combined Cheltenham salts, consist only of a very little soda, and muriate of soda, along with sulphate of soda. Dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$.

Thomson's Real Cheltenham Salts are prepared by evaporating a solution of the sulphate and subcarbonate of soda.

Efflorescence of Real Cheltenham Salts is nothing more than Thomson's salts, which have been deprived by heat of their water of crystallization.

CHELTHENHAM WATERS are a neutral purgative, and the salts prepared from the waters artificially have the same character.

CHEWING BALLS, for horses, or masticatories, are composed of the wood of the bay and juniper trees, assafœtida, liver of antimony, and pellitory of Spain.

CHINA GLAZE, for printing blue frit, is made in the usual way, from ten parts of glass, two parts of lead, and three or more of blue calx.

CHING'S WORM LOZENGES. A popular nostrum for worms, consisting of two preparations, the basis of both of which is calomel.

The Yellow Lozenges are prepared by mixing $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ij}$ of submuriate of mercury, washed in alcohol, with \mathfrak{zss} of saffron that has been boiled in Oj water, and strained, and $\mathfrak{lbxxvii}\text{j}$ of white sugar, making the whole into a mass with gum tragacanth mucilage, and rolling it out to an exact thickness. Each lozenge should contain gr. j of the submuriate. The dose is one lozenge at bed-time, and on the succeeding morning a brown lozenge is to be taken.

The Brown Lozenges. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{vij}$ of the submuriate of mercury, washed as before, $\mathfrak{lbij}\text{jss}$ of jalap, \mathfrak{lbjx} of white sugar, and enough of gum tragacanth mucilage to make a mass. Each lozenge should contain gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the submuriate.

These nostrums are by no means safe, as the calomel is seldom diffused equally, and may in some lozenges be in dangerous quantity. When long kept, also, or exposed to damp, they may acquire poisonous properties.

CHIO TURPENTINE. See Terebinthina Chia. L.

CHLORATES (formerly called Hyper-oxyurias) are salts formed with bases and chloric acid.

CHLORIC ACID is procured by adding to a dilute solution of chlorate of

barytes just enough of weak sulphuric acid to precipitate the barytes while pure chloric acid remains in the liquid.

CHLORIDES are metallic salts formed by chloric acid.

CHLORINE. P. Oxymuriatic acid gas, is prepared by mixing hydrochloric or muriatic acid, with the black oxide of manganese, and heating the mixture over a lamp in a glass retort, when the gas will come over copiously, and should be collected over warm water, as cold water absorbs it. It is of a greenish-yellow colour, supports combustion, destroys vegetable colours, and combines with metals, forming chlorides, and with water, forming hydrochloric or muriatic acid.

Medicinally it is, when diffused in water, tonic and antiseptic; and is also used externally in ulcers, and in form of vapour, as a bath.

Poisonous when inhaled into the lungs, by producing suffocative irritation and inflammation. The vapour of ether or ammonia may be tried as an antidote, with bleeding, and the means used in asphyxia. Fluid chlorine acts like the other acids on the stomach, producing inflammation, &c. See *BECK'S Med. Jurisprud.*

CHLORIODIC ACID, which M. Gay-Lussac calls *Chloride of Iodine*, is a compound of chlorine and iodine. It dissolves in water, is very rank to the taste, and reddens vegetable blues.

By similar combinations of chlorine with the carbonic, cyanic, and chromic acids, similar compound acids are produced.

CHLORO-CARBONIC ACID. A gaseous compound, procured by exposing a mixture of equal measures of dry chlorine and carbonic oxide gases to sunshine.

CHLORO-CHROMIC ACID. A gaseous compound, formed by the action of forming sulphuric acid on a mixture of chloride of sodium (common salt) and chromate of lead.

CHLORO-CYANIC ACID, was named by Berthollet the *Oxy-prussic acid*. It is procured by transmitting a stream of chlorine gas into an aqueous solution of hydrocyanic acid, removing the excess of chlorine by agitation with mercury, and then expelling by heat the gaseous cyanuret of chlorine.

Decomposition. In the first part of the process, muriatic acid and cyanuret of chlorine are formed; in the second, muriatic acid, ammonia, and carbonic acid are produced.

Soluble very readily in water and in alcohol.

CHOCOLATE is made by roasting cocoa in a frying-pan, over a clear fire.

The nuts cleared from the husks are then powdered coarsely, beaten in a hot iron mortar, till the whole runs into a thick oil, and then poured into thin moulds, and, when cold, taken out for use. The

Spaniards mix cloves, cinnamon, &c., with it. The Parisians add a little fresh vanilla, cinnamon, and fine sugar, only.

Adulterated with almonds, filberts, &c. The best is that which dissolves entirely without sediment. It loses its flavour by keeping, and becomes nearly useless in two years.

CHOCOLATE CREAM is prepared by scraping an ounce of good chocolate into a quart of thick cream, with $\text{lb}\frac{1}{4}$ of loaf sugar: boil and mill it till smooth, and when cold add the whites of nine eggs; whisk it, take up the froth on sieves, and serve in glasses.

CHOCOLATE DROPS are made by melting $\text{lb}\frac{1}{2}$ of chocolate, with $\text{lb}\frac{1}{4}$ of fresh butter, and adding sifted sugar till it become a thick paste. Spread this on paper with a knife, or a flat piece of wood, in small round pieces, all of a size; flatten them by shaking the paper on a warm tin. When cold they will easily come off.

CHOLESTERATES are salts formed by cholesteric acid with alkaline bases.

CHOLESTERIC ACID is formed by heating cholesterine with its own weight of concentrated nitric acid. It is orange, yellow in the mass, but the crystals are white and acicular.

Soluble freely in alcohol, but insoluble in water.

CHOLESTERINE (i. e. Solid bile), is the basis, according to M. Chevreul, of all human biliary concretions. It is crystalline, lamellar, white, brilliant, and very like spermaceti. Procured by reducing human gall stones to powder, adding boiling alcohol, and filtering the solution rapidly.

Soluble in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in water.

CHREMES. See CREME.

CHROMATES are salts formed with chromic acid and alkaline bases.

CHROME YELLOW, used to paint gold colour, is prepared by heating a portion of chromate of iron with nitrate of potash, and mixing the ley with solution of acetate of lead, forming chromate of lead, which, when good, will not effervesce with nitric acid.

CHROMIC ACID is prepared by digesting chromate of barytes in dilute sulphuric acid exactly sufficient for combining with the barytes. It is dark, ruby red, and is very sour.

Soluble in water.

CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM. P. Ox-eye Daisy. A native plant, aromatic, acrid, and diuretic.

CHRYSOPENIUM oppositifolium and *C. alternifolium*. Golden Saxifrage. Two native plants, said to be expectorant and diuretic in asthma, &c.

CICUTA. See CONII FOLIA.

CINCHONA. L. E. D. P. Peruvian or Jesuit's Bark, or Bark *par excellence*, is procured from several species of cinchona, natives of America, the chief of which are the *C. cordifolia*, producing yellow bark, the *C. lancifolia*, producing pale bark, and the *C. oblongifolia*, producing red bark. Besides these there are mentioned *C. Caribæa*, E. P. or Jamaica bark, *C. ovalifolia*, *P. C. floribunda*, P. &c. The smallest and fine-quilled sorts fetch the highest prices, and are called in the market *crown bark*.

Qualities. All the sorts are more or less aromatic, astringent, bitter, and disagreeable to the taste; febrifuge, antiseptic, stomachic, and tonic. They contain two sorts of vegetable alkalies, cinchonine and quinine, and an acid called KINIC, or QUINIC ACID, which see.

Incompatible with preparations of iron, arsenic, nitrate of silver, sulphate of zinc, chloride of mercury, emetic tartar, alum, muriate of ammonia, and galls.

Adulterated with the real bark deprived of its virtues by infusion, or by boiling in water, which fraud may be discovered by the bark being lighter and more brittle; but chiefly when the quantity to be purchased is large, and will recompense the trouble, by trying chemically how much quinine or cinchonine it contains. This will also be the best method of detecting spurious or inferior barks, which are frequently mixed with the genuine; but for more extemporaneous detection of adulterations it may be sufficient to observe, that genuine bark ought to be between a red and yellow colour, and not of a dark tint; the stronger it smells, *cæteris paribus*, the better. The bitter taste of the bark should be slightly acid, but not astringent, and when chewed it ought not to separate into long thready fibres. The inside of the quilled bark ought not to be striped with whitish or light streaks. The adulterations of the powdered bark are even more extensive, but can seldom be detected except by chemical analysis, to ascertain the proportion of quinine and cinchonine.

Medicinally the dose is gr. x to ʒiij of the powder in port wine, water, milk, or infusion of liquorice, in ague and intermittent or continued fevers, taking care to clear the stomach and bowels; in scarlatina, confluent small-pox, typhus, plague, gangrene, and all atonic diseases, with rhubarb to keep the bowels open, and aromatics to prevent nausea. It is also used externally in gangrene, &c. Quinine is often preferable to bark.

Enters into Decoct. Cinchonæ. L. E. D. Ext. Cinchonæ. L. E. D. Ext. Cinchonæ Resinos. L. D. Infus. Cinchonæ. L. E. D. Tinct. Cinchonæ. L. E. D. Tinct. Cinch. Comp. L. D. Vin. Gentianæ Comp. E.

CINCHONINE, or CINCHONIA. *New.* An alkali discovered in bark by Dr. Duncan, jun. It is procured by bruising ℥j of pale bark, *C. lancifolia*, boiling it for an hour in Oij of a very dilute solution of pure potass, cooling and straining the liquid by pressure through a fine cloth, and repeatedly washing and pressing the residuum. Heat this in a sufficient quantity of water, and add hydrochloric acid gradually till it redden litmus paper slightly. Bring it near to the boiling point, and again strain and press. To this liquid, while hot, add ʒj of sulphate of magnesia, and drop in solution of potass till there be no longer any precipitate. This precipitate is to be collected on a filter, washed, dried, dissolved in hot alcohol, and when this is evaporated the cinchonine will crystallize in fine prisms, which are white, semitransparent and strongly bitter. It forms neutral salts with the acids.

Soluble in water, alcohol, and slightly also in ether.

Medicinally cinchonine is given in fevers, ague, &c., but is not quite so powerful as the salts of quinine. See ACETATE and SULPHATE.

CINNABAR. See HYDRARG. SULPH. RUBRUM. E. It is a heavy mineral of a dark red colour, sometimes made artificially. In *farriery* it is given in half ounce doses in thickness-of-wind and coughs.

Adulterated with red earths.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. L. E. D. P. Cinnamon Bark, the bark of the *Laurus cinnamomum*, a native of Ceylon. It has a fine aromatic fragrance, and a warm, pleasant, sweetish taste.

Adulterated by being mixed with cassia, and other inferior barks. It ought to be very smooth, thin, and to break in splinters, and not in short cross pieces.

Medicinally it is stimulant, carminative, stomachic, tonic, and antispasmodic, in doses of gr. x to ʒj of the powder twice or thrice a day, or in infusion ʒj to ʒij to Oj of water, in dyspepsia, hysteria, &c.

Enters into Acid Sulphuric. Aromat. E. Aq. Cinnamomi. L. E. D. Confect. Aromat. L. D. Elect. Catechu. D. Emplast. Aromat. D. Infus. Catechu. L. Pulv. Cinnam. Comp. L. E. Pulv. Cretæ Comp. L. E. Pulv. Kino Comp. L. Spir. Cinnam. L. E. D. Spir. Lavandulæ Comp. L. E. D. Spir. Ætheris Aromat. L. Tinct. Cardamomi Comp. L. D. Tinct. Catechu. L. E. Tinct. Cinnam. L. E. D. Tinct. Cinnam. Comp. L. Vin. Opii. L.

CINNAMOMI OLEUM. L. E. D. P. Oil of Cinnamon. An essential oil prepared from the bark, and of a very warm, aromatic, sweet taste, and fragrant smell. Its colour is pale yellow, and it sinks in water.

Adulterated with oil of cassia, which is sometimes sold for it, but may be known by its inferior fragrance.

Medicinally it has the same properties as the bark, but is a stronger stimulant. It is given in doses of two or three drops on a bit of sugar in hiccup, flatulence, &c. Put on a bit of cotton into a decayed tooth, it eases tooth-ache.

CINNAMON BARK and OIL. See the two preceding articles.

CINNAMON CORDIAL is prepared from 2 dwts. of oil of cassia dissolved with sugar in gall. 1½ of spirit of wine, and 3j of husked cardamom-seeds, and 3j each of lemon and orange peel dried. Fine with half a pint of alum water, and sweeten with about ℥ij of loaf sugar; make up the two gallons with water, and colour with burnt sugar. If it be required very strong, digest and distil ℥viij of bruised cinnamon from 17 gallons of spirit of wine, and two gallons of water. Draw off 18 gallons with a strong heat.

CINNAMON DROPS. See DROPS.

CINNAMON WATER is prepared by simmering for half an hour in a still ℥ij of bruised cinnamon with two gallons of water. Put what comes over into the still again, and when cold strain through flannel.

CITRATE OF POTASS and CITRATE OF SODA are good diuretics.

CITRIC ACID. See **ACIDUM CRITICUM**.

CITRON CORDIAL is prepared by digesting in a gentle heat ℥iij of dry citron rinds, ℥ij of orange-peel, ℥¼ of bruised nutmegs, galls. 10½ of proof spirit, and gall. 1 of water. Draw off galls. 10 in a bath heat, and sweeten with loaf sugar.

CIVET, in perfumery, is a fragrant substance procured from the civet cat, and is of a yellowish colour and unctuous consistence, but becomes brown by keeping, and also less rank and more agreeable than when fresh. It has a fine fragrance, and an acrid taste. It is anti-spasmodic, but not used at present.

Adulterated with honey and other substances, which may be detected by the weakness of the perfume, and by the civet being stiff, and of a dark brown colour.

CLARIFIED GLUE has been preposterously given in ague as a substitute for bark.

CLEMATIS VITALBA. P. Virgin's Bower. A native plant, the herb and flowers of which are externally vesicant and corrosive; internally diuretic and sudorific in 3ij doses of the infusion made from 3ij to 3iij to Oj of water. The powder is also sprinkled on gangrenous sores and syphilitic ulcers.

CLOVES, and OIL OF CLOVES. See **CARYOPHYLLI** and **CARYOPH. OLEUM.**

CLOVE CORDIAL is prepared by distilling ℥iv of bruised cloves, and ℥b of pimento from gall. 16 of spirits.

CLOVE DROPS. See **DROPS.**

CLYSTER. See **ENEMA.** In farriery, clysters should be in quantity from five to six quarts, consisting chiefly of warm water, with ℥j of salt dissolved in it, or warm water only. In locked jaw half an ounce of opium may be added; and as a stimulant ℥ij or ℥iv of camphor.

COCCULUS INDICUS, the pulp of *Cocculus Suberosus*. D. Imported from the East Indies in considerable quantities, for the purpose, it is said, of giving beer and spirits an intoxicating quality at less expense than by genuine materials. The use of it is prohibited by law both in this way, and for intoxicating fish by throwing it into rivers, ponds, &c.

Poisonous in large doses, producing intoxication, vertigo, delirium, clenching of the teeth like locked jaw, &c. The best treatment is to encourage vomiting, and give purgatives, and bleed according as inflammation may be indicated.

Coccus. L. *Coccus cacti*. E. D. P. Cochineal, is the dried female insect *Coccus cacti*, a native of America. It has the appearance of a wrinkled seed of a dark mulberry tint, and is acrid, bitter, astringent, with a slightly heavy smell. It is only used for colouring tinctures and making carmine.

Incompatible with the sulphates of iron, zinc, and acetate of lead, which decompose the colour.

Adulterated with paste formed in moulds, and tinged to resemble the genuine. This is detected by throwing a portion into water, when the dough will dissolve.

COCI BUTYRACEÆ, NUCIS OLEUM FIXUM. E. P. Palm Oil, procured from the *Cocus butyracea*, or Mackaw-tree, of South America. It has a sweet taste, smells like violets, is of the consistence of honey, and when fresh is of a yellow colour. It is used in making palm soap.

Medicinally it is emollient, and applied to sprains.

COCHINEAL. See **COCCUS.**

COCHLEAREA ARMORACIA. L. Root of the horse-radish, is strongly stimulant, but seldom used. Externally it is rubefacient. Chewed is sialogogue: it is good for removing recent sore throats arising from cold.

COCHLEAREA OFFICINALIS. Common Scurvy-grass, a native plant, stimulant, diuretic, and antiscorbutic, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij of the expressed juice. Also in gargles for aphthæ, sore throat, spongy gums, &c.

COCHRANE'S COUGH MEDICINE. A nostrum which bears the name of Major Cochrane, is prepared by making a decoction of the heads of white poppies previously freed from the seeds; strain this, boil it again with vinegar and brown sugar to the consistence of syrup; then add sulphuric acid till it is pretty sour.

COFFEE (ESSENCE OF) is said to be prepared with cassia pulp as a basis.

COFFEE DROPS. See **DROPS.**

COLCHICI FLORES. *New.* Used similarly to the next, but milder in operation.

COLCHICI RADIX. L. E. D. P. Bulb of the Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*, a native plant. When dry, it loses its acrimony. It contains the alkaline substance called VERATRINE, which see.

Medicinally it is narcotic, diuretic, and drastico-cathartic, of a hot, acrid, bitter taste, but little smell. The dose is gr. ss to gr. iij of the fresh bulb in pill, or the same of the expressed juice in honey or mucilage, in gout, rheumatism, hydrothorax, and dropsy; or in form of infusion, tincture, or syrup.

Incompatible with acids and all oxides, which, Dr. Paris says, render it milder.

Enters into Acet. Colchici. L. Oxym. Colchici. D. Syr. Colch. Autumnalis. E.

COLCHICI SEMINA. L. Used in a manner similar to the preceding, but not so good as the flowers, which it would appear are the preferable part of the plant.

COLCHICUM VINEGAR. See **ACETUM COLCHICI.** It is best prepared from the extracted juice of the flowers.

COLCHICUM WINE. See **VINUM COLCHICI.**

COLCOTHAR. See **FERRI SUBCARBONAS** and **OXIDUM FERRI RUBRUM.**

COLD CREAM. See **CERATUM ALBUM.**

COLLEY'S DEPILATORY. A nostrum composed of sulphuret of potass and quicklime. It is by no means a safe preparation, though not so dangerous as that of Delcroix, &c. See **DEPILATORY.**

COLLYRIA consist of a variety of fluid applications used in inflammation of the eyes, &c. See **DE BRUNE'S COLLYR.**

COLLYRIUM ACIDI ACETICI. Vinegar Eye-water. Take ʒj of acetic acid, ʒss of diluted spirit, ʒviij of rose water, and mix. Applied to weak watery eyes.

Or, Take ℥ss of acetic acid, ℥vj of elder-flower water, ℥iij of spirit of rosemary, and mix.

COLLYRIUM ALUMENIS is an astringent and stimulant eye water, made by mixing ℥ss of purified alum with ℥vj of rose water.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIO-CAMPHORATUM is made by mixing ℥ij of liquor of acetate of ammonia with ℥vj of camphor. Stimulant in epiphora.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIÆ ACETATIS CUM OPII is made by mixing ℥ij of liquor of acetate of ammonia, ℥vj of boiling distilled water, and gr. x of soft extract of opium, which latter is previously dissolved in the water, and strained. Used in the first stages of acute ophthalmia.

COLLYRIUM CUPRI AMMONIATI, or Sapphirine water. Take gr. iv of prepared verdigris, ℥ij of muriate of ammonia, ℥viij of fresh quicklime. Mix and apply for the removal of specks; but its efficacy is doubtful.

COLLYRIUM CUPRI SULPHATIS. Take gr. iv of sulphate of copper, ℥ij of camphorated mixture, and ℥iv of rose water, to make a collyrium.

COLLYRIUM CUPRI SULPHATIS CUM BOLO ARMENIÆ. Take gr. viij of sulphate of copper and Armenian bole, mix with gr. ij of copper, and pour over it ℥viij of boiling water. A little to be injected under the eyelids every hour, in opacity of the cornea.

COLLYRIUM HYDRARGYRI MURIATIS. Take gr. j to gr. iv of muriate of mercury, ℥viij of distilled water, mix, and apply in syphilitic and scrofulous ophthalmia.

COLLYRIUM HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS. Mix gr. ij of oxymuriate of mercury with gr. v of muriate of ammonia, and ℥vj of distilled water. In the same cases as the preceding.

COLLYRIUM LANFRANCI. P. Lanfranc's Collyrium. Mix in a marble mortar 500 parts of white wine with 96 parts each of rose water and plantain water, 8 parts of yellow sulphur of arsenic (*orpiment*), 4 parts of verdigris, ℥bj of myrrh, and a portion of aloes, and keep for use. Applied in chronic ulcers of the eyes.

COLLYRIUM OPII CUM CAMPHORA. Mix gr. x of soft extract of opium with gr. vj of camphor, and ℥xij of boiling distilled water, having first pounded the opium and camphor, and then added the water. Applied in the first stages of ophthalmia.

COLLYRIUM PAPAVERIS. Mix ℥iv of the infusion of poppies with ℥ij each of camphor mixture and rose water, and apply in the ophthalmia of infants.

COLLYRIUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. Goulard's Collyrium. Mix ℥viij of distilled water with xv to xxx drops of solution of acetate of lead, and apply in irritable ophthalmia.

Or, Mix ʒvj of rose water with ʒss of acetate of lead.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI ACETATIS. Mix ʒss of acetate of zinc with ʒxij of distilled water.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPHATIS. Mix ʒss of sulphate of zinc with Oj of distilled water.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPHATIS CAMPHORATUM. Rub up gr. xv of sulphate of zinc with gr. x of camphor, and ʒvj of boiling water, and strain.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPH. CUM PLUMB. ACET. Mix gr. viij each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead with distilled water, and strain to make a collyrium.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI IODATIS. Mix gr. iv of iodate of zinc with ʒvj of distilled water, and apply in scrofulous ophthalmia.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. L. E. D. P. Pulp of Bitter Apple, *Cucumis colocynthis*. It is the dried pulp that is used, which is white, spongy, of a nauseous and very bitter taste, but no smell.

Adulterated, or injured in the drying, in which case it is dirty brown, or deep grey. It is not good when the fruit is large, and the seeds black and pointed.

Incompatible with the fixed alkalies, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, and sulphate of iron.

Medicinally it is violently cathartic, deobstruant, alterative, diuretic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic. Dose gr. iii to gr. x in obstructions of the abdominal viscera, dropsy, constipation, epilepsy, and lethargy; but is usually too violent alone, and ought to be triturated with gum or oil, or given in infusion or decoction, or in the compound extract, which see. Camphor mitigates its violence.

Enters into Ext. Colocynthidis. L. Ext. Colocynth. Comp. L. D. Pil. Aloes cum Colocynthide. E. D.

COLOMBA. See CALUMBA.

COLOPHONY. See RESINA FLAVA.

COLOQUINTIDA. See COLOCYNTHID. PULPA.

COLOURS in Perfumery. See PAINTS and ROUGE.

COLOURS in Painting. See OIL COLOURS and WATER COLOURS.

COLTSFOOT. See TUSSILAGO.

COLTSFOOT (ESSENCE OF), a nostrum which contains no coltsfoot, but is composed of a solution of balsam of Tolu, in compound tincture of Benzoin and spirit of wine. Dangerous in coughs, from its being strongly stimulant.

COLUMBIC ACID is obtained by fusing the ore of columbium with the carbonate or the bisulphate of potass, whence results a soluble co-

lumbate of potass, and the acid is precipitated in form of a white hydrate.

Soluble in muriatic, sulphuric, and some vegetable acids. *Insoluble* in water.

COLUMBO. See **CALUMBA.**

COMFITS are made by putting the substance in a swing pan over a stove, and rubbing it about with the hand till quite hot; then add as much syrup as will wet it, but not too much; work and toss the pan to separate and dry the substance, gradually adding syrup as warm as possible till it is covered and large enough. A dozen wettings of treble-refined sugar, and dressing them smooth, will finish them.

Pearling of comfits, to make them rough, is done by dropping syrup over the comfits while making, from a pan made for the purpose, and so contrived that it dries as soon as dropped.

Caraway comfits (*Scotch*) are made by heating lbj of caraway-seeds, cleaned, in the comfit-pan, and done with syrup as just directed, till the size of peas. Bath caraway comfits are made smaller. When to be pearled make them small first.

Celery comfits are made the same way as the caraways, from lbj of celery-seed. Corianders are done the same way.

Cinnamon comfits are made by soaking lbj of cinnamon in water for two days, cutting it in slips as small as a stocking-needle, and when dry doing it as directed for pearled caraways.

Gum-paste comfits. See **GUM-PASTE.**

Orange and lemon comfits are made the same way, with slips of dry, hard, preserved orange and lemon peel.

COMMANDER'S BALSAM. See **TINCT. BENZ. COMP.**

COMPOTES are fruits preserved with sugar. Stone fruit, such as cherries, damsons, plums, greengages, currants, raspberries, strawberries, mulberries, and barberries, are most usually compoted. Pick the ripe fruit, and, if necessary, stone it. Then boil a pint and a half of syrup, and put in the fruit; boil it up, skim, and add the juice of two lemons: let it stand in the pan covered with paper till cold.

CONDONS, or *capotes*, the cæca of sheep prepared as preventives of syphilis, &c.

CONEINE. *New.* The active principle of hemlock, which is resinous and insoluble in water.

CONFECTIONS are officinal preparations, formerly called *conserves* and *electuaries*, and consisting of various substances prepared with sugar, &c.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALARUM. L. D. Confection of Almonds is made by blanching ʒj of sweet almonds, and beating them to a paste with ʒj of gum arabic and ʒiv of white sugar. It is used chiefly for making almond emulsion extemporaneously, and may be kept a long time if no water has been added, for this makes it contract mould.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. L. D. Cordial Confection. **ELECTUARIUM AROMATICUM.** E. Is made from ʒij each of cinnamon and nutmegs, ʒj of cloves, ʒss of cardamom-seeds, ʒij of dried saffron, ʒxvj of prepared oyster-shells, lbij of refined sugar in powder, and Oj of water. Pulverize the dry ingredients finely, and gradually add the water to make a uniform paste.

Incompatible with acids and antimonial wine.

Medicinally it is warm, cordial, and stimulant, in doses of gr. x to ʒj or ʒj, in form of bolus.

CONFECTIO AURANTIORUM. L. Confection of Oranges. Take lbj of the fresh rind of the orange, procured by rasping, lbij of refined sugar. Bruise the peel in a stone mortar, with a wooden pestle, then the sugar being added, bruise again, until they are properly incorporated. It is injured by keeping.

Medicinally it is tonic and stomachic, in doses of ʒj to ʒj. It is given in the stomach disorders of children; but is chiefly used as a pleasant vehicle for other medicines, such as tonic powders.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ. L. E. D. Cassia Confection, or Electuary. Take lbss of fresh cassia pulp, ʒij of manna, ʒj of tamarind pulp, Oss of syrup of roses. Bruise the manna, then by means of a water bath dissolve it in syrup; then mix the pulp, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

Medicinally it is a mild laxative, in doses of ʒij to ʒj, but is apt to gripe. It is given to children in costiveness, but is chiefly used as an ingredient in other preparations.

CONFECTIO CINCHONÆ. Confection of Bark. Take ʒj of bark in powder, ʒss of confection of damask roses, and enough of the syrup of orange-peel to make a confection. It is not apt to be injured by keeping.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒiij twice or thrice a day, as a tonic; or as a vehicle for the carbonates of iron, soda, or sulphuric acid.

CONFECTIO DE CROCO. See **ELECTUARIUM DE CROCO.**

CONFECTIO OPII. L. D. Confection of Opium. Take ʒvj of hard opium, ʒj of long pepper, ʒij of ginger root, ʒiij of caraway-seeds, Oj of syrup, and ʒij of gum tragacanth. Rub the opium with the syrup made hot, then add the other articles, previously pulverized, and mix.

Contains gr. j of opium, in gr. xxx of the preparation.

Medicinally it is narcotic, anodyne, carminative, and stimulant, and given in doses of gr. x to gr. xxx in form of mixture or bolus, for flatulent cholic, diarrhœa, atonic gout, &c.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS NIGRI. L. Confection of Black Pepper, *Ward's Paste for Piles and Fistula.* Take ℥j each of black pepper and elecampane root, ℥iij of fennel-seeds, ℥ij each of honey and refined sugar. Rub the dry articles together into a fine powder, and adding the honey, beat them in a marble mortar till well incorporated.

Medicinally the size of a nutmeg twice a day, is given in leucophlegmatic and atonic habits; but it is injurious in cases of fever, inflammation, or irritation.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ. L. Confection of Hips, *Conserva cynosbati. O.* Take ℥j of the pulp of hips, ʒxx of refined sugar. Heat the pulp gently in a water bath, and then add the sugar, gradually rubbing the whole till well mixed. It becomes hard by keeping.

Contains free citric acid, and is therefore incompatible with acetates of lead and mercury, nitrate of mercury, and sulphuric acid.

Medicinally it is chiefly used as a vehicle, being a weak astringent, and cooling, in doses of ʒij to ʒvj.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ. L. D. Confection of Red Roses, *Conserve of Roses.* Take ℥j of the petals of red roses in the bud, with the claws cut off, and ℥iij of refined sugar. Bruise the petals in a stone mortar, add the sugar, and beat the whole till well incorporated. It keeps well, and is much used as a vehicle for pills, &c.

Adulterated by adding sulphuric acid to brighten its colour. This, when used in preparing blue pill, will produce the poisonous sub-sulphate of mercury.

Medicinally it is a weak astringent, and tonic, in doses of ʒij to ʒss, in diarrhœa, &c.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ. L. D. Confection of Rue, *Electuary of Bay Berries.* Take ʒjss each of dried rue leaves, caraway-seeds, and bay berries, ʒss of sagapenum, ʒij of black pepper, ʒxvj of clarified honey. Rub the dry articles together into a very fine powder, then add the honey, and mix.

Medicinally it is antihysterical, carminative, and antispasmodic; though being nauseous, it is only used in enemata, from ʒj to ʒij, but is seldom prescribed.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONIÆ. L. D. Confection of Scammony. Take ʒjss of powdered scammony, ʒvj each of bruised cloves, and powdered ginger, ʒss of oil of caraway, and enough of syrup of roses. Rub

the dry articles into a fine powder, then rub up with the syrup gradually added, and mix with the oil of caraway.

Medicinally it is given in doses of \mathfrak{zss} to \mathfrak{zj} , in form of bolus; when fresh made, it is a good carminative cathartic, but is seldom used.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. L. E. D. Confection of Senna, *Electuarium lenitivum*. O. Take \mathfrak{zviij} of senna leaves, \mathfrak{lbj} of figs, \mathfrak{lbss} each of tamarind pulp, cassia pulp, and pulp of prunes, \mathfrak{ziv} of coriander-seeds, \mathfrak{zij} of liquorice root, \mathfrak{lbjss} of refined sugar. Rub the senna leaves and coriander-seeds to powder, and sift. Boil the residue with the figs, liquorice root, and \mathfrak{Oiv} of water, to one half, then press and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor to \mathfrak{Ojss} , then add the sugar. Rub the syrup with the pulps, add the sifted powder, and mix the whole.

Adulterated with jalap, blackened with walnut liquor, substituted for cassia pulp. The expense and trouble of preparation is avoided by making a mass with jalap, prunes, and figs, or spoiled apples. In warm weather it is apt to ferment, and become sour.

Medicinally it is an excellent laxative, in doses of \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zss} ; and also a good vehicle.

CONFECTIO SINAPEOS. Mustard Confection of Guy's Hospital. Take \mathfrak{zj} of bruised mustard-seed, \mathfrak{zjss} of orange confection. Mix.

Medicinally when given in doses of \mathfrak{zij} twice or thrice a day, it is a warm tonic, useful in chronic and strumous swellings, and ulcerations.

CONFECTIO SULPHURIS. Confection of Sulphur. Take \mathfrak{zjss} of sulphur lotum, \mathfrak{zij} of confection of senna, \mathfrak{zij} of nitrate of potash, and enough of syrup of orange-peel. Mix.

Medicinally it may be given in doses of \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zij} twice a day, as a laxative in piles, fistula, &c.

CONFECTIO TEREBINTHINÆ. Turpentine Confection. Take \mathfrak{zj} of rectified oil of turpentine, \mathfrak{zss} of clarified honey, mix, and give in doses of \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zij} in gleet and seminal weakness, as a warm diaphoretic.

CONII FOLIA. L. E. *Cicuta*. D. P. Hemlock. *Conium maculatum*, or *Cicuta*. O. A native plant, common in hedges, churchyards, and amongst rubbish. By drying, the herb loses its acrid principle, and is therefore improved. The dried powder ought to be a fine green.

Incompatible with all the vegetable acids, which neutralize or injure its sedative and narcotic powers.

Mistakes often occur, in collecting other plants for hemlock; which may always be known by purplish spots on the stem and branches.

Medicinally the leaves, herb, and seeds are narcotic, sedative, alterative, diuretic, and resolvent.

Dose of the dried leaves, gr. iij to ʒj twice or thrice a day, in form of pill, and gradually augmented according to the effects; or xij to lx drops of the expressed juice, excellent in pulmonary irritation, cancer, schirrus, &c. Externally in cataplasms to cancerous and scrofulous sores.

Poisonous in large doses, producing sickness, oppressed breathing, vertigo, delirium, frenzy, stupor, dilated pupils, convulsions, and death. The best treatment is an emetic of sulphate of zinc, in the dose of ʒj, bleeding, cathartics, affusion of cold water, and copious draughts of vinegar, lemon juice, cream of tartar water, or any vegetable acid. There is no test but the smell.

Enters into Ext. Conii. L. E. D.

CONSERVÆ. Conserves are preparations the same as confections. The term is still used in the Edinburgh, Dublin, and Paris Pharmacopœias.

CONSERVA DE ANGELICA. P. Conserve of Angelica. Take 250 parts of the pulp of angelica root, and 1000 parts of white sugar, boiled in a decoction of angelica root, to the consistence of a solid electuary. Mix. It is tonic and aromatic. Dose ʒij.

In the same way are prepared the *Conservæ de Apio graveolens*, P. and *Cons. de Radice helenii*, P.

CONSERVA AURANTII. E. D. See CONFECTIO AURANTIORUM.

CONSERVA CASSIÆ. P. Conserve of Cassia. Take 160 parts of cassia pulp, 120 parts of syrup of violets, and 30 parts of sugar; evaporate in a water bath, to the consistence of a soft extract, and, when cold, add a tenth part of volatile oil of orange-flowers.

Medicinally it is laxative in doses of ʒss to ʒij, in form of enema.

CONSERVA CYNORRHODI. P. See CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ.

CONSERVA ROSARUM OMNI TEMPORE PARANDA. P. Conserve of roses, prepared at all times. Take 90 parts of the petals of red roses in powder, add a sufficient quantity of distilled rose water to form a pulp; macerate for six hours, shaking it frequently; add 1000 parts of rose lozenges, and mix in a marble mortar.

CONTRAYERVÆ RADIX. L. E. P. Contrayerva Root, *Dorstenia contrajerva*. A West India plant, ʒf a styptic, bitter taste, and a heavy aromatic smell.

Medicinally it is a warm stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic, and is given in doses of gr. v to ʒss of the powder, in aphtha, typhus, dysentery, &c. But is seldom prescribed. It is sometimes used in gargle, and by the Indians as an antidote to poisons, which the name signifies.

Enters into Pulv. Contrajervæ Comp. L.

CONVOLVULUS. See JALAPA and SCAMMONIA.

COPAIBA. L. E. D. P. Copaiva, or Capivi Balsam, *Balsamum copaibæ*, procured from the *Copaifera officinalis*. A balsam composed of a resin and volatile oil, and rather of a thicker consistence than oil.

Adulterated with oil and mastiche, and is also made factitiously, by mixing nut oil, oil of juniper, savin and oranges, with yellow resin and Canadian balsam; or by a mixture of linseed oil, Venice turpentine, and Canadian balsam. Oil may be detected by rubbing it upon paper, and drying it, when, if genuine, it may be written on with common ink, but not if it contain oil. The genuine also ought to dissolve entirely in a mixture of four parts of spirits of wine, with one of rectified ether. Oil may also be detected by dropping it in water.

Medicinally it is of a sharp, bitter, nauseous taste, and fragrant odour, and is stimulant, feebly irritant, diuretic, laxative, and nervine, in doses of gr. xv to ʒss or ʒj twice a day, in blennorrhœa, leucorrhœa, chronic affections of the lungs, stomach, and liver, chronic rheumatism, and in hæmorrhoids. It is also used in injection, in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. It is best exhibited by pouring it on a little water in a wine-glass, and dropping upon it a little of the common bitter tincture, which conceals its taste, and collects it into a globule that is easily swallowed.

COPAL. A resinous gum, procured from America and the East Indies, and used chiefly in making varnishes, though sometimes in making plasters. The best is hard, brittle, in rounded lumps, and easily reduced to fine powder. It is light, lemon-yellow or orange, and beautifully transparent, but often like amber, containing insects.

Adulterated with gum anise or cancamy, which, when good, is very like copal, but of very inferior value in varnishing. The fraud may be detected by the anise readily dissolving in spirits of wine, which the copal does not.

Soluble with difficulty in alcohol and essential oils. To dissolve it in spirits of wine, dissolve half an ounce of camphor in a pint of spirits highly rectified; put this into a glass vessel, over a lamp, and add four ounces of copal in small pieces, continuing the heat, so as that the bubbles may be counted till the solution is complete. Another way is to melt the copal previously over the fire.

To dissolve copal in oil of turpentine, take ʒij of oil of lavender, heat it in a glass matrass, and add gradually an ounce of copal, grossly powdered, stirring the mixture with a stick of white wood. When the copal is dissolved, add ʒvj of oil of turpentine, nearly boiling, and stir the whole well.

COPPER FILINGS have been given in doses of ʒj for rheumatism, but are not prescribed at present. For the preparations of copper, see **CUPRUM**.

COPPERAS, or Green Vitriol. See **FERRI SULPHAS**.

COPPERAS (White). See **ZINCI SULPHAS**.

CORAL is composed chiefly of lime, like other shells, and as such may be used as an antacid and absorbent; but is not preferable to prepared chalk.

CORAL TOOTH-POWDER. Take ʒiv of coral, reduced to an impalpable powder, ʒviij of very light Armenian bole, ʒj of Portugal snuff, ʒj of the ashes of good tobacco, ʒj of myrrh, well pulverized. Mix well, and sift twice.

Adulterated with powder of brown stone ware, or fine brickdust.

CORALLINE. See **FUCUS HELMINTHOCORTON**.

CORDIAL MASS in Farriery. Take equal parts of powdered ginger, and of gentian or liquorice, and with a sufficient quantity of treacle form a mass. Dose from one to two ounces. (**PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE**.)

CORDIALS are prepared with wine or spirits, and aromatics. The methods of preparing them are given under the heads of Cinnamon, Citron, Cloves, &c.

In medicine cordials are the same as cardiacs, carminatives, aromatic tonics, &c. Many nostrums are called cordials, such as Godfrey's, Brodum's, &c.

In farriery cordials are required in weakness of the stomach, stomach staggers, immoderate thirst, &c. Good strong ale, or ale mixed with gruel, is the best cordial for horses.

CORIANDRI SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Coriander-seeds, *Coriandrum sativum*. They are injured by a minute insect, that eats the core, and leaves only the husk.

Medicinally they are warm, aromatic, grateful, and pungent to the taste, carminative, stimulant, stomachic, lactifuge, &c. In doses of ʒj to ʒj of the powder in dyspepsia and flatulence, but chiefly used to conceal the taste of unpleasant medicines, and as a corrective of senna and lime water.

Enters into Aq. Calcis Comp. D. Confect. Sennæ. L. E. Infus. Tamarindi et Sennæ. E. Tinct. Sennæ Comp. E.

CORIANDER COMFITS. See **COMFITS (Celery)**.

CORIANDER CORDIAL. Prepared as cinnamon cordial, which see.

CORN PLASTER. The common green corn plaster is prepared by melting four parts of Burgundy pitch, with three parts of wax, two parts of turpentine, and one part of subacetate of copper or *Ærugo*, and spreading the whole on cloth to a proper thickness.

CORNUA. L. E. D. P. Hartshorn, or Stag's Horn Shavings, *Cornu cervi*, *Cervus elaphus*, which contain more gelatine and less phosphate of lime than bone does, being 27 parts in the 100. They are rasped and boiled, and allowed to cool into a jelly.

Adulterated with shavings of bones; but these are more brittle, and not so white as the genuine horn shavings.

Medicinally it is emollient and nutritive, but requires to have orange juice and sherry wine added, to cover its gluey flavour.

Enters into Cornu Ust. L. D. Pulv. Antimonialis. L. E. D.

CORNU USTUM. L. Burnt Hartshorn, prepared by burning hartshorn; contains phosphate of lime and magnesia, and carbonate of lime, and is white and friable. May be given in the phosphatic diathesis, but is inert as an antacid.

Enters into Mist. Cornu Ust. L.

CORNUS FLORIDA. *Cortex.* Dogwood Bark. This is a tonic astringent given as a substitute for bark in doses of $\mathfrak{3j}$ to $\mathfrak{5j}$.

CORNUS MAS. P. The fruit of the Cornel, given as a cooling acidulant, in acute fevers and diarrhoea, in doses of $\mathfrak{3ij}$ to $\mathfrak{3ss}$ to a pint of water. A confection is also made from the recent pulp.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. See HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS.

CORYDALINE. *New.* Prepared from the tubercles of *Corydalis tuberosus*. It consists of crystals without colour, taste, or smell, soluble in alcohol and slightly in water. Its neutral salts are intensely bitter. (WACKENRODER.)

COSMETICS. See PEARL WATER, COLD CREAM, &c.

COSTUS ARABICUS. P. The root and its bark of Costus are aromatic, bitter, warm, and stimulant, in doses of $\mathfrak{3j}$ to $\mathfrak{3ss}$ of the powder, or in infusion, $\mathfrak{3ss}$ to \mathfrak{Oj} of water.

COTTON. P. Cotton wool is used in preparing moxa, and is one of the best applications to burns.

COUGH DROPS are usually composed of opium, or some of the balsams dissolved in spirits, and of course must be highly stimulant, and injurious in most pectoral disorders, where inflammation is usually more or less present.

COURT PLASTER, or Black Sticking Plaster. Take $\mathfrak{3ss}$ of benzoin, and $\mathfrak{3vj}$ of rectified spirit, dissolve and strain; then take $\mathfrak{3j}$ of isinglass, and \mathfrak{Oss} of hot water, dissolve and strain separately from the former. Mix the two, and set them aside to cool, when a jelly will be formed; and this is warmed and brushed ten or twelve times over a piece of black silk, stretched smooth. When this is done enough, and dry, finish it with a solution of $\mathfrak{3iv}$ of Chian turpentine, in $\mathfrak{3vj}$ of tincture of benzoin.

COWHAGE. See DOLICHI PUBES.

CRAB'S CLAWS AND EYES. See **CANCRI.**

CRANBERRY JAM. See **JAM.**

CRAYONS, for drawing, are made by mixing a pint of boiling water with ʒij of spermaceti, lbj of finely-pulverized bone ashes, and as much of ochre or other colouring matter as may bring it to the required tint, roll the whole out into a paste, and cut it, when half dry, into pencils.

Or, prepare the paste as before, and mix up with it fine clay, and evaporate on driers of plaster. Cochineal, and other pigments, are used to give the colours.

CREAM OF ROSES. Take lbj of oil of sweet almonds, ʒj each of spermaceti and white wax, Oj of rose water, ʒij of Malta rose, or essence of Neroli. Put the oil, wax, and spermaceti, into a well-glazed pipkin, over a clear fire, and when completely melted, pour in the rose water by degrees, and keep beating, until the compound becomes like pomatum. Now add the essence, and put the cream into jars or pots covered with bladder or leather.

CREAM OF TARTAR. See **POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS.**

CREMES are preparations either of real creams, or imitations of it, with various fruits and flavoured substances.

Crème de Anise, or Anisette, is prepared by sweetening spirit of anise-seed with sugar.

Crème de Blois. Whip a quantity of cream with powdered sugar and citron-peels, till it is thick enough.

Crème au Café. Coffee Cream. Boil half a pint each of cream and milk with ʒij of ground coffee, strain through a tamis, and add three yolks of eggs, beat up with ʒiv of sugar, reduce it to one-half, and serve it when cold.

Crème de Menthe. Mint Cream. A liqueur prepared with rectified brandy, oil of mint, and sugar.

Crème de Riz. Rice Cream. Boil three spoonfuls of rice in two pints of water down to a half, strain, and add ten sweet almonds and five bitter almonds, beat up with sugar, cinnamon, and orange-flower water. It is used warm.

Crème Veloutée. Velvet Cream. Boil very gently, removing it frequently from the fire, two pints of cream, as much milk, and ʒv of powdered sugar, till reduced to one half. Beat up with three spoonfuls of milk, a few drops of orange-flower water, and strain through a tamis. Dress it on porcelain, placed over hot charcoal, and set over it also a pan of hot charcoal. When velvetted, let it cool.

CRESPIGNY'S PILLS. *Or*, Lady Crespigny's Pills. See **PILULÆ ALOES ET KINAKINA. P.**

CRESSES. Various plants of the *Tetradynamia* class, such as scurvy-grass, water-cresses, &c., are so called, and are generally esteemed to be antiscorbutic, and antiphthisical; but I should think them ill adapted to weak stomachs, from being cold and raw. They are not, however, so apt to disagree as radishes.

CRETA. L. D. *Carbonas Calcis.* E. Chalk contains 45 parts carbonic acid, and 53 of lime. It is seldom employed in the crude state.

CRETA PRÆCIPITATA. Precipitated Chalk. *Calcis Carbonas Præcipitatum.* D. A very pure preparation procured by precipitating the carbonate of lime from a solution of muriate of lime, by means of the carbonate of soda.

Enters into Elect. Aromaticum. D. Hydrarg. cum Cretâ. D. Mist. Cretæ. D.

CRETA PRÆPARATA. L. E. D. Prepared Chalk, procured by adding a little water to lbj of chalk, reducing it to fine powder, putting this into a large vessel filled with water, and shaking it. Leave it to subside a little, pour off the turbid water into another vessel, and set this aside for the powder to deposit, which is to be afterwards dried, the water being previously poured off.

Incompatible with sulphates, acetates, &c.

Medicinally it is antacid and absorbent, in doses of gr. x to ʒij or more, in diarrhoea, flatulence, and cardialgia. Externally it is applied to burns and sores, with ichorous discharge.

Enters into Hydrarg. cum Cretâ. L. Mist. Cretæ. L. E. Trochisci Carbon. Calcis. E. Pulv. Cretæ Comp. L. E. Pulv. Opiatus. E.

CROCI STIGMATA. L. E. D. P. Saffron, *Crocus sativus*, the pistils of the flowers sold in form of cakes pressed together.

Adulterated very frequently with saffron, from which part of the colour has been extracted, which makes it pale, and of a dirty hue. It is also often mixed with the petals of marigold and safflower; but, by steeping in water, these will unfold and detect the fraud. Shreds of smoked beef are also said to be sometimes mixed with it; which may be detected by the smell it produces when burnt. Genuine saffron ought to be of a bright, deep, rich, orange-yellow colour, not too moist, and adhering to the clothes. The English French, and Italian are the best. The Spanish is greasy and bad.

Medicinally it is aromatic, warm, bitterish, of a sweet diffusive odour, feebly stimulant, cordial, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, and diaphoretic, in doses of gr. v. to ʒss of the powder, in atonic amenorrhœa, hysteric affections, and vomiting. Externally it is applied in ophthalmia; but is seldom used in practice now, except as a colouring matter for other drugs. It is much used also in cookery and confectionary.

Enters into Confect. Aromatica. L. D. Pil. Aloes cum Myrrhâ. L. Syr. Croci. L. Tinct. Croci. E. Tinct. Rhei. L. Tinct. Rhei Comp. L. Tinct. Aloes Comp. L. E. D.

CROCUS. An old term applied to oxides, and other preparations of the metals.

CROTON. See **CASCARILLA**, and **TIGLII OLEUM**.

CROTONIC ACID is formed by converting croton oil into soap. It is also called **JATROPHIC ACID**.

CROWN BARK. See **CINCHONA**.

CRYSTALS OF TARTAR. See **POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS**.

CUBEBA. L. D. P. Cubebs, or Java Pepper, *Piper cubeba*, an aromatic spice, warm and stimulant, and acting particularly on the mucous membranes of the lungs, the urethra, and bladder, &c. Its action, indeed, is much the same as copaiba, and less stimulant and hot than pepper. The dose is a dessert-spoonful thrice a day, in a glass of water, or in form of tincture, when inflammation is not present, ℥iv of bruised cubebs, to Oj of alcohol, digested seven days, and strained. The good effects will be manifest in 48 hours after the first dose.

Adulterated with the dried berries of Turkish buckthorn, which are so like as scarcely to be detected. The cubebs have little stalks to them, and are hence called tailed pepper.

CUCKOO FLOWER. See **CARDAMINES FLORES**.

CUMINI SEMINA. L. P. Cumin Seeds, *Cuminum cyminum*, have a warm, bitter, and nauseous taste, and a heavy smell. They are stimulant and antispasmodic; but are only used externally in plasters for cold indolent tumours. By the ancients they were used as a cosmetic for producing paleness of the face.

Enters into Emplast. Cumini. L.

CUPRI ACETAS. D. Acetate of Copper, a tonic stimulant, given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, increasing to gr. ij for epilepsy, &c.

Incompatible with alkaline preparations and sulphuric acid.

CUPRI AMMONIATI AQUA. D. Solution of Ammoniated Copper.

CUPRI SULPHAS. L. E. D. P. The Sulphate, Per-sulphate, or Deuto-sulphate of copper, *Blue vitriol*, or *Blue stone*, prepared by dissolving one part of copper filings in two parts of sulphuric acid. It occurs in fine deep blue crystals, which have a disagreeable styptic metallic taste. It contains one proportional of the peroxide of copper, two of sulphuric acid, and, when crystallized, ten of water. It does not effervesce with sulphuric acid, as the subacetate of copper does.

Incompatible with all astringent vegetables, with earths, alkalies, and

their carbonates, with the acetates of iron, lead, and ammonia, with the sub-borate of soda, the muriate of lime, and tartrate of potash, with the nitrate of silver, the oxymuriate of mercury, and all the salts of lead.

Medicinally it is emetic, acrid, styptic, and diuretic: externally escharotic. As a prompt emetic in cases of poisoning, it is given in doses of gr. ij to gr. xv in ℥ij of water, and washed down with a pint of warm water. In phthisis, &c., as a nauseant, it is given with precaution, in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ in form of pill, or dissolved in Oij of water. As a corroborant and tonic, in epilepsy and hysteria, it is given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ twice a day. Along with olibanum and extract of bark, it is employed in chronic blenorrhœa. In lotion or injection gr. j to gr. viij in Oj of vehicle; and externally as a stimulant, styptic, and escharotic, for warts, fungous and phagedenic ulcers, hæmorrhages, asthma, and in ulcerated sore throat, applied with a camel-hair pencil, twice or thrice a day.

Poisonous in large doses, producing great thirst, parching of the throat and tongue, constriction of the fauces, coppery belchings, and frequent spitting, violent vomiting and retching, dragging sensation of the stomach, colic, tenesmus, black and bloody stools, syncope, anxiety, cold sweats, vertigo, convulsions, and death.

Antidotes. Copious draughts of milk and water, or sugar and water, with large doses of syrup and whites of eggs to sheath the corrosive quality, and coffee as a sedative. Bleeding, &c., if inflammation run high.

Tests. Potash precipitates a subsulphate of copper, of a green colour. Ammonia, in excess, will produce a deep blue colour in the solution. A knife, or a stick of phosphorus, dipped in the solution, will appear coated with metallic copper.

Enters into Sol. Cupri Sulph. Comp. E.

CUPRUM. E. D. Copper has a peculiar metallic odour and taste. The filings have been used at the commencement of hydrophobia, in doses of gr. iij to gr. iv on bread and butter, but with no effect. Externally to obstinate ulcers. Clean copper is not poisonous.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM. L. E. D. P. Ammoniated Copper, *Cuprum ammoniacum*. O. *Ammoniaretum cupri* is prepared by taking ℥ss of sulphate of copper, ʒvj of subcarbonate of ammonia, rubbing them together in a glass mortar, till they cease to effervesce; and drying the mass, wrapped in blotting-paper, in a gentle heat. It is injured by keeping.

Decomposition. During trituration, the sulphuric acid partly passes over to the ammonia; while the carbonic acid escapes in the form of gas, and a sulphate of ammonia and of oxide of copper is the result,

either in union, or in mechanical mixture. It usually contains also the carbonates of ammonia and copper.

Incompatible with potash, soda, lime water, and acids.

Medicinally it is irritant, drastic, diuretic, astringent, antispasmodic, and antifebrile, in doses of gr. ss to gr. j, gradually increased to gr. v, in form of pill, twice or thrice a day, in epilepsy, chorea, hysteria, intermittents, and dropsy, the bowels being previously evacuated.

CURS were formerly made for preparing emetics, &c., made of antimony, and other substances, in which wine was allowed to stand for a time, and drunk.

CURAÇOA. A celebrated foreign liqueur. Take the peels of four sour oranges (*Bigurades*), 36 grains of cinnamon, and 26 grains of mace, a pint and a half of brandy, a pint of river water, and a pound of sugar. Infuse in the brandy for six days the orange-peel, cinnamon, and mace, all previously bruised, distil and add the water, with the sugar dissolved in it, and filter.

Imitated by adding two drachms of sweet oil of orange-peel, to a pint of the best rectified spirit, then dissolve a pound of lump sugar in a pint of cold soft water, make it into a clarified syrup, add the spirit, and shake it up; let it stand till next day, and filter it four times through a funnel lined with muslin and blotting-paper, or till it is bright. (Dr. KITCHINER.)

CURCUMÆ LONGÆ RADIX. D. P. Long-rooted Turmeric, *Curcuma longa rotunda* is bitter, diuretic, and deobstruent, in doses of ʒij to ʒj of the powder, or in infusion, in intermittents, jaundice, dropsy, cutaneous disorders, and visceral obstructions.

CURRENT DROPS and JAM. See DROPS and JAM.

CURRENT WINE is made with red, white, or black currants. To every three pints of fruit, picked and bruised, put a quart of water, let it stand 24 hours, then strain, and to every quart put a pound of Lisbon sugar, or white sugar, when the currants are white. Put it in a pan, and as the scum rises, skim it off before putting the liquor in the barrel. It is improved by mixing a pint of raspberries with every five quarts of currants.

Or, to every three quarts of the juice of black currants, put the same of cold water, and to every three quarts of this liquor put three pounds of good moist sugar. Put it in a cask, in a warm dry room, to ferment; skim off the refuse, and fill up with the reserved liquor, and when it has ceased working, add three quarts of brandy for every 40 quarts of wine. Bung it close for nine months, then bottle it, and keep it a year.

CURRY POWDER is procured chiefly from India, and is a mixture of a number of savoury ingredients, much used in flavouring soups, and other dishes.

Imitation Curry Powder is made by drying and pulverizing very finely ʒij each of coriander-seed and turmeric, ʒj each of black pepper, mustard, and ginger, $\text{ʒ} \frac{1}{4}$ of cardamom-seeds freed from the husks, $\text{ʒ} \frac{1}{4}$ each of cayenne pepper, and cumin-seed. Keep in a bottle closely stopped.

CUSCUTA EUROPÆA. P. Dodder, a native parasitic plant, feebly bitter and inodorous. Deobstruent in visceral obstructions and intermittents.

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. L. E. D. P. Augustura Bark, *Bonplandia trifoliata*, a native of South America, very bitter, and slightly aromatic, and of a weak but peculiarly fishy smell. It contains cinchonine.

Adulterated with the bark of several species of strychna, and of the *Brucea antidysenterica*, which is called Fine Augustura; but is a violent poison. It is more intensely bitter than the genuine, is nearly black on the inner surface, while the genuine is brownish-yellow, and on the outer surface is covered with a substance resembling rust of iron, while the genuine is whitish and wrinkled.

Incompatible with infusion of galls and yellow Peruvian bark, with potass and the mineral acids, with acetate of lead, the sulphates of copper and iron, nitrate of silver, tartarized antimony, and the oxy-muriate of mercury.

Medicinally it is tonic, stimulant, carminative, and a warm stomachic, in doses of gr. v to ʒjss of the powder, in dyspepsia, dysentery, flatulence, hysteria, and intermittents.

Enters into Infus. Cuspariæ. L. Tinct. Augusturæ. D.

CUTTLE-FISH BONE. See Os SEPIÆ.

CYANIC ACID OF LIEBEG is prepared by dissolving 100 grains of mercury in an ounce and a half by measure of nitric acid sp. gr. 1.3, and when cold adding by measure two ounces of alcohol sp. gr. 0.849. This is heated till it effervesces briskly, when a detonating compound is formed which is composed of cyanic acid, and oxide of mercury.

M. Wöhler's Cyanic Acid is obtained by transmitting sulphuretted hydrogen gas through water in which cyanate of silver is suspended. The acid thus formed, however, is only permanent for a few hours.

CYANOGEN, or Prussine, a gas obtained by heating perfectly dry prussiate of mercury, in a glass retort, or a tube, closed at one extremity. It first blackens, then liquefies, and the cyanogen comes over, and must be collected over mercury. It forms compounds with the metals

called cyanides, and with salifiable bases called cyanates, or hydrocyanates, and cyanurets.

CYANURETI HYDRARGYRI. D. Mix together six parts of cyanuret of iron, add five parts of the nitric oxide of mercury, and add forty parts of distilled water, hot. Boil for half an hour, stirring it the while, and then filter through blotting-paper. Wash the residue with distilled water, evaporate the filtered solutions and cool to obtain crystals.

Medicinally it is more convenient than the prussic acid for external applications.

CYANURETI POTASSII. New. Cyanuret of Potass is prepared by exposing to a long-continued heat a portion of ferro-cyanate (ferruginous prussiate) of potass, till the cyanuret of iron is decomposed, and the potassium remains, the residuum being impure cyanuret of potassium, which is dissolved in water, and the impurities subside. It is very pure, white, and transparent.

Medicinally the dose is gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. j in scrofula, &c.

CYANURETI ZINCI. New. Cyanuret of zinc is prepared by precipitating the sulphate of zinc by the hydrocyanate of potass, when a triple hydrocyanate of zinc is formed; which, when well dried and calcined to a dark red, is the cyanuret of zinc, but is also mixed with cyanuret of potass.

Medicinally the dose gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, cautiously increased to gr. j, is a powerful vermifuge, and a substitute for hydrocyanic acid.

CYCLAMEN EUROPÆUM. P. Common Cyclamen, the fresh root of which is aromatic, acrid, bitter, and drastico-cathartic in doses of ʒss to ʒj of the powder, as a vermifuge, and in scirrhus tumours, ganglions, &c.

CYDONIÆ SEMINA. L. P. Quince Seeds, *Pyrus cydonia*. The fruit and seeds of the quince are mucilaginous, cooling, and astringent, given in cases of vomiting; in form of infusion as an injection in gonorrhœa; and externally in excoriations, being more viscid than gum arabic; but it does not keep.

Enters into Decoct. Cydoniæ. L.

CYNGOLOSSUM OFFICINALE. P. Hound's Tongue. A feeble aromatic, mucilaginous, narcotic, and astringent, in phthisis, catarrhs, &c.

CYPERUS. Several species have finely aromatic roots.

CYPRESS POWDER is a fragrant compound prepared by pounding together above a dozen sorts of aromatics. It is used in perfuming, quilting, stuffing, &c.

CYPRESS ROOTS. The roots of the *Cupressus sempervirens*, P. are, as

well as the leaves and fruit, aromatic, bitter, and astringent. Said to be a powerful vermifuge, and used in infusion for destroying vermin.

CYSTIC OXIDE. A substance peculiar to the urine, and sometimes, though very rarely, forming entire calculi. It may be known by its solubility in alkalies, and most acids, except the acetic, which readily precipitates it from urine when it exists there. It has also a peculiar odour when burnt. (PROUT.)

CYTISINE. *New.* An alkali found in the seeds of the *Cytisus laburnum*, by digesting them in hot alcohol, evaporating the liquid, dissolving the residuum in water, and adding the acetate of lead. The liquid is then freed from the lead by sulphuretted hydrogen, and the fluid again filtered and evaporated.

Medicinally cytisine is bitter and emetic.

D.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR (*Dicey's*). Take ℥iv of senna leaves, ℥ij each of rasped guaiac wood, dried elecampane root, coriander-seeds, anise-seeds, caraway-seeds, and liquorice root, ℥viij of stoned raisins, Ovj of proof spirit. Digest for a week, strain through bibulous paper, and add half a pound of treacle. Sometimes given to horses.

Swinton's Daffy's Elixir. Take ℔iij of jalap root, ℥xij of senna-leaves, ℥iv each of coriander-seed, anise-seed, liquorice root, and elecampane root, one gallon each of wine and water. Digest for three weeks, strain, and add a gallon of treacle. Dose ℥ij to ℥vj as a carminative.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE. Take ℥ivss of tincture of opium, ℥ijss of tincture of assafoetida, ℥j of oil of carui, ℥ij of oil of peppermint, ℥vjss of tincture of castor, ℥vj of rectified spirit; mix, and to each ℥ add ℥j of carbonate of magnesia, ℥xj of simple syrup.

Or, Mix ℥ij of carbonate of magnesia, one drop of oil of peppermint, two drops of oil of nutmeg, three drops of oil of anise-seed, 30 drops of tincture of castor, 15 drops of tincture of assafoetida, 5 drops of tincture of opium, 15 drops of spirit of pennyroyal, 30 drops of compound tincture of cardamoms, and ℥ij of peppermint water.

DAMASK POWDER, in perfumery, is prepared by beating well in a mortar ℔iij of cypress powder and dry damask roses. Sift the powder through a fine cypress sieve, beating it and returning it till it is sufficiently fine. The roses make it light and soft.

DAMSON JAM. See JAM.

DANDELION. See TARAXACUM.

DAPHNE GNIDIUM. P. Flax-leaved Daphne, the seeds and bark of which are poisonous, irritating and acrid.

DAPHNE LAUREOLA. P. Spurge Laurel is used in form of tincture as a vesicatory and caustic. It is frequently sold for mezereon.

DAPHNE MEZEREON. See MEZEREON.

DATES. P. Fruit of the Date or Palm-tree, cooling, expectorant, and nutritive, in coughs, phthisis, &c.

DATURÆ STRAMONII HERBA. E. D. P. Thorn-apple. It is a bitter, nauseous, narcotic sedative and antispasmodic, in doses of gr. j of the powder, cautiously increased to gr. xx every 24 hours; or gr. ss to gr. ij of the inspissated juice in melancholy, the mania of pregnancy, dementia, epilepsy, convulsions, chronic pains, carcinoma, &c. Smoked like tobacco it relieves asthma, but is dangerous if carried to any extent. It is anodyne in form of cataplasm to painful sores.

Incompatible with the salts of iron, lead, mercury, and silver, which precipitate the infusion; the mineral acids diminish its powers, while the vegetable acids, such as the acetic, increase them.

Poisonous in large doses, producing vertigo, delirium, stupor, palsy, convulsions, and death. The best treatment is the exhibition of a brisk emetic of ℥j of sulphate of zinc, or gr. x of sulphate of copper in 3j of water, and dashing cold water over the head. When the stomach is emptied, large draughts of vinegar and water, or other vegetable acid, which will stimulate the stomach, though given before full vomiting; it will increase the effects of the poison, by dissolving and diffusing it. See BECK'S *Med. Jurisprud.*

Tests. None yet discovered, but it may be recognised by the smell.

DATURINE. *New.* A chemical principle found by M. Brandes in the *Datura Stramonium*, but still imperfectly known.

DAUCI RADIX. L. E. D. P. Root of the Carrot. *Daucus carotta*, *D. sativus*, *D. sylvestris*, or *D. vulgaris*, a native plant, the seeds of which are pungent, aromatic, diuretic, and carminative, in doses of ℥j to 3j bruised; and the root is sweet, mucilaginous, emollient, nutritive, and externally anodyne, detersive, and antiseptic, applied in form of poultice to foul and indolent sores.

DAVIDSON'S REMEDY FOR CANCER is said to consist of powdered hemlock and arsenic.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE. See BELLADONNA.

DE BRUNE'S COLLYRIUM. Mix ʒiij of white wine and rose water, with 3j of the watery extract of aloes.

DECOCTION OF THE WOODS. See DECOCT. GUAIC. COMP.

DECOCTIONS are preparations of vegetable medicines by boiling them in

water to extract their virtues. The substances should be bruised or sliced, completely covered with soft water, and filtered while hot through linen not too fine. No herb having volatile principles should be decocted, as the boiling expels these; and small quantities only should be made, as decoctions soon ferment, and become sour.

DECOCTUM ALBUM. P. White Decoction. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of calcined hartshorn, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of barley-bread crumbs, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of white sugar; simmer for half an hour in Oj of water; strain and add $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of orange-flower water, or $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of good cinnamon water.

Medicinally it is emollient in diarrhœas, catarrhs, &c. Laudanum is sometimes added, to render it anodyne.

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Decoction of Aloes. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of extract of liquorice, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of subcarbonate of potass, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of spiked aloes in powder, myrrh in powder, and saffron, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ compound tincture of cardamoms, Oj of water. Boil down the liquorice, the subcarbonate of potass, the aloes, the myrrh, and the saffron, with the water, to $\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$, and strain; then add the compound tincture of cardamoms. It is improved by keeping.

Incompatible with metallic salts, such as acetate of lead, and ammonia, sulphate of zinc, magnesia, oxymuriate of mercury, tartarized antimony, muriate of ammonia, alum, lime, borax, and all mineral and strong acids.

Medicinally it is an excellent laxative in chlorosis, dyspeptic costiveness, and hypochondriasis, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ in the morning.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ OFFICINALIS. E. Decoction of Marsh-mallows. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of the roots of marsh-mallows dried and bruised, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of raisins stoned, Ovij of water, boil to Ov , and decant. It smells like boiled turnips, and tastes sweetish.

Medicinally it is emollient and nutritive in inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and anodyne in fomentations.

DECOCTUM AMARUM. P. Bitter Decoction. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of yellow gentian root, Oij of water, boil for a quarter of an hour; add $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of bitters (viz., wormwood, lesser centaury, and sage), infuse for two hours, and strain without pressure.

Medicinally, it is tonic and stomachic in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, four times a day.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS. E. Decoction of Chamomile. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of dried chamomile flowers, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of bruised caraway-seeds, Ov of water, boil for a quarter of an hour and strain.

Medicinally it is used in enemas and fomentations, as a mild anodyne.

DECOCTUM COLUMBÆ COMPOSITUM, compound decoction of calumba is prepared by taking $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of calumba root bruised and chips of

quassia, ʒj of orange-peel, ʒj of rhubarb in powder, ʒss of carbonate of potass, and ʒxx of water, boiling it down to a pint, and adding ʒss of tincture of lavender.

Medicinally it is tonic, and is prescribed in convalescence from fever in the dose of ʒij three times a day.

DECOCTUM CASSIÆ. P. Decoction of Cassia. Take ʒjss of cassia pulp, Ojss of water; boil a few minutes, strain without pressure, and add ʒj of syrup of violets, and ʒij of manna.

Medicinally it is laxative in doses of ʒvj thrice a day.

DECOCTUM CHAMÆMELI COMPOSITUM. D. Compound Decoction of Chamomile, the same as the simple decoction except that fennel-seeds are used instead of carraways.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ. L. E. D. Decoction of Bark. Take ʒj of bark bruised, Oj or Ojss of water; boil for ten minutes in a vessel slightly covered, and strain while hot.

Incompatible with preparations of iron, arsenic, nitrate of silver, sulphate of zinc, oxymuriate of mercury, tartarized antimony, alum, muriate of ammonia, or galls.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒiv, when the bark in substance nauseates the stomach, and as a vehicle for other medicines.

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ. L. Decoction of Quinces. Take ʒij of quince-seeds, Oj of water, boil gently for ten minutes, and strain. It does not keep.

Incompatible with acetate of lead, alcohol, acids, and metallic salts, which coagulate it.

Medicinally it is good for injections, gargles, &c., and applied to erysipelatous swellings, inflamed eyes, &c. It is used also internally as an emollient in gonorrhœa.

DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZEREI. E. D. Decoction of Mezereon. Take ʒij of the bark of mezereon root, ʒss of liquorice root bruised, Oij of water; boil over a gentle fire to Oij, and strain. It is sudorific and alterative in chronic rheumatism and syphilis, in doses of ʒiij to ʒvj thrice a day.

DECOCTUM DIGITALIS. D. Decoction of Digitalis. Take ʒj of the dried leaves of foxglove, and a sufficient quantity of water to make ʒviiij of decoction. Let it begin to boil gently, then remove it, digest 15 minutes and strain.

Incompatible with watery preparations of Peruvian bark, and with superacetate of lead and sulphate of iron.

Medicinally it is sedative, narcotic, and diuretic, in doses of ʒij to ʒiij twice or thrice a day; but it is variable in strength, and therefore not a good preparation.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. L. D. Decoction of Bitter-sweet, or Woody Nightshade. Take ʒj of the stalks of bitter-sweet sliced, Ojss of water, boil to about a pint, and strain.

Medicinally it is given in doses ʒss to ʒj in lepra and other cutaneous disorders, as an alterative and diaphoretic; and also in phthisis, and to increase the power of sarsaparilla.

DECOCTUM GEOFRÆÆ INERMIS. E. D. Decoction of the Bark of the Cabbage-tree. Take ʒj, in powder, of the cabbage-tree bark, Oij of water; boil over a slow fire to Oj, and strain.

Medicinally it is narcotic, purgative, and vermifuge, in doses to children of ʒij, and to adults of ʒss to ʒij, for worms.

Poisonous in large doses, producing violent vomiting and retching, with fever and delirium, for which the best remedies are acids, castor oil, and warm water.

DECOCTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. D. Decoction of Liquorice. Take ʒjss of bruised liquorice-root and ʒbj of water by measure, boil for ten minutes and strain. It is a good vehicle for other preparations.

DECOCTUM GUAIACI COMPOSITUM. E. D. P. Compound Decoction of Guaiac, or *Decoction of the Woods*. Take ʒiij chips of guaiac wood, ʒij of raisins, ʒj each of bruised sassafras-root and bruised liquorice-root, Ox of water. Boil down the raisins and guaiac in the water over a slow fire to Oy, adding the other things towards the end, and strain.

Medicinally it is a sudorific and diaphoretic stimulant in doses of ʒiij or ʒvj every three or four hours, for rheumatism, scrofula, diseases of the skin, and syphilitic disorders, but is becoming unfashionable.

DECOCTUM GUAIACO COMPOSITUM ET PURGANS. P. Purgative Decoction of Guaiac is similar to the above, with the addition of rhubarb and carbonate of potass.

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI. D. Decoction of Logwood. Take ʒjss of logwood shavings, ʒj of bruised cinnamon-bark, and ʒbij of water by measure. Boil the wood in the water down to ʒbj, add the cinnamon, and strain.

Incompatible with tartar emetic, the salts of iron, lead, and copper, and with muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric acid.

Medicinally it is tonic, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij *ad libitum* for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, &c.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI. See **DECOCTUM VERATRI.**

DECOCTUM HORDEI. L. E. D. P. Barley Water. Take ʒij of barley, Oivss of water. Wash the barley in cold water, boil it for a few minutes in Oss of the water, strain this off, throw it away, add the remainder, and boil down to Oij, and strain.

Medicinally it is emollient and nutritive, and may be drunk in any quantity in nephritis, strangury, acute blenorrhœa, &c.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Decoction of Barley, or *Sherbet*, or *Pectoral decoction*. Take Oij of the decoction of barley, ʒij of figs sliced, ʒss of liquorice root sliced and bruised, ʒij of raisins stoned, Oj of water. Boil to Oij, and strain.

Medicinally it is an elegant and excellent demulcent for allaying thirst in inflammatory fevers, pleuritis, &c. It is slightly laxative.

DECOCTUM KINÆ KINÆ SIMPLEX. P. Simple Decoction of Bark. Take ʒj of Peruvian bark, Oij of water, boil for a few minutes in a close vessel, and add gr. xv of muriate of ammonia, or ʒss of carbonate of potass; strain by pressure, and add ʒj of syrup of bark.

Medicinally it is a good tonic, but is now supplanted advantageously by quinine.

DECOCTUM KINÆ KINÆ COMPOSITUM ET LAXANS. P. Laxative Decoction of Bark, the same as the preceding, with the addition of senna and sulphate of soda.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS. L. E. D. Decoction of Liverwort, or Iceland Moss, *Lichen Islandicus*. Take ʒj of Iceland moss, Ojss of water; boil down to Oj, and strain.

Medicinally it is given in doses of a wine-glassful occasionally as a nutritive and tonic; and as a demulcent in phthisis, chronic catarrh, and hooping-cough.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Decoction of Mallows, *Common Clyster decoction*. Take ʒj of mallow dried, ʒss of chamomile flowers, Oj of water; boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

Medicinally it is emollient, and used in enemata and fomentations.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. L. D. Decoction of Poppies. Take ʒiv of poppy heads sliced, Oiv of water; boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

Medicinally it is chiefly used as an anodyne fomentation. Dr. Paris says, the seeds should be retained to increase the emollient quality; Mr. Brande says, the seeds should be rejected, because they make it too greasy.

DECOCTUM PECTORALE. See DECOCT. HORDEI COMPOS.

DECOCTUM PYROLÆ. D. Decoction of Wintergreen. Take ʒj of pyrola umbellata and macerate, in ʒij of water by measure for six hours, then bruise the herb and return it into the liquor, evaporate, strain, and express till reduced to ʒij by measure.

Medicinally it is tonic and diuretic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij thrice a day for dropsy, hysteria, rheumatism, &c.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS. L. Decoction of Oak-bark. Take ʒj of oak-bark, Oij of water; boil down to Oj, and strain.

Incompatible with alkalies and alkaline earths, the salts of iron, sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead, oxymuriate of mercury, and infusions of Peruvian bark and solutions of isinglass.

Medicinally it is used as an astringent injection in gleet, leucorrhœa, &c., as a fomentation to piles, and as a gargle in atonic sore-throat; and internally in alvine hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, &c. As a bath in the intermittents of infants.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. L. E. D. Decoction of Sarsaparilla. Take ʒiv of sarsaparilla root sliced, Oiv of boiling water, macerate for four hours in a vessel lightly covered near the fire; then take out the root and bruise it. Return the bruised root to the liquor, and in the same manner macerate for two hours; then boil to two pints, and strain. Dr. Paris says, it is not good unless it is long boiled, and Mr. A. T. Thomson, that long boiling injures it. Mr. Brande agrees with Dr. Paris.

Incompatible with lime water, nitrate of mercury, and acetate of lead.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒiv to Oss thrice a day, with milk or without, as a tonic and demulcent in dyspepsia, and secondary syphilis.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, similar to the *Lisbon diet-drink*. Take Oiv of the decoction of sarsaparilla boiling, ʒj each of sassafras root sliced, guaiac wood shavings, and liquorice root bruised, ʒiij of bark of mezereon root. Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

Incompatible with lime water, nitrate of mercury, and acetate of lead.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒiv to ʒvj four times a day in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and cutaneous disorders, as a tonic and alterative; but chiefly as a restorative after or during a mercurial course.

DECOCTUM SCILLÆ. Decoction of Squills, is prepared by taking ʒiij squills, ʒiv of juniper, ʒiij of senega root, Oiv of water, boiling down to half, straining it, and adding ʒiv of spirit of nitric ether.

Medicinally it is diuretic, in doses of one or two ounces often repeated.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ. L. D. E. Decoction of Senega. Take ʒj of senega root, Oij of water. Boil down to Oj, and strain. It is pungent and hot, stimulant, cathartic, and diuretic, in doses of ʒjss to ʒiij thrice a day in dropsy and chronic gout, and as an expectorant in asthma.

DECOCTUM TAMARINDI. P. Decoction of Tamarinds, prepared with ʒij to ʒiij of tamarinds to Oj of water, as an acidulant and cooling laxative in fever.

Incompatible with the salts of potass, which precipitate the tartaric acid of the tamarinds.

DECOCTUM TAXACICI. D. Decoction of Dandelion. Take ʒiv of fresh dandelion leaves and root, and lbiv of water. Boil down to lbj, and express the strained liquor.

Medicinally it is tonic and laxative, in doses of ʒj to ʒij thrice a day, in morbid derangement of the liver, dyspepsia, &c.

DECOCTUM ULMI. L. E. D. Decoction of Elm-bark. Take ʒiv of fresh elm-bark bruised, Oiv of water. Boil down to two pints, and strain. It is demulcent, diuretic, and alterative, and used as a substitute for sarsaparilla in secondary syphilis, lepra, and herpes, in doses of Oss four times a day.

DECOCTUM VERATRI. L. D. Decoction of Hellebore. Take ʒj of white hellebore root bruised, Oij of water, ʒij of rectified spirit. Boil the hellebore root in the water to Oj, strain it, and when cool add the spirit. It is purgative and stimulant, but seldom given internally. Externally it is used as a stimulant lotion in psora and porrigo; but is not very safe.

DEER'S GREASE does not differ much from mutton suet.

DE LA MOTTE'S GOLDEN DROPS, a solution of iron, prepared by mixing one part of muriate of iron with two parts of rectified spirits, and exposing the mixture to the sun. It is a popular nostrum in nervous disorders, &c.

DELCROIX'S DEPILATORY, or **POUDRE SUBTILE**, a nostrum composed, as all depilatories are, of quicklime and orpiment, that is, sulphuret of arsenic perfumed with orris root powder and starch. It is a dangerous application.

DELESCOTT'S MYRTLE OPIATE, a nostrum used as a toothpowder, and prepared by simmering lbj of good drained honey with half a pint of rose water in an earthen vessel, over a gentle fire for a few minutes, and then mixing it with toothpowder prepared from myrrh and Armenian bole into a soft paste. It is laid on with a brush, and is good for sweetening the breath.

DELPHINE, or **DELPHININE.** *New.* A vegetable alkali found in the *Delphinium stavisagria*, or Stavesacre, and procured by boiling the seeds previously husked, and reduced to a paste in a little distilled water, straining it through linen, adding a little very pure magnesia; then boil for a few minutes, and filter again; wash the residuum, and digest in highly-rectified spirits of wine, evaporate

this liquid, and the delphine will remain in the form of a white, inodorous, very bitter, and acrid powder.

Poisonous, six grains having killed a dog in three hours. In form of the acetate of delphine it is still more poisonous.

DELPHINIUM. See STAPHISAGRIA.

DENTIFRICES are toothpowders, prepared from various stimulant and absorbent substances, such as myrrh, charcoal, &c., and perfumed with orris root, &c. See *Grovesnor, Hemet, Ruspini, Delescott, &c.*

DEPILATORIES are preparations for removing superfluous hairs, and are usually composed of arsenic and quicklime, to the great danger of the skin.

Mr. Boyle's Depilatory. Take equal parts of *rusma* (that is orpiment) and quicklime, powder them separately, and dissolve them in water till they form a thick paste. This is laid over the part, and afterwards removed by a wet cloth.

Strong Depilatory. Take ʒj of gum ivy and ʒj each of orpiment, ants' eggs, and gum arabic, reduce to powder, and make into a paste with vinegar.

Turkish Depilatory. Take ʒxv of quicklime and ʒiij of orpiment, reduce them separately to fine powder, mix well and sift. If too strong, add $\frac{1}{4}$ th or $\frac{1}{8}$ th of starch powder. Form into a paste with warm water, and apply as above. See also **ROSEATE POWDER**, **DEL-CROIX**, and **COLLEY**.

DIACHYLON, or DIACHYLOM. A well-known plaster. See **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI**.

DIACODION, or DIACODIUM. See **SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS**.

DIAGRYDIUM, or DIACRYDIUM. One part of quince juice and two parts of scammony digested for 12 hours, and evaporated to dryness.

DIAPENTE. Mix equal parts of myrrh, laurel berries, gentian root, ivory shavings and filings, and birthwort root. It is sometimes given as a stomachic, with Armenian bole. It is used in farriery as a tonic but is not very excellent.

DIAPHÆNIX. See **ELECT. DIAPHÆNIX. P.**

DIAPHORETICS. Medicines which act on the pores of the skin, sometimes called sudorifics. See *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

DIASCORDIUM. P. *Electuarium opiatum astringens.* Take ʒjss of water germander, or scordium leaves, ʒss each of red roses, bistort, gentian, tormentil roots, and Barberry-seeds, ʒij each of ginger and long pepper, ʒss each of cassia, cinnamon, dittany of Crete, galbanum, and gum arabic, ʒij of prepared oriental bole, ʒij of vinous extract of opium, ℥ij of honey of roses, Oss of Spanish wine, to make an electuary.

Medicinally it is tonic and anodyne in doses of ʒj to ʒjss, in dysentery,

&c. In farriery the dose is ʒj to ʒij in the diarrhœa, or scourings of cattle.

DIANTHI CARYOPHYLLI FLORES. E. D. Clove Pink, or Gillyflower, a native of Italy, of a pleasant and aromatic fragrance, and of an astringent bitter taste. It is not much used in modern practice.

Incompatible with alkalies, acids, and sulphate of iron.

DICTAMNUS. P. Dittany of Crete, *Origanum dictamnus*. The leaves and summits are feebly aromatic, stimulant, and resolvent. It is employed in tooth-ache, and in fomentations. Internally in form of syrup, ʒj to ʒij as a dose.

DIGESTIVES are applications which promote suppuration, and consist of poultices and ointments.

DIGESTIVE OINTMENTS, in farriery, are usually composed of resins, turpentine, &c. *e. g.* Take ʒiv each of hogs-lard and strained turpentine, and ʒj of verdigrise. Mix.

Or, take ʒiv of hogs-lard and Venice turpentine, ʒj of finely-powdered sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. Mix.

Or, take ʒiv of ointment of yellow resin, ʒj each of oil of turpentine, and of finely-powdered nitric oxide of mercury, or red precipitate. Mix.

Or, take ʒiv each of ointment of nitrated mercury, and ʒj of oil of turpentine. Mix. (WHITE.)

DIGITALINE. *New.* An alkaline substance, procured from the leaves of *Digitalis*, by digesting them in ether, and treating the solution with hydrated oxide of lead. It is inodorous, very bitter, very deliquescent, and very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and is decomposed by heat.

Poisonous in very small doses, acting like the *digitalis*, whose active principle it is. See BECK'S *Med. Jurispr.*

DIGITALIS FOLIA. L. E. D. P. Foxglove. *Digitalis purpurea*. The dried leaves, collected in July, are of a fine green colour, with little smell, but a nauseous acrid, and bitter taste. The light and air injures them.

Incompatible with watery preparations of Peruvian bark, and with acetate of lead and sulphate of iron.

Adulterated by the herbalists with the leaves of comfney, verbas-cum, &c.

Medicinally digitalis is a powerful, nauseant, sedative, narcotic, and diuretic, and sometimes emetic and cathartic. It diminishes irritability, lowers the pulse, and increases the action of the absorbents. It is therefore often prescribed in phthisis, dropsy, palpitations, inflammatory disorders, active hæmorrhages, and gonorrhœa.

Dose of the powder gr. j to gr. iij in form of pill, with soap, &c., gra-

dually increased till it produces languor, nausea, and diuresis, when it may be a short time discontinued, and begun again. The juice or extract never given.

Poisonous in large doses, producing nausea, retching, hiccup, intermitting pulse, vertigo, delirium, syncope, and death. The best remedies are cordials, such as brandy and water, with opium, and when the stomach has been evacuated, vinegar and water. Cold affusions should also be tried, and a boiling-water blister over the stomach, applied in a bladder.

Enters into Decoct. Digitalis. D. Infus. Digitalis. L. E. Tinct. Digitalis. L. E. D.

DILL. See ANETHI SEMINA.

DINNER PILLS. See PILLULÆ ALOES ET KINAKINA. P.

DIOSMÆ CRENATÆ FOLIA. D. Buchu leaves. Lately introduced from the Cape, as an astringent, sudorific, and diuretic, which acts somewhat like uva ursi on the urinary organs, and is used in gleet, gonorrhœa, &c., and also in dyspepsia, &c.

DITTANDER. Pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*. A native plant, very acrid, and stimulating. Used in acute rheumatism, and to hasten parturition.

DITTANY. See DICTAMNUS.

DIURETIC MASS, in Farriery. Take ℥bj of yellow resin powdered, and with a sufficient quantity of soft soap form a mass. Dose from an ounce to an ounce and a half. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

DIURETICS. Medicines which promote urine. See *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. A nostrum composed of aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartarized antimony, and, of course, a powerful cathartic, and deobstruent.

DODDER. See CUSCUTA.

DOLICHI PUBES. L. E. D. Cowhage, or Cow-itch, *Dolichos pruriens*, the stiff hairs of the pods, being used as a vermifuge, which act mechanically in destroying ascarides, and other intestinal worms. It is given in syrup, made of the consistence of honey, in the dose of gr. v to gr. x in the morning, and followed after the third day by a smart purgative. It occasions itching about the anus. The cowhage occasions violent itching when applied to the skin, which is to be allayed by oil, or a solution of sulphate of iron.

DORONICUM. P. Leopard's Bane. The root is aromatic, hot, and stimulant, and used instead of arnica.

DOVER'S POWDER. See PULVIS IPECACUANHA COMPOSITUS.

DRACONTIUM. Skunk Cabbage, *Dracontium fœtidum*. The root of

this plant is of an acrid taste, and highly recommended in America, as an expectorant and antispasmodic for asthma, hooping-cough, epilepsy, and chronic rheumatism.

DRAGON'S BLOOD. A vegetable gum brought from the Canary Islands, the East Indies, and America. It exudes from the *Dracæna Draco* chiefly when the tree is full grown; for when very young or very old the gum is in small quantity. The produce is increased by incisions. Berthollet has given an interesting account of the tree in the *Ann. des Scien. Nat.* for June 1828. The finest sort is in tears, or drops of an oval form; the ordinary sort is in cakes and masses, containing many impurities. The fine sort also is very light, friable, and of a beautiful deep crimson colour. Used in the arts, and by farriers, for the disease called red water, but without effect.

Adulterated with cheaper gums and resins, tinged with cochineal and Brazil wood. If genuine, it will dissolve entirely in spirits of wine, without sediment. When heated it smells like benzoin, which it contains. See **SANGUIS DRACONIS**.

DRAUGHTS, or POTIONS, differ from mixtures in being prepared in the quantity of a single dose. See **EFFERVESCING, SALINE, &c.**

DRENCH. In veterinary pharmacy the same as draughts, or drafts. An inconvenient form of giving medicine to cattle, as some of the drench is always wasted, but it is sometimes the best form for producing a speedy effect. Cordial drenches have ale for their basis, others are prepared with gruel.

Anodyne Drench. Dissolve ʒj of opium in ʒviij of warm water, and add Oij of boiled starch.

Carminative Drench. Mix ʒij of tincture of cardamoms with ʒxij of mint water.

Colic Drench. Dissolve ʒv of sulphate of magnesia, ʒijss of Castile soap, and ʒij of tincture of opium, in cinnamon water q. s.

Cordial Drench for cows. Mix ʒiv of Barbadoes aloes, ʒiv of salt, ʒj of powdered ginger, Oij of water, and ʒij of carminative tincture.

Cough Drench. Soak ʒiij of fresh squills in Oj of vinegar for a few hours, press out the liquid, and add lbj of treacle:—ʒv of garlic may be substituted for the squills. One-fourth the quantity a dose.

Clater's Drench for Sheep. Boil ʒij of red oxide of iron, ʒvj of nitrate of potass, ʒiv of ginger in powder, lbij of common salt in three gallons of water. Let it cool, and add ʒxxxvj of oil of turpentine. Dose ʒj to ʒij, once every four days.

Drench for Calves. Dissolve ʒvj of sulphate of magnesia in Oiv of water, and ʒij of castor oil.

Drench for Cows. Mix flour of mustard and a little salt with a quart of water, given in what is called the chill, and the yellows.

Drench for Dogs. Dissolve ʒss of sulphate of magnesia in ʒiv of gruel, as a purgative, and for colic add twenty drops of laudanum.

Laxative Drench for Horses. Dissolve ʒvj to ʒviij of sulphate of magnesia, or sulphate of soda, in Oj of whey. Given in feverishness, and in the chill.

Laxative Drench for Cows. Dissolve ʒvj to ʒviij of sulphate of magnesia in Oj of water, and add ʒvj to ʒviij of castor oil.

Purgative Drench for Horses. Dissolve ʒj of carbonate of potass, or soda, ʒij of Castile soap, and ʒj of Barbadoes aloes, in Oj of water.

Turpentine, or Diuretic Drench for Horses. Rub up ʒj of Venice turpentine with the yolks of two eggs, and mix with it Oj of mint water. For worms, or stoppage of urine.

DROPS. In pharmacy, a form of medicine, the doses of which are measured by drops, but now more accurately by a minim glass measure. See AGUE DROP, BLACK DROP, &c.

DROPS, in confectionary, are made by dropping various saccharine mixtures from a copper drop-pan, on paper, or a tin plate.

Chocolate Drops. See CHOCOLATE.

Cinnamon Drops. Take three table-spoonfuls of water; stir in it as much fine-sifted double-refined sugar as will make it into a paste, just to drop off the spoon, put it into the drop-pan, and stir it over the fire till it boils; let it boil half a minute, take it off the fire, and add ten drops of oil of cinnamon, and stir in quickly with a handful of sifted sugar, to bring it to the consistence of dropping easily out of the pan. Drop on tin plates, and when cold, slip them off on sieves, and put them for a few days in a drying stove.

Clove Drops are prepared in the same way, by pounding good cloves, or using the essence.

Coffee Drops. An ounce of good coffee to a pound of sugar will form a strong decoction. When this is cleared, use it to moisten the sugar, and proceed as with the cinnamon drops.

Ginger Drops. Pound and sift through a fine sieve a sufficient quantity of ginger, and add it to the sugar with clear water. Proceed as before.

Lavender Drops are made like the next.

Orange-Flower Drops, or Lemon Drops. Use essence of neroli, or orange flowers, or essential oil of lemons, and proceed as before.

Peppermint Drops. These require great cleanliness, the finest sugar, and good essence of peppermint.

Rose Drops are prepared like the cinnamon drops, using rose petals, or otto of roses, or oil of rhodium.

DRY VOMIT of Marriot is prepared with equal parts of sulphate of copper, and tartar emetic.

DULCAMARÆ CAULES. L. E. D. P. Twigs of Bitter-sweet, or Woody Nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara*. A native plant, common in hedges, with purple flowers resembling those of the potato, but about a half smaller.

Medicinally it is alterative, diaphoretic, and diuretic, given in decoction, infusion, and extract, for lepra and obstinate cutaneous disorders, chronic rheumatism, and in pituitous and tubercular phthisis, as well as jaundice, amenorrhœa, and other obstructions. Mr. Brande talks of it as a useless remedy in spite of all the experienced physicians on the continent, backed by Cullen.

Poisonous in large doses, or when the berries are incautiously eaten by children, producing nausea, vertigo, delirium, stupor, syncope, convulsions, and death.

Treatment. The best remedies are smart emetics, cold affusion, vinegar, and tonics, after the stomach has been evacuated, and brandy and water to relieve the stupor.

Enters into Decoct. Dulcamaræ. L.

DUTCH DROPS. A nostrum obtained by distilling oil of turpentine in a glass retort till a red balsam remains, which has also been called Balsam of Turpentine. Or by distilling resin till a thick red oil come over. Or by dissolving ʒiv of flower of sulphur in ʒviij of oil of turpentine.

Adulterated with a mixture of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiac, spirit of nitric ether, and a little of the oil of amber and cloves, but which is as good, or better, than the genuine.

Medicinally it is stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and vermifuge.

DUTCH PINK is chalk, or whiting, dyed yellow, with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum. It is lighter than yellow ochre, but does not stand when exposed much to the air.

DWALE. See BELLADONNA.

E.

EARTH OF ALUM. Used in making paints, and procured by precipitating it from alum, dissolved in water by adding ammonia, or potass.

EARTHS, chemically speaking, are alumina, silica, magnesia, lime, &c.

EATON'S STYPTIC. Take ʒss of sulphate of iron, Oj of rectified spirit, and make a tincture.

Or, take ʒiv each of galls, and the red oxide of iron, one gallon of spirit, and make a tincture. It is much the same with the styptic of Helvetius.

Eau is French for *water*, and is used as the name of many distilled waters, &c., borrowed from the French. I shall take the receipts for these chiefly from Bertrand and Cardelli.

Eau d'Ange. Angel Water. Take a pint each of orange-flower water and rose water, and half a pint of myrtle water, to these put $\frac{3}{4}$ of distilled spirit of musk, and ʒj of spirit of ambergris, shake the whole well together, and preserve for use.

Eau d'anserine. Silver-weed Water. Distilled from the leaves of the *Potentilla anserina*, and used for cleaning French gauze.

Eau d'argent. Silver Water. Take the peels of three oranges and bergamots, three pints of brandy, two drachms of bruised cinnamon, a pint and a half of distilled river water, and two pounds and a half of sugar. Distil a pint of liquor from the three first, melt the sugar, mix, strain, and bottle up. Put some silver leaf on a plate with a little of the liquid, incorporate with a fork, and put some into each bottle.

Eau d'arquebusade. Vulnerary Water. Take lbv of a mixture of the most aromatic flowers and herbs, the greater the variety the better, and steep for a fortnight in two gallons of proof spirits, then distil one gallon and a half.

Eau de Barbadoes. Citronelle. Take ʒiv each of lemon and orange peel, fresh, ʒj of coriander-seed, ʒss of cloves, and Oiv of proof spirits, add an equal portion of loaf sugar, and distil in a water bath.

Eau de Bergamotte. Bergamot Water. Take the peels of four bergamots, of two oranges, and one citron, three pints of brandy, two pounds of refined sugar, and a pint and a half of distilled river water. Distil in a water bath.

Eau de Boquet. Take ʒss each of essence of violets and spirit of rosemary, ʒj of essence of lemons, ʒviiij of rose water, and Ojss of rectified spirit. Mix.

Eau de Chasseurs. Huntsmen's Water. Take one pint each of peppermint water and rectified spirit, and eight ounces of sugar. A cordial dram.

Eau de Cologne. Cologne Water. Take six pints of rectified spirit of wine, $\text{lbj}\frac{3}{4}$ of spirit of rosemary, one pound two ounces of eau-de-melisse des carmes, an ounce and a half of essence of bergamot, $\text{ʒ}\frac{3}{4}$ of essence of neroli, ʒj of essence of cedrat, one drachm and a half of essence of lemon, and ʒj of oil of rosemary. Mix, and distil in a

water bath. It must be kept in a cool cellar. It is celebrated as a perfume; and, as a cosmetic, was much used by Buonaparte.

Or, Take Oj of alcohol, ʒj each of oil of bergamot, oil of orange-peel, oil of rosemary, and bruised cardamom-seeds, and Oj of orange-flower water. Distil one pint, by means of a water bath.

Imitated, by pouring into a bottle containing ʒx of spirit of wine, ʒij each of essence of bergamot and oil of rosemary, 20 drops of essence of lemon, and 12 drops of essence of neroli, or oil of orange. Cork the bottle well, and seal it with wax, shake it frequently for the six following days, and then add ʒj of balm water. Cork, seal, and shake it again for three or four days, when it will be ready. Care must be taken to mix the ingredients in this order, for if the balm water is added before the others it will spoil it.

Adulterated with distilled water, and with alcohol scented with rosemary oil and bergamot essence.

Eau Divine. Divine Water. Take ʒj each of essence of bergamot and essence of lemons, one gallon of rectified spirit, distil in a water bath, and lbiv of sugar, dissolved in two gallons of distilled water, and lastly ʒiv of orange-flower water.

Eau d'Husson. See *Eau Medicinale*.

Eau de Luce. Take gr. x of Castile soap, ʒj of rectified oil of amber, ʒj of rectified spirit of wine, dissolve, and add ʒiv of pure solution of ammonia. See SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

Eau de Marechale. Take gr. xx of musk, ʒj each of essence of bergamot, oil of lavender, and oil of cloves, gr. ij of essence of amber, 15 drops of oil of sassafras, 20 drops of oil of origanum, and Oiv of rectified spirits. Mix.

Eau Medicinale. Medicinal water of Husson, for gout. The composition of this water was first discovered by Dr. Wilson, of Yoxford, after giving rise to much conjectural analysis, and being said to be composed of hellebore, hyoscyamus, hedge-hyssop or gratiola, &c. The formula given by Dr. Wilson, is: Take two parts of the expressed juice of the flowers of the *Colchicum autumnale*, and one part of brandy. Mix them, and, in order to allow the impurities to subside, set apart the mixture for a few days in a vessel, and then decant off the clear liquor, and keep it in bottles, closely stopped for use. When too little spirit has been added, the eau medicinale is liable to effervesce, and become sour. Neither wine, nor the bulbs of the colchicum, enter into the composition, as Dr. Paris, Mr. Brande, and others affirm.

Eau de Melisse des Carmes. Balm Water of the Carmelite Friars.

Take ʒiv of dried balm-leaves and flowers, ʒij of dried lemon-peel, ʒj each of nutmeg and coriander-seeds, ʒiv each of cloves, cinnamon, and angelica root, Oij of rectified spirit of wine, and Oij of brandy. Steep, and distil in a water bath, and afterwards redistil.

Or, take Oviij of spirit of balm, Oiv of spirit of citron bark, Oij each of spirit of nutmeg and of coriander, Oj each of spirit of rosemary, of thyme, of cinnamon, of anise, of marjorum, of hyssop, of sage, of angelica root, and of cloves. Mix, and distil, and keep it for twelve months in a cool cellar, or ice-house. This is the original receipt. The water is a good stimulant cosmetic, and is taken inwardly in palsy, &c.

Eau de Millefleurs. Take gr.xx of musk, or ʒj of musk bags, and Oij of angel water, and add a few drops of essence of ambergris.

Or, take ʒij each of spirit of jasmine and essence of bergamot, ʒss of essence of lavender, ʒviij of orange-flower water, and Ojss of rectified spirit of wine. Mix and keep in a cool place.

Eau d'œillet. Pink Water. Take ʒij of red clove pinks, ʒj of gilly-flowers, both bruised, Oiv of brandy, Oij of water, and ʒiv of sugar. Infuse the flowers in the brandy for a week, distil Oij, and mix with the water in which the sugar has been dissolved, colour with cochineal, and strain.

Eau de Rabel. See ÆTHER SULPHURICUS.

Eau sans Pareil. Take two gallons of fine old honey water, put it into a still capable of holding four gallons, and add the thinly-pared rinds of six or eight good fresh citrons, which ought neither to be green nor mellow ripe, for in both these cases the fragrance will not be fine. Now add 60 or 70 drops of fine Roman bergamot, and having luted the apparatus well, let the whole digest for 24 hours in a moderate heat. Draw off by a water-bath heat about one gallon. It improves by keeping, and the older the better. This is much superior to the common French eau sans pareil.

Or, dissolve in Ovj of rectified spirit, ʒiv of fine essence of citron, ʒij of essence of bergamot, a few drops of oil of amber, and add enough of orange-flower water.

EDINBURGH OINTMENT, for itch, and tetter, is prepared with lard, white hellebore, and muriate of ammonia.

Or, with one part of pitch, and two parts each of lard and sulphur.

EEL-OIL, procured by roasting eels, is employed as an unguent for stiff joints, and by ironmongers to preserve polished steel from rust.

EFFERVESCENT DRAUGHT is what may be called an apology for soda water. Dissolve ʒj of subcarbonate of potass, or soda, in ʒj of

water, and ʒij of cinnamon water with ʒiiss of syrup of orange-peel. Add a table-spoonful of fresh lemon-juice, and drink immediately. It is cooling in fever, &c.

EGYPTIACUM. See LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS.

ELÆOSACCHARA. An old term for preparations made by triturating in a mortar ʒss of any essential oil with ʒjss of powdered white sugar, and sometimes an ounce or so of magnesia. In this way are prepared Elæosaccharum succini, anethi, anisi, carui, cinnamomi, pulegii, organii, &c.

ELAIODIC ACID is formed when castor oil is converted into soap along with the *ricinic* and *margaric* acids

ELATERII PEPONES. L. E. D. Fruit of the Wild Cucumber, *Momordica elaterium*. A native of the south of Europe. It is acrid, and without smell. It contains *elatine*.

Medicinally it is drastico-cathartic, and hydragogue, in doses of gr. ss to gr. iij, in form of pill in anasarca, ascites, and hydro-thorax, but is apt to bring on hypercatharsis.

Poisonous in large doses, producing violent vomiting and hypercatharsis, with watery stools, sinking, syncope, cold sweats, and death. The best remedies are cordials, and mucilaginous opiates, such as enemata of starch and opium.

Enters into Ext. Elaterii. L. E. D.

ELATINE. *New*. The active principle of elaterium, procured from the juice, which surrounds the seeds of elaterium, 40 wild cucumbers, yielding gr. vj when freed from impurities. The elaterium of the shops contains $\frac{1}{10}$ of elatine.

Medicinally when given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ it is violently purgative.

Poisonous like the preceding, and requiring the same treatment.

ELDER-BERRY WINE. Take one part of elder berries and two parts of water, boil half an hour, run the liquor and break the fruit through a hair sieve, then to every quart of juice put three quarters of a pound of Lisbon sugar, boil a quarter of an hour with some Jamaica pepper, ginger, and a few cloves. Pour it into a tub, and, when of a proper warmth, into the barrel, with toast and yeast to make it work. When it ceases to hiss, put a quart of brandy to every eight gallons, and stop it up. Bottle it at Christmas, or in spring.

ELDER FLOWERS. See SAMBUCI FLORES.

ELECAMPANE. See HELENIUM.

ELECTUARIES are medicinal preparations, now more commonly called confections, and conserves, which see.

ELECTUARIUM DE ALOE COMPOSITUM. P. Compound Electuary of

Aloes, or *Hiera picra*. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ each of cinnamon, mace, asarum root, saffron, and lentisc, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of Socotrin aloes, and $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of honey. Mix.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ as a warm stomachic and tonic; and as a purgative in icterus and amenorrhœa.

ELECTUARIUM DE ALOE, MURIATE HYDRARGYRI, ET FERRO. P.

Mesenteric Opiate. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of gum ammoniac, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ of senna, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ each of muriate of mercury, arum root, and Socotrin aloes, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ each of rhubarb and compound powder of scammony, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of filings of iron, bruise, and mix with double the weight of compound syrup of apples.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ as an aperient and deobstruent, in obstructions of the spleen, liver, and mesenteric glands.

ELECTUARIUM AROMATICUM. See CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

ELECTUARIUM DE BACCIS LAURI. See CONFECTIO RUTÆ.

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ. E. D. See CONFECTIO CASSIÆ, and CONSERVA CASSIÆ.

ELECTUARIUM DE CROCO. P. Hyacinthine Electuary. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ each of terra sigillata (pipe clay), and crabs' eyes, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{j}$ of cinnamon, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of leaves of dittany of Crete, and yellow saunders, reduce to fine powder; then take $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ each of Narbonne honey, syrup of capillaire, and white sugar, with q. s. of water, make a syrup, and when nearly cold add gradually $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ each of saffron, and red saunders in powder, then by degrees the former powder, and 16 drops of oil of citron-peel.

Medicinally it is cardiac and antacid in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$, or more.

Dr. Paris says, that out of all the ingredients, only three, the crabs' eyes, cinnamon, and saffron, have any efficacy. I would refer him in reply to his own. O. b.

ELECTUARIUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. E. D. Compound Electuary of Catechu. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of extract of catechu, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of gum kino, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ each of cinnamon, bark, and nutmegs, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of opium dissolved in q. s. of white Spanish wine, and syrup of roses of the thickness of honey. Boil down to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{j}$,— $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{x}$ contain gr. j of opium.

Medicinally it is cordial and astringent in doses of $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$.

ELECTUARIUM DENTIFRICIUM. P. Dentifrice Electuary. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of prepared red coral, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ each of cuttle-fish bone and cinnamon, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of cochineal, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ of Narbonne honey, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of alum, pulverize the three first substances, and bruise together the two last with a small quantity of water till of a purple colour, then add the honey. Perfume it with one drop of any volatile oil to the drachm.

ELECTUARIUM DIAPHÆNIX. P. Diaphænix Electuary. Take $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of date pulp, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of sweet almonds blanched, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of sugar in powder, mix, and add $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{j}$ of clarified honey, and the following powders,

separately prepared, viz., ʒij of ginger, black pepper, mace, cinnamon and flowers of rue, gr. vj of saffron, ʒij each of fennel and carrot seeds, ʒiv of the root of convolvulus turpethum, and ʒjss of Aleppo scammony. Mix.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒss to ʒss, as a purgative in mucous affections, dropsy, apoplexy ; and in enema, for colica pictonum.

ELECTUARIUM HIERA PICRA. See **ELECT. DE ALOES COMPOS.**

ELECTUARIUM LENITIVUM. Lenitive Electuary. See **CONFECTIO SENNÆ.**

ELECTUARIUM DE KINAKINA. P. Electuary of Peruvian Bark, or Febrifuge Opiate. Take ʒxviiij of bark in powder, ʒj of muriate of ammonia, ʒij each of honey and syrup of wormwood. Mix.

Medicinally it may be given in a dose of ʒij divided into three portions, one every hour, before the access of intermittents.

ELECTUARIUM OPIATUM POLYPHARMACUM. P. See **THERIACUM.**

ELECTUARIUM THEBAICUM. O. See **CONFECTIO OPII.**

ELEMI. L. D. A gum resin, procured from the *Amyris elemifera*. It has a fragrant odour like that of fennel-seeds, but stronger, and a bitter taste.

Adulterated with inferior gum resins, but may be known to be genuine from its peculiar odour, and a yellow or a greenish semi-transparent appearance. It is very fragrant also when burnt.

Medicinally it is stimulant, and is used in making yellow basilicon ointment, for stimulating blisters, ulcers, &c.

Enters into Ung. Elemi Comp. L. D.

ELIXIR. An indefinite term, applied to tonic and stimulant medicines, and sometimes to purgatives, &c. It was the belief of many in ancient times that there was a universal elixir.

ELIXIR ACIDUM DIPPILLII. Dippel's Acid Elixir, a foreign nostrum. Take ʒss of sulphuric acid, Oj of rectified spirits of wine, mix, and add ʒss each of kermes grains and saffron. Digest and strain.

ELIXIR ANTIHYSTERICUM DURIETZII. Durietz's Antihysterical Elixir, a foreign nostrum. Take ʒij of assafoetida, ʒss each of opium and muriate of ammonia, ʒiiij of castor. Mix, digest, and strain.

ELIXIR ANTISCORBUTICUM. P. Antiscrofulous Elixir. Take ʒj of gentian root, bruised, ʒij of carbonate of ammonia, mix, and digest for four days in Oij of alcohol, and strain. In doses of ʒij to ʒij once or twice a day, as a tonic and stimulant in scrofulous swellings.

ELIXIR ANTISEPTICUM. P. Chaussier's Antiseptic Elixir. Take ʒij of grey Peruvian bark, ʒss of cascarilla, ʒiiij of cinnamon, ʒss of saffron, ʒxxxviiij of white sugar ; mix, and put into a matrass with

Oj of white wine ; digest for two days, frequently shaking the mixture, decant, and add ʒjss of sulphuric ether, close the mouth of the vessel, and shake for a few minutes.

Medicinally it is tonic, stimulant, and antiseptic, in doses of ʒss to ʒj.

ELIXIR CARMINATIVUM. P. Carminative Elixir of Sylvius. Take four parts of angelica root, six parts each of masterwort root and galangale, 48 parts each of leaves of rosemary, marjorum, rue, and basil, 12 parts of laurel-berries, 16 parts each of angelica-seeds, lovage-seeds, and anise-seeds, six parts each of ginger and nutmeg, four parts each of citron-peel and cloves, bruise and mix with 1500 parts of alcohol, digest two days, and distil 1000 parts in a water bath.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒss to ʒss, as a warm, stimulant tonic.

ELIXIR DE GARUS. P. Elixir of Garus. Take 328 parts of aloes, 64 parts of myrrh, 32 parts of saffron, 16 parts each of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg, 1000 parts of alcohol, 500 parts of distilled orange-flower water. Mix, and digest for two days, and distil 4000 parts in a water bath. Add 5000 parts of syrup of capillaire.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒss to ʒj twice a day, as a warm, stimulant stomachic.

ELIXIR OF LONGEVITY of Dr. Jernitz. See **TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA**.

ELIXIR MYRRHÆ. London Elixir of Myrrh. Take ʒss of extract of savin, and dissolve in ʒvj of tincture of myrrh, and ʒiij of tincture of castor, and strain. It is used in chlorosis, &c.

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM. Paregoric Elixir. Take ʒj each of purified opium and flowers of benzoin, ʒij of camphor, ʒss of oil of anise-seed, Oij of rectified spirits of wine.

Or, according to the Edinburgh Pharm. add ammoniated alcohol: the London Pharm. leaves out the anise oil.

Medicinally it is anodyne and stimulant ; in coughs, irritations of the respiratory passages, and hooping-cough, in doses of twenty to a hundred drops.—ʒss by measure contains gr. j of opium.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS. See **TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA**, and **TINCT. AL. CUM MYRRHA**.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS HELMONTII. Van Helmont's Elixir of Propriety. Take ʒj each of myrrh, aloes, and saffron, ʒvj of sal ammoniac, ʒviij of the subcarbonate of potass, Oij of white wine ; digest seven days.

Medicinally it is tonic in small doses of ʒij, and cathartic in larger doses of ʒij.

ELIXIR SACRUM. O. Sacred Elixir. Take ʒj each of socotrine aloes,

rhubarb root, and laurel-berries, Oij of rectified spirit; digest for seven days, and strain. Dose $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ as a stomachic and $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ as a purgative. See TINCTURA RHEI.

ELIXIR SALUTIS. See TINCTURA SENNÆ, and DAFFY'S ELIXIR.

ELIXIR STOMACHICUM. See TINCTURA GENTIAN. COMP.

ELIXIR VISCERALE HOFFMANNI. P. Hoffman's Elixir. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ each of fresh orange-peel, extract of the blessed thistle, of cascarilla, of gentian, erythræa centaurium, of yellow gentian, and myrrh, and Oij of Spanish wine. Macerate the barks in the wine for two days; press and dilute the extracts; mix, and strain.

Medicinally it is stimulant, tonic, and stomachic, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ twice or thrice a day.

ELIXIR VISCERALE KLEINII is the same as the preceding, with the addition of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of tartaric acid.

ELIXIR VISCERALE ROSENSTEINI. Rosenstein's Elixir. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of orange-peel, freed from the inner layer of white, $\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ of the best rhubarb, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of acetate of potass, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of white French wine. Digest in a gentle heat, for four days, strain, and add $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of extract of gentian, and ten drops each of ethereal oil of chamomile, and oil of millefoil.

ELIXIR VISCERALE DE STOUGHTON. P. Dr. Stoughton's Elixir, or *Tinctura amara* (bitter tincture). Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ each of dried wormwood-tops, of germander, of gentian, and of bitter orange-peel, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of cascarilla, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of rhubarb, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of socotrine aloes, Oij of alcohol. Digest in a gentle heat for a fortnight, and strain.

Medicinally it is a warm aromatic, and vermifuge, in doses of ten or twelve drops.

ELIXIR OF VITRIOL. See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM.

ELIXIR VITRIOLI DULCE. Sweet Elixir of Vitriol, or Vigani's Elixir. See SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS.

ELIXIR VITRIOLICUM MYNSICHTI. P. Mynsicht's Elixir of Vitriol; more complicated than aromatic sulphuric acid, containing 16 ingredients; but the effects are similar.

ELIXIR UTERINUM. Uterine Elixir. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of assafoetida, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of muriate of ammonia, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of essence of castor; digest and filter.

ELIXIR UTERINUM CROLLII. Elixir of Crollius. Take $\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of essence of castor, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of essence of saffron, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of extract of wormwood, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of tartaric acid, ten drops each of ethereal oil of angelica, of anise, and of amber. Mix.

ELLAGIC ACID is found along with the gallic acid, when prepared according to Braconnot's method and separated by boiling water, in which ellagic acid is insoluble.

ELM BARK. See ULMI CORT.

EMBROCATIONS are external applications of a liquid form, rubbed on a diseased part, such as a tumour, or sprain. See GUESTON, LYNCH, MUSTARD, ROCHE, &c.

EMBROCATIO ACIDI ACETICI SPIRITUOSA. Spirituous Embrocation of Vinegar. Take Oj of acetic acid, Oss of spirits; mix and apply in cases of indolent tumour, hernia humoralis, bruises, ecchymosis, &c.

EMBROCATIO ACIDI ACETICI SPIRITUOSA CUM CAMPHORA. Spirituous Embrocation of Vinegar and Camphor. Take Oij of acetic acid, Oij of rectified spirit, Oj of distilled water, ʒij of camphor. Dissolve the camphor in the spirit of wine, and add the water and vinegar, previously mixed.

Medicinally it is good for sprains, bruises, and rheumatism.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ. Hartshorn Embrocation. Take ʒj of liquor of ammonia, ʒss of spirit of sulphuric ether, ʒij of compound spirit of lavender; mix, and apply as a rubefacient and stimulant in inflamed swellings.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. Acetic Embrocation of Hartshorn. Take ʒiv of subcarbonate of ammonia, Ovjss, or q. s. to saturation of acetic acid, Oij of spirits. Mix the ammonia with the vinegar till it ceases to effervesce, and add the spirit.

Medicinally it is useful for sprains and bruises, and also for making a cataplasm to be applied in indolent swellings.

EMBROCATIO CAMPHORÆ. See EMBR. AC. ACET. SPIRIT C. CAMPH.

EMBROCATIO COMMUNIS. See EMBR. AMMON. ACET.

EMBROCATIO OPII COMPOSITA. Compound Embrocation of Opium. Take ʒij each of tincture of opium and spirit of sulphuric ether, ʒij of spirit of camphor. Mix, and apply in cases of rheumatism, sciatica, &c.

EMBROCATIO SAPONIS. Embrocation of Soap. Take ʒij of white soap, ʒxij of alcohol, ʒiv of liquor of ammonia, ʒj of camphor. Mix, and apply to sprains, &c.

EMBROCATIO SAPONIS CUM CAMPHORA. Camphorated Embrocation of Soap. Take ʒij of liniment of soap, ʒj of spirit of camphor, ʒij of oil of origanum, ʒss of tincture of opium. Mix, and apply in lumbago, sciatica, and chronic rheumatic swellings.

EMERY. A mineral of extreme hardness, found in Spain, the Grecian Islands, India, and in Jersey and Guernsey. It is much used for polishing, for preparing razor-strops, &c. It is pounded in an iron mortar, and washed, and the power separated into different degrees of fineness, according to the purpose it is intended for.

Adulterated in the state of powder, with powdered flint, and other cheaper powders.

EMETINE. *New. P.* A chemical principle found in ipecacuanha, &c.

It is prepared by macerating ℥j of pulverized ipecacuan in ℥ij of ether for some hours with a gentle heat, in a distilling apparatus. Boil and triturate the portion that remains with ℥iv of alcohol in which it has been previously macerated, filter and treat it with alcohol again, till it cease to imbibe any thing from the powder. Mix all these, and evaporate to dryness, macerate the extract in cold distilled water, filter again, and evaporate to dryness. The emetine thus prepared is in scales of a reddish brown, is inodorous, acrid, somewhat bitter, but not nauseous, like ipecacuan.

Incompatible with gallic acid, infusion of galls, acetate of lead, and oxy muriate of mercury.

Medicinally it may be given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. iv as an emetic.

See *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

Another principle, which seems to be the basis of this, has been found by treating ipecacuan with ether, alcohol, calcined magnesia, and liquor of ammonia. It is proposed to call it *emeta*, or pure emetine.

Enters into Syrupus Emetinæ. P.

EMPLASTRA. Plasters, vulgarly called *Plaisters*, are medicinal applications of a rather solid consistence, usually spread on linen, cotton, leather, paper, &c. M. Geursent divides plasters into emollient, astringent, exciting, irritating, and narcotic.—*Dict. de Medicine*.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM. Adhesive Plaster. See EML. RESINÆ.

EMPLASTRUM ALUMINOSUM. Alum Plaster. Take ℥jss of diachylon plaster, ℥vj of prepared amber, ℥j of burnt alum, ℥ss of camphor; mix, and form a plaster. It is stimulating in cases of rheumatism.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI. L. E. D. Ammoniacum Plaster. Take ℥v of purified ammoniacum, Oss of diluted acetic acid. Dissolve the ammoniacum in the acid, evaporate in an iron vessel in a water-bath, carefully stirring it, till it is of a proper consistency. Mr. Brande prefers a plaster made by softening ammoniacum with vinegar, and applying it as soft as possible, as it soon hardens, and adheres long and firmly.

Medicinally it is stimulant, discutient, and adhesive, without irritating the skin: it should be spread on strong thick linen, and applied to indolent tumours, cases of hydrarthrus, &c.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO. L. D. Plaster of Ammoniacum and Mercury. Take ℥j of purified ammoniacum, ℥iij of

purified mercury, ʒj of sulphurated oil, till the globules disappear, and add the melted ammoniacum gradually, and mix.

Medicinally it is strongly adhesive, resolvent, and stimulating, and a good application to nodes, enlarged glands, and chronic tumours. It is better than the mercurial plaster.

EMPLASTRUM ANDRÆ DE CRUCE. P. Take 128 parts of white pitch, 32 parts of gum elemi, 16 parts each of turpentine and oil of laurel. Melt by a slow fire, and strain.

Medicinally it is considered agglutinant in fractures and contusions.

EMPLASTRUM ANODYNUM FULLERII. Fuller's Anodyne Plaster. Take ʒiv of diachylon plaster, ʒiij of olive oil, ʒij of turpentine, ʒij each of opium, camphor, and acetate of lead. Mix, and make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM. D. Aromatic Plaster. Take ʒiij of frankincense, ʒss of yellow wax, ʒvj of powdered cinnamon, ʒij each of essential oil of pimento and of lemons. Melt the frankincense and wax together, and strain; and while it cools add the cinnamon, previously triturated with the oils, to form a plaster.

Medicinally it is a good stimulant plaster, laid over the stomach, in dyspepsia, and pains from flatulence.

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFŒTIDÆ. E. Assafœtida Plaster. Take two parts each of diachylon and assafœtida, one part each of yellow wax and galbanum, and make a plaster to be applied to the umbilical region, or the whole abdomen, in hysteria, flatulence, &c.

EMPLASTRUM ATTRAHENS. Drawing Plaster. Take three parts each of yellow wax and yellow resin, and one part of mutton suet. Melt, mix, and make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM BELLÆ DONNÆ. D. Belladonna Plaster. Take ʒj of the inspissated juice of belladonna, and ʒij of emplastrum saponis. Mix, and make a plaster for rheumatic pains, neuralgia, &c.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. D. Warming Plaster. Take one part of plaster of cantharidis, seven parts of Burgundy pitch, melt together and make a plaster. It is irritant and rubefacient, applied to the chest in hooping-cough, chronic catarrh, &c.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. L. E. D. P. Blistering Plaster. Take ʒbj of cantharides, finely powdered, ʒbjss of wax plaster, ʒbss of prepared lard; melt the plaster with the lard, take from the fire, and, *just before they concrete*, sprinkle in the cantharides, and mix. The Edinburgh college adds two parts of subacetate of copper. The finer the cantharides are powdered, the more mild are their effects in blistering; their power is also injured by heat, and great care is therefore necessary in preparing the plaster, and also in spreading

it on the leather, which ought not to be done with a hot spatula, but with the thumb. It should be applied with a piece of thin gauze between it and the skin, to make it more easy to take off. It should remain on for eight or twelve hours, but on the head much longer. The preparation will keep good for years.

By boiling the cantharides in water, their blistering qualities are not diminished, while they are deprived of the power of producing strangury.

EMPLASTRUM CAPUCINORUM. Capuchine's Plaster. Take ʒj each of ammoniacum, olibanum, and mastiche, ʒij of turpentine, ʒiij of naval pitch and yellow wax, ʒj of prepared tutty, ʒjss each of pulverized emphorbium and pyrethrum root; mix, and make a plaster. Stimulant in chronic swellings.

EMPLASTRUM CEPHALICUM. See **EMPL. PICIS COMPOS.**

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ. L. E. Wax, or Simple Plaster. Take ℥iij each of yellow wax and prepared suet, lbj of yellow resin; melt them together, and strain. It is stimulant, but little used.

Enters into Emplast. Canth. L.

EMPLASTRUM CÆRULEUM. Blue Plaster. Take ʒvj of olive oil, ʒiv each of yellow wax and nutritive ointment, ʒiij of smalt; mix, and make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE. See **EMPL. PLUMBI.**

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI. L. Cumin Plaster. Take ʒiij each of cumin-seeds, caraway-seeds, and laurel-berries, ℥iij of dry pitch, ʒiij of yellow wax. Melt the pitch and wax together, then add the other ingredients.

Medicinally it is a warm discutient in chronic swellings, and applied over the stomach for flatulence. Opium is sometimes added to it.

EMPLASTRUM EPISPASTICUM. See **EMPL. CANTHAR.**

EMPLASTRUM EUPHORBII. Spurge Plaster. Take ʒiv of the compound pitch plaster, ʒss of powdered euphorbium. Melt the first ingredient, then add the euphorbium in fine powder, and keep stirring it till nearly cold.

Medicinally it may be applied in scrofula of the joints: a little tartarized antimony is a good addition.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI. D. Galbanum Plaster. Take ℥ij of litharge plaster, ℥ss of gum galbanum, ʒiv of the shavings of yellow wax. Melt the galbanum before adding the plaster and the wax, then melt all together. It is seldom employed; but is stimulant and digestive.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Galbanum Plaster, *Emplastrum Lythargyri compositum.* O. Take ʒviij of purified

galbanum, ℥iij of diachylon, ʒx of common turpentine, ʒiij of resin bruised. Melt together the turpentine and galbanum, then mix up the resin, and afterwards the diachylon, previously melted.

Medicinally it is stimulant, and applied to indolent and chronic tumours.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM. E. Take eight parts of litharge plaster, one part each of gum ammoniacum, galbanum, and yellow wax, to make a plaster. It has similar effects to the emplastrum galbani compositum.

Enters into Emplast. Saponis. E.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. L. E. Mercurial Plaster, *Emplastrum Lythargyri cum Hydrargyri*. Take ʒiij of purified mercury, ʒj of sulphuretted oil, ℥j of diachylon plaster; triturate the mercury with the oil till the globules disappear, then add the diachylon.

Medicinally it is a good discutient and stimulant in venereal swellings, chronic nodes, &c.

EMPLASTRUM LABDANI. O. Labdanum Plaster. Take ʒiij of labdanum, ʒj of frankincense, ʒss of oil of cinnamon and mace, ʒj of oil of mint. Mix, and make a plaster to be applied as a stimulant over the stomach in flatulence, &c.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI. See **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI**.

EMPLASTRUM LYTTE. O. See **EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. L.**

EMPLASTRUM DE MELILOTO SIMPLEX. Melilot Plaster. Take ℥viij of yellow resin, ℥iv of yellow wax, ℥ij of mutton suet, ℥v of green melilot, cut very small. Mix, and make a plaster.

Medicinally it is irritating, and may be used for keeping up the discharge of blisters; but is seldom employed except by farriers.

EMPLASTRUM DE MINIA. Minium Plaster. Take ʒix of minium, ℥jss of rose oil, ʒvj of acetic acid. Mix, and make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM OPII. L. D. Opium Plaster. Take ʒss of hard opium in powder, ʒiij of resin of the spruce fir, ℥j of diachylon plaster. Melt together the resin and the plaster, and add the opium.

Medicinally it is employed in cases of internal pain as an anodyne; but this property is very doubtful.

EMPLASTRUM OXIDI FERRI RUBRI. P. Plaster of Red Oxide of Iron. Take 24 parts of litharge plaster, six parts of resin, three parts each of yellow wax and olive oil, eight parts of red oxide of iron; triturate the red oxide of iron with the oil, and add the other ingredients, previously melted.

Medicinally it is used for muscular relaxations, and to strengthen weakness of the joints, by supporting the parts mechanically.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ. Burgundy Pitch Plaster. Take

℥ij of Burgundy pitch, ℥j of labdanum, ℥iv each of yellow resin and yellow wax, ℥j of olive oil. Mix, and make a plaster. It is stimulant and strengthening.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Pitch Plaster. *Cephalic Plaster.* Take ℥ij of dry pitch, ℥j of resin of the spruce fir, ℥iv each of yellow resin and yellow wax, ℥j of expressed oil of nutmeg; melt together the pitch, wax, and resin, add the other ingredients, and mix.

Medicinally it is applied to the chest and between the shoulders, as a stimulant in chronic catarrh, and to the temples, &c., for head-ache.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI. L. E. D. Diachylon or Litharge Plaster.

Take ℥v of the semivitreous oxide of lead in very fine powder, one gallon of olive oil, Oij of water; boil these together over a slow fire, stirring it constantly, till the oil and the oxide of lead cohere.

Medicinally it is chiefly used as the basis of other plasters; but is also applied by itself in slight wounds and excoriations.

Enters into Emplast. Galbani Comp. L. Emp. Galbani. D. Emp. Assafoetidae. E. Emp. Gummosum. E. Emp. Hydrargyri. L. E. Emp. Opii. L. Emp. Oxidi Ferri Rubri. E. Emp. Resinae. L. E. D. Emp. Saponis. L. E. D. Emp. Thuris. D.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. L. E. D. Adhesive or Resinous Plaster. Take ℥ss of yellow resin, ℥ij of litharge plaster; melt the plaster with a gentle heat, then add the resin, and mix.

Medicinally it is used to keep the edges of recent wounds and of ulcers together. It is similar to Baynton's strapping-plaster, which contains less resin, and consequently is less stimulant.

EMPLASTRUM ROBORANS. See **EMPLASTRUM THURIS.**

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. L. E. D. Soap Plaster. Take ℥ss of hard soap, sliced, ℥ij of litharge plaster. Mix the soap with the plaster, previously melted, and boil to a proper consistence.

Medicinally it is resolvent without producing irritation, and is applied to glandular tumours.

EMPLASTRUM STICTICUM. Paracelsus's Plaster. Take ℥vj of olive oil, ℥jss of yellow wax, ℥ivss of litharge, ℥ss each of ammoniacum and bdellium, ℥vj of galbanum, ℥ij each of opoponax, oil of laurel, carbonate of zinc, aristolochia, myrrh, and frankincense, ℥j of Chia turpentine. Melt, mix, and make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM STRUMALE is prepared with hemlock, digitalis, camphor, kermes mineral, and mercurial plaster.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS. D. Frankincense Plaster, *Emplastum roborans.*

Take ℥ij of litharge plaster, ℥ss of frankincense, ℥ij of red oxide of

iron. Mix, and make a plaster. It is strengthening and stimulant, giving mechanical support to weak muscles and joints.

EMULSIO ACACIÆ ARABICÆ. E. D. Gum Arabic Emulsion. Take ʒj of sweet almonds, blanched, Ojss of water, ʒij of gum arabic mucilage, or ʒij of gum arabic in powder, ʒiv of sugar; beat the almonds with the sugar and water, and gradually add the mucilage. It is much like milk.

Incompatible with tinctures, spirits, acids, and acidulous syrups, such as squills, oxymel, also with tartaric acid, tartrate of potass, and spirit of nitric ether, and oxymuriate of mercury.

Medicinally it forms a good demulcent in febrile irritations, strangury, gonorrhœa, nephritis, &c., in any dose at pleasure. It is also used as a vehicle for other medicines.

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ COMMUNIS. E. See **MISTURA AMYGDALARUM.** L.

EMULSIO CAMPHORÆ. E. Camphor Emulsion, *Emulsio camphorata.*

O. Take ʒj of camphor, ʒiv each of decorticated sweet almonds, and refined sugar, ʒvj of water, to make an emulsion.

Incompatible with solution of pure potass, sulphate of magnesia, and several other salts, which separate the camphor.

Medicinally it is an elegant form of exhibiting camphor, in confluent small-pox, scarlatina maligna, &c. The dose is ʒss to ʒij thrice a day, or as a vehicle for other medicines.

EMULSIO EFFERVESCENS. Effervescing Emulsion. Take ʒj gr. x of subcarbonate of potass, ʒj syrup of red poppies, ʒiij of lemon juice, and ʒj of almond mixture; mix and take while it effervesces.

Medicinally it is expectorant and demulcent.

EMULSIO OLEI RICINI. P. Emulsion of Castor Oil. Take of castor oil, half the yolk of a fresh egg, ʒij of water, ʒss each of orange-flower water and simple syrup; triturate the yolk of egg with oil, add the syrup, and mix intimately. A mild purgative.

EMULSIO PURGANS CUM JALAPA VEL SCAMMONIO. P. Purgative Emulsion. Take gr. xij of resin of jalap, or of scammony, ʒij of white sugar, triturate well in a marble mortar, then add half the yolk of a fresh egg, continue to triturate, and add by degrees ʒv of gum-arabic emulsion, and ʒij of orange-flower water.

Medicinally it is cathartic, the quantity of jalap or scammony to be varied by circumstances.

EMULSIO TEREBINTHINÆ. P. Turpentine Emulsion. Take ʒj of rectified oil of turpentine, or ʒij of Chia turpentine, half the yolk of a fresh egg, ʒiv of almond emulsion, and proceed as in the last preparation.

Medicinally it may be given in blenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and nephritis.

EMULSIONS. See FARRIER'S PECTORALE, &c.

ENDIVE. The garden sort is used as a salad; the roots of the wild sort, *Chicorium intybus*, which is very common in the south, but rare in the north of Britain, are used to adulterate ground coffee.

ENEMA. A form of medicines vulgarly called glyster, or clyster, introduced by an apparatus into the rectum.

ENEMA AMYLI CUM OPIO. Enema of Starch with Opium. Take ʒj, or ʒij of starch, ʒij of cold water, ʒiv to ʒvj of boiling water, gr. ij to gr. iv of powdered opium. Triturate the opium and starch together till they are well divided, add the cold water gradually, and lastly the boiling water.

Medicinally it may be given in pains of the rectum from cancer, fistula, stricture, &c.

ENEMA ANODYNUM. Anodyne Enema. Take ʒviiij of decoction of chamomile, ʒxij of decoction of poppies; mix, and give in peritoneal irritation, &c.

ENEMA APERIENS. Laxative Enema. Take ʒj each of castor oil and honey, ʒx of infusion of linseed; mix, and give to open the bowels gently.

ENEMA ASTRINGENS. Astringent Enema. Take ʒj of powder of galls, Ojss of distilled water, boil to Oj, and strain; give in prolapsus ani, and piles.

ENEMA CATHARTICUM. D. Cathartic Enema. Take ʒj of manna, ʒx of compound decoction of chamomile, ʒj of olive oil, and ʒss of sulphate, of magnesia. Mix, and give in lethargy, and apoplexy.

Enters into Enema Fœtidum. D.

ENEMA CINCHONÆ. Bark Enema. Take ʒj of powdered Peruvian bark, ʒij of chamomile flowers, Oj of distilled water; boil to ʒx, and strain; give in fistula, prolapsus recti, &c., as a tonic.

ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. Compound Enema of Colocynth. Take ʒj of the pulp of colocynth, ʒx of boiling water, ʒss each of muriate of soda, and syrup of hartshorn; mix for an enema in coma, and stupor.

ENEMA COMMUNE. Common Enema. Take Oj to Oij of barley water, ʒij of olive oil, ʒj of sulphate of magnesia; mix, and give as a purgative.

Or, take Oj to Oij of barley water, ʒij to ʒiiij of olive oil; mix, and give as a laxative.

ENEMA DOMESTICUM. Family Enema. Take ʒj of common salt (hydrochlorate of soda), Oj of tepid water; mix for a purgative enema.

ENEMA FŒTIDUM. D. Fœtid Enema. Add ʒij of assafoetida to the enema Catharticum. D. To make an enema in hysteria, &c.

ENEMA LAXATIVUM. Aperient Enema. Dissolve ʒij of sulphate of magnesia, ʒxij of boiling gruel, ʒj of fresh butter, or olive oil, to make an enema.

ENEMA NUTRITIVUM. Nutritive Enema. Take ʒiij of starch, ʒiv of boiling water, mix, for an enema, in disorders of the œsophagus preventing swallowing, in tabes mesenterica, &c.

ENEMA OPII. D. Anodyne enema. Mix ʒj of opium with ʒij of tepid water.

ENEMA SCAMMONIÆ. Enema of Scammony. Take ʒss of pulverized scammony, ʒjss of hard soap, ʒviij of boiling water to make an enema.

ENEMA TABACI. Tobacco Enema. Take ʒij of tobacco-leaves, ʒxij of boiling water; mix, and give in retention of urine, worms, and locked jaw.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ. D. Turpentine Enema. Take ʒiv of common turpentine, the yolk of one egg, rub together, and gradually add ʒx of tepid water; mix for an enema, in retention of urine, attacks of stone in the bladder, and urinary irritability.

ENS MARTIS. See **FERRUM AMMONIATUM.** L.

ENULÆ CAMPANÆ RADIX. D. See **HELENIMUM.** L.

EPITHEMA. A sort of fomentation of a spirituous and aromatic kind.

EPITHEMA AMMONIACI. Ammoniacal Epithema. Dissolve ʒiij of ammoniacum in q. s. of squill vinegar, and add ʒij of extract of hemlock, ʒj of solution of acetate of lead; mix, and apply to indolent tumours, and swellings.

EPITHEMA GOULARDI. Goulard's Epithema, *Epithema Plumbi acetatis*. Take ʒj of confection of roses, ʒij each of honey of roses, solution of acetate of lead, and tincture of opium; mix, and apply to irritable ulcers, chancres, &c.

EPITHEMA TEREBINTHINÆ CUM CAMPHORA. Camphorated Epithema of Turpentine. Take ʒiij of resinous ointment, ʒss of camphor rubbed up with a little rectified spirit, q. s. of rectified oil of turpentine; mix and apply, spread upon leather, to arthritic pains of the joints.

EPSOM SALTS. See **MAGNESIA SULPHAS.** L.

ERGOT OF RYE. See **SECALE CORNUTUM.**

ERYNGII RADIX. D. Eryngo Root, *Eryngium maritimum*. A native plant, common on sandy shores. The root has a warm, sweetish taste, and it is said to be expectorant, and also aphrodisiac, but its powers are evidently overrated, and it is seldom used.

ERYNGO ROOT CANDIED. Peel and boil the roots quite soft, cover them with clarified sugar, and in two days drain, boil the sugar well and

pour over them. Repeat this process twice. Put in a drying stove a few hours.

ERYTHRIC ACID was procured by Brugnatelli by treating uric acid with nitric acid. Prout thinks it is a compound of the purpuric and nitric acids with ammonia.

ESCHAROTICS are mild caustics, usually in the form of powder, such as burnt alum, verdigrise, &c.

ESCHAROTIC LINIMENT. Take ʒiv of honey, ʒj each of verdigrise and muriatic acid, mix over a slow fire, and apply to fungous ulcers, &c.

ESCHAROTIC POWDER. Take ʒij of burnt alum, ʒss of nitric oxide of mercury. Mix.

Or, Take equal parts of sulphate of copper, and Armenian bole, and mix.

Or, Take ʒj of acetate of copper, ʒij of burnt alum, and mix.

ESCUBAC. See **USQUEBAUGH**.

ESPRIT is French for spirit, or essence. See **ESSENCE**.

ESSENCE. This term is usually applied to essential oils obtained by distillation. See **OXLEY**, **WARD**, **WHITEHEAD**, &c.

ESSENCE OF ALLSPICE. Take ʒj of oil of pimento, ʒij of strong spirit of wine, mix by degrees. A few drops to be used for soups, gravies, bishop, plum-puddings, &c.

ESSENCE OF AMBERGRIS. Take ʒj of ambergris, gr. viij of musk, digest in Oss of alcohol. Cordial and antispasmodic.

Or, Take ʒiv each of musk and ambergris, triturate with ʒj of loaf sugar, add 10 drops of oil of cloves, 20 drops of balsam of Peru, and Oij of rectified spirit of wine.

ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES. Take two dozen anchovies, bone and chop them with some of their own liquor strained, and 16 large spoonfuls of water, boil gently a few minutes till dissolved, strain when cold, and bottle. Kitchiner directs cayenne pepper, vinegar, lemon-juice, and citric acid to be added, for those who like the acid flavour.

Imitated by using sprats instead of anchovies, with real anchovy liquor put over them, but this may be discovered, if you see the fish, by washing it and seeing whether it be red, and the bone moist and oily. When the sauce has been made it can only be detected by the flavour.

Adulterated with the liquor of sprats and herrings, to which red lead is sometimes put, or Armenian bole, Venice red, &c. It must, indeed, be very extensively adulterated, when it may be bought for less than half what it will cost when properly made.

ESSENCE OF BERGAMOT is procured from the peel of the bergamot citron,

by distillation. It is adulterated with rectified spirit, or imitated by oil of bergamot and rectified spirit.

ESSENCE OF BITTER ALMONDS is made by adding one part of oil of bitter almonds to seven parts of rectified spirit of wine. It is used in perfumery, and for making noyau.

ESSENCE OF CARAWAY SEEDS is prepared like the last, by mixing one part of oil of caraway with three parts of rectified spirit.

ESSENCE OF CAYENNE. See CAYENNE.

ESSENCE OF CHAMOMILE is a nostrum prepared by macerating ℥viij of quassia in one gallon of rectified spirits, and scenting it with oil of chamomile.

ESSENCE OF CEDRAT is prepared by taking 18 or 20 lbs of the lees in citron-juice casks, and distilling over Oj. It is a very pleasant perfume.

ESSENCE OF CINNAMON. Mix ℥j of oil of cinnamon with ℥ij of the strongest rectified spirit.

ESSENCE OF CIVET is prepared by ℥j of civet to a pint of rectified spirit. It was formerly used as a perfume, but seldom at present.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE is prepared by saturating the pulp of cassia with a strong infusion of coffee.

ESSENCE OF COLTSFOOT is a nostrum which contains no preparation of coltsfoot, but is composed of equal parts of tincture of benzoin and balsam of Tolu, with a double portion of rectified spirit. It is a dangerous medicine for coughs, in which it is used, being stimulant and consequently irritating.

ESSENCE OF ESHALLOTS. Peel ℥ij of eshallots, pound them in a mortar, and infuse in a pint of sherry for ten days; pour this liquor on ℥iij more of pounded eshallots, and again macerate for ten days. It is excellent for making mustard, flavouring soups, &c.

ESSENCE OF GINGER. See TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. L.

ESSENCE OF HAM is what runs out from ham while cutting it, and may be bought at eating-houses, and ham-shops, at 2s. 6d. or 3s. per quart.

ESSENCE OF JASMINE is the distilled volatile oil of fresh jasmine-flowers not picked from the cups, and is highly fragrant, but is seldom to be procured genuine.

Or. The fresh flowers are stratified with cotton wool dipped in oil of benzoin or nut oil, and kept in a close vessel in a warm place, and this is repeated with fresh flowers, but the same cotton, till strongly impregnated with the perfume. The perfumed cotton is then distilled from a water-bath with alcohol.

Imitated by mixing ʒj of essence of violets with ʒj of essence of bergamot.

ESSENCE OF JONQUIL, or Narcissus, is prepared in the same manner as the last.

ESSENCE OF LAVENDER. See OLEUM LAVANDULÆ.

ESSENCE OF LEMON-PEEL is best prepared by washing and brushing some lemons clean, then rubbing the rind with pieces of lump sugar till all the yellow part be grated off. The surface of the sugar impregnated with the oil is then to be scraped off, pressed down, and kept well stopped up.

Or, Take ʒviij of alcohol, ʒvi of lemon-peel, and macerate for seven days.

Or, distil in the usual way a quantity of fresh lemon-peel.

ESSENCE OF MACE is prepared like essence of NUTMEG, which see.

ESSENCE OF MALT. Boil a quantity of water, and let it cool, infuse in this a portion of malt, decant it off, and evaporate to the consistence of syrup. It is used at sea as a preventive or remedy for scurvy in long voyages.

ESSENCE OF MARJORAM is made like essence of cinnamon, using oil of origanum.

ESSENCE OF MUSHROOMS. Sprinkle salt over a quantity of button or flap mushrooms, and three hours afterwards mash them. Next day strain off the liquor, boil it till reduced a half. It is better than any ketchup, but will not keep long.

ESSENCE OF MUSK. See TINCTURA MOSCHI. L.

ESSENCE OF MUSTARD. See WHITEHEAD.

ESSENCE OF MYRRH. See TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. L.

ESSENCE OF MYRTLE. Take lbj of myrtle in flower, one gallon of rectified spirit. Distil.

ESSENCE OF NEROLI. Take ʒvj of fresh orange-peel, ʒij of Florentine iris root, gr. iij of ambergris, ʒviij of alcohol. Macerate and distil.

ESSENCE OF ORANGE FLOWERS is prepared like essence of jasmine.

ESSENCE OF OYSTERS. Wash good Miltons in their own liquor, skim it, pound them in a marble mortar, and to every pint of this put ʒj of cayenne, ʒij of mace, ʒj of salt, add also an equal quantity of sherry, boil the whole, skim, and rub through a sieve, and, when cold, bottle, cork, and seal it down. It will keep several months if a glass of brandy is put to every pint.

ESSENCE OF PENNYROYAL is made by mixing ʒiij of oil of pennyroyal with Oij of alcohol previously coloured with spinage, and strained.

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT. Put ʒj of heated carbonate of potass into Oj of alcohol; decant, and add ʒss of oil of peppermint, and mix.

ESSENCE OF PUNCH is prepared by digesting in four pints of rum one pint each of lemon-juice and orange-juice, four fresh lemon-peels, two fresh orange-peels, two pints of sugar and distilled water enough. Strain.

ESSENCE OF ROSES is made by mixing ʒiij of otto of roses with Oij of alcohol.

ESSENCE ROYALE. Triturate in a mortar ʒij of ambergris, ʒj of musk, gr. x of civet, six drops of oil of cinnamon, three drops of oil of rhodium, ʒss of carbonate of potass; add ʒjss each of orange-flower water and esprit de la rose. It is said to be aphrodisiac in doses of a few drops; but this is doubtful.

ESSENCE OF SENNA. See SELWAY.

ESSENCE OF SPRUCE is prepared by evaporating a decoction of the twigs of the larch to a proper consistence. It is used for making spruce beer with treacle.

ESSENCE OF TUBEROSE is prepared in the same way as essence of jasmine.

ESSENCE OF TURTLE. Take a wine-glass of essence of anchovies, one and a half of essence of eshallots, four of basil wine, two of mushroom ketchup, a drachm of concrete lemon acid, three quarters of an ounce of thinly-pared lemon-peel, a quarter of an ounce of curry powder; steep for a week, strain and bottle. Used to flavour soups, pies, &c.

ESSENCE OF VIOLETS is prepared in the same way as essence of jasmine.

ESSENTIA BINA. A colouring matter sold by brewers' druggists to colour brandy, porter, &c. It is prepared by boiling coarse sugar till it is quite black and of a bitter taste. This is made into a syrup with lime water.

ESSENTIAL OILS are those volatile and aromatic oils procured by distilling herbs and flowers, and not by pressure, as is done with the fixed oils. See OIL and OLEUM.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF BARK. A nostrum prepared by digesting Peruvian bark bruised in cold water, evaporating the infusion very slowly; and thus making an extract which is also often adulterated with cheaper extracts.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF LEMONS, for removing iron stains, is prepared with ʒj each of supertartrate of potass and superoxalate of potass, which last is found in sorrel and wood sorrel (*oxalis acetosella*).

Action. The oxalic and tartaric acids leave the potass, uniting with the iron, set free its colouring oxygen, and oxalate of iron is formed, which is nearly colourless.

ETHER. See ÆTHER.

ETHIOPS MARTIALIS. See FERRI OXIDUM NIGRUM. P.

ETHIOPS MINERALIS. See HYDRARGYRI SULPH. NIGR. L.

EUPATORIUM CANNABINUM. P. Hemp Agrimony. A common native plant, bitter, aromatic, diuretic, and cathartic, given in cachexies, anasarca, hydrocele, &c.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM. Thoroughwort, an herb highly spoken of in America as a bitter tonic, sudorific, or cathartic, according to the dose. From \mathfrak{Oj} to \mathfrak{zj} of powdered leaves are given thrice a day as a tonic; \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zjij} of the warm infusion as a sudorific; and \mathfrak{zjij} to \mathfrak{ziv} of the warm infusion as a purgative or emetic. The cold infusion is also given in fevers, &c.

EUPHORBIA. P. A considerable genus of plants, which are all acrid, drastic, and poisonous.

EUPHORBIAE GUMMI RESINA. L. D. P. Euphorbium. A gum resin procured from the *Euphorbia officinarum*, a native of Africa.

Adulterated with other gums, made in the form of peas, and tinged yellow to resemble the genuine; but the fraud may be discovered by trying the specific gravity, which ought to be 1.129.

Medicinally it is very acrid, and externally is capable of blistering the skin, and is applied as a stimulant to foul and indolent sores. Internally it is a drastic cathartic seldom used. It is chiefly used as an errhine mixed with starch, and snuffed up the nose to promote a discharge of mucus. In pulverizing it, the operator should moisten it with vinegar, as the powder, by getting abroad, may injure the skin.

Poisonous in large doses internally, producing vomiting, and a burning sensation in the throat and stomach, violent purging, bloody stools, syncope, and death. The best treatment will be to give demulcents copiously, such as barley water, enemas of starch, and veal soup, and, if inflammation run high, to bleed.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA. Emetic Spurge, is given as an emetic in America, gr. x to gr. xv of the powdered root producing full vomiting.

EUPHORBIN. *New*. A resinous principle, which forms the active ingredient of euphorbium, and is the only part of it soluble in alcohol, forming about 37 per cent. of the gum resin. (PARIS.)

EUPHORBIIUM PLASTER. See EMPLASTRUM EUPHORBII.

EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS. P. Eyebright. A common native plant, bitter and astringent, used in making eye waters.

EVERLASTING PILLS were anciently made of metallic antimony, and

given as a purgative. One of these pills might have served a family for generations.

EXPRESSED OILS are those produced by pressure. See **OIL** and **OLEUM**.

EXTRACTA. Extracts are preparations of vegetables variously made; some by evaporating vegetable infusions, decoctions, or spirituous tinctures, to a thick consistence; and some by treating the expressed juices in a similar way. The method of making extracts has been much improved by Mr. Barry, of Plough Court, Lombard Street, who carries on the evaporation in vacuo by means of steam, in his patent boiling apparatus. These are usually of a green colour, and much more powerful than the common empyreumatic ones. Practitioners should therefore be on their guard in exhibiting them.

The London College directs extracts to be quickly evaporated in a pan, or a water-bath, till they have acquired the proper consistency for making into pills, and towards the end stirring constantly with a spatula. On the softer extracts, they direct a little alcohol to be sprinkled. This, however, soon evaporates, and a little distilled lavender, or any other aromatic water, or essential oil, would better preserve them from becoming mouldy. The College formulæ are given under the articles **EXTRACTUM**.

Adulterated by adding to a pound of any given extract about 20 drops of alcohol, ʒss of gum arabic, and ʒj of olive oil. Dr. Paris says, there is no harm in the practice; but though it gives a smooth glossy look to the preparation, it must weaken its power, and embarrass the prescriber in proportioning the dose.

EXTRACT OF AGARIC. *Extractum agarici albi.* P. Take ℥bj of white agaric cut in small pieces, Oiv of cold water, macerate in a close vessel for 24 hours, shaking it occasionally, strain and pour on a fresh quantity of water, and macerate and strain with a little pressure. Mix the two infusions, strain and evaporate to a proper consistence.

Medicinally it may be given in doses of gr. ʒ to gr. iv in hæmorrhages: exteriorly it is employed as a styptic.

EXTRACT OF ANEMONE. Boil down the fresh juice of the *Anemone pratensis*, and evaporate to a proper consistence. It is acrid and stimulant.

EXTRACT OF BLACK PEPPER. *Extractum piperis nigri.* Prepared by decocting ℥bj of black pepper in 0·550 of water, and evaporating to a consistence. It is stimulant and carminative.

EXTRACT OF BORAGE. *Extractum boraginis officinalis.* P. Prepared from the herb and flowers, and is aperient.

EXTRACT OF BRYONY is prepared from a decoction of the root of the *Bryonia alba*, possessing the qualities of the root, but milder in doses of ʒss to ʒj.

Poisonous. See BRIONY.

EXTRACT OF CARDUUS BENEDICTUS. P. Extract of the Blessed Thistle. Prepared from the decoction. Dose ʒss to ʒj, as a diuretic and deobstruent.

EXTRACT OF CENTAURY. *Extractum centaurii minoris.* P. Prepared from the herb and flowers. Dose gr. x to ʒj.

EXTRACT OF ELECAMPANE. Prepared from the root of the *Inula helenium*, and has similar properties.

EXTRACT OF FUMITORY. *Extractum fumariæ.* P. Prepared from the decoction. Dose ʒj to ʒij in bolus for visceral obstructions.

EXTRACT OF GERMANDER. *Extractum teucrii chamædryos.* P. Prepared from the leaves and Herb. Dose gr. x to ʒss.

EXTRACT OF GUAIAIC. *Extractum guaiaca.* Prepared from shavings or chips of guaiac, and has the same properties.

EXTRACT OF IPECACUAN. See EMETINE.

EXTRACT OF JUNIPER. *Extractum juniperi.* P. Take ʒij of juniper-berries, unbruised, Oviij of hot water, infuse for 48 hours, shaking it occasionally; strain and form the extract. It is aromatic and pleasant in doses of gr. v to gr. x as a diuretic, thrice a day. See THERIACA.

EXTRACT OF LILY OF THE VALLEY. Prepared from the *Convallaria maialis*, and is purgative in moderate doses.

EXTRACT OF LEAD. Goulard's *Extractum Saturni.* See LIQUOR PLUMBI ACETATIS.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD. See EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI.

EXTRACT OF MAHOGANY is prepared by decoction from the shavings, and is astringent in scruple doses. Used to adulterate kino.

EXTRACT OF MALT is made by pouring over half a bushel of pale ground malt, as much hot (not boiling) water as will just cover it. After it has stood 48 hours strain off the liquor without pressure, and put it into a large pan; boil it till it thicken, stirring it till it be as thick as treacle.

Medicinally it is given for coughs in the dose of a dessert-spoonful thrice a day.

EXTRACT OF OSMUNDA. Prepared from the Royal Flowering Fern, *Osmunda Regalis*, but seldom used. It is said to be good in mollities ossium, and rachitis.

EXTRACT OF OX-GALL. P. *Extractum fellii bovini.* Is prepared by diluting a portion of ox-gall with water; boil, skim, and strain;

then evaporate in a water-bath to form an extract. It is given in doses of gr. iij to gr. viij twice or thrice a day, as a stomachic.

EXTRACT OF QUASSIA is prepared from the shavings, and is chiefly used by brewers for the purpose of concealment.

EXTRACT OF QUINCES. The inspissated juice of the fruit, used to combine with opium and aromatic oils.

EXTRACT OF RHATANY ROOT is prepared either by means of water, or alcohol, from the root of the *Krameria triandra*, and is given in doses of ℥j to ʒj twice or thrice a day, in ʒj of rose water, with a few drops of acetic acid.

EXTRACT OF SENNA is prepared from the leaves, but is, like many other extracts which are prepared in the old empyreumatic manner, nearly inert.

EXTRACT OF TEA is brought from China, and has a slight flavour of tea. It is little used.

EXTRACT OF WORMWOOD. See **EXTRACTUM ABSINTHII**.

EXTRACTUM ACACIÆ CATECHU. See **CATECHU EXTRACTUM**.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI. L. E. Extract of Aconite. Bruise in a stone mortar with a little water ℥j of fresh Aconite leaves, press out the juice, and evaporate to an extract.

Medicinally the dose is gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, increased by slow gradations to gr. x, in form of pill. Borda gave it with effect in phthisis, but here it is only prescribed, and with very doubtful effect, in chronic rheumatism. Barry's extract is acrid and escharotic.

Poisonous. See **ACONITI FOLIA**.

EXTRACTUM ALOES PURIFICATUM. L. D. Purified Extract of Aloes. Take ℥j of the extract of spiked aloes in powder, and a gallon of boiling water. Digest for three days with a gentle heat, strain, and let the dregs subside; decant off the clear liquor, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

By this process the aloes is freed from its resinous matter, which is the substance supposed to cause griping; but it is consequently weakened as a cathartic and emenagogue. Dose gr. x to gr. xv in form of pill or bolus.

Enters into Pil. Aloes Comp. L. Pil. Aloes cum Myrrhâ. L. Pulv. Aloes Comp. L.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. E. D. P. Extract of Chamomile Flowers. Take ℥j of dried chamomile flowers, one gallon of water; boil down to four pints, strain while hot, and evaporate to an extract. By this process the volatile oil is driven off, and a simple bitter remains, the dose of which is gr. x to ℥j in pills thrice a day.

Barry's extract is not deprived of its volatile oil, and is strongly fragrant.

EXTRACTUM ARTEMISIE ABSINTHII. D. Extract of Wormwood.

Prepared from a defecated decoction. The essential oil is driven off during the process, which leaves a bitter inodorous mass, and is tonic in doses of gr x to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. L. E. Extract of Belladonna, or Deadly

Nightshade. Take lbj of the fresh leaves of belladonna, bruise in a stone mortar with a little water, press out the juice, and evaporate with the dregs to an extract. It has no smell, but is slightly bitter.

Medicinally it is narcotic and sedative in doses of gr. ʒ slowly increased to gr. v in form of pills, in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, &c. Externally it is used in necroses and other painful ulcers, to allay pain; also to dilate the pupil of the eye. Barry's extract is acrid and more powerful.

Poisonous as the leaves. See BELLADONNA.

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ RESINOSUM. D. Resinous Extract of Cas-

carilla. Take lbj of cascarilla bark in coarse powder, Oiv of rectified spirit, macerate for four days, decant, strain, boil the residuum in in Ox of water to Oij; filter, evaporate, and distil the tincture in a retort till both are thickened; then mix and evaporate to an extract. The aroma is driven off by this process, and a simple bitter remains.

Medicinally it is tonic in doses of gr. x to ʒj in pills for dyspepsia, hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ. L. E. D. Extract of Peruvian Bark. Take

lbj of the bark of the *Cinchona lancifolia*, one gallon of water, boil down to Ovj, strain while hot, and repeat this process four times successively with the same quantities of water; strain, and mix all the liquors together, and evaporate to an extract. It is directed to be kept both in a soft state for pills, and in a hard state for powders.

Decomposition. The quinine and cinchonine of the bark absorb oxygen during the process, and are precipitated and rendered inert. The extract is therefore weaker than bark.

Medicinally it is a bitter tonic in doses of gr. x to ʒss, but uncertain in its effects.

Barry's Extract of Bark, is prepared by distilling the tincture made with rectified spirit, till all the alcohol is dissipated; then allowing the solution to cool, removing the resinous matter that floats on it, and inspissating the residuum with a gentle heat. It is of a brilliant ruby red, and smells like bark.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM. L. E. D. Resinous Extract of

Bark. Take ℥ij of the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*, one gallon of rectified spirit, digest for four days, strain, and distil the tincture by a water-bath till of a proper consistence.

Imitated by an extract of the bark of the *Æsculus hippocastanum*, or horse-chesnut, with yellow resin.

Medicinally it is bitter and austere, and in doses of gr. x to gr. xxx in pills, or dissolved in any aromatic distilled water.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. L. D. Extract of Colocynth. Take ℥j of the pulp of colocynth, and one gallon of water; boil down to Oiv; strain while hot, and evaporate to form an extract. Eight ounces of pulp give three of extract.

Medicinally it is purgative without griping, in doses of gr. v to ʒss in pills taken at night. It is apt to become mouldy or tough by keeping.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Extract of Colocynth. *Cathartic Extract.* Take ʒvj of the pulp of colocynth sliced, ʒxij of extract of aloes in powder, ʒiv of gum resin of scammony, ʒj of cardamom-seeds in powder, ʒiij of hard soap, one gallon of proof spirit. Digest the pulp of the colocynth in the spirit for four days with a gentle heat, strain, and add to the liquor, the aloes, scammony, and soap; then evaporate to form an extract, and add the powdered cardamoms. The London College has restored the soap, which was erroneously supposed to be incompatible with calomel.

Medicinally, it is a strong cathartic, and is much used in combination with calomel, blue pill, or rhubarb, with a little oil of cloves to prevent griping. The dose alone is gr. v to ʒss, in combination gr. j to gr. iij.

It is often in a bad state from long keeping, and it is injurious to soften it by heat. It should be kept in the state of powder to prevent its spoiling.

EXTRACTUM CONII. L. E. D. Extract of Hemlock. Take ℥j of fresh hemlock-leaves, bruise with a little water in a stone mortar, express the juice, and evaporate without letting the dregs subside, to form an extract. The power of this extract depends both on the soil and the exposure where the herb grows, and on the season: just when it begins to seed is the best time, and the seeds should be taken with the leaves.

Incompatible with all the vegetable acids.

Medicinally it is said to be a powerful sedative along with hyoseyamus in pulmonary and tracheal irritation, chronic catarrh, phthisis, &c. beginning with gr. j every four or six hours, and going very cautiously as high as ʒj, or even, in the course of a day, ʒjss; but this last

dose is seldom to be ventured upon. It is also given in carcinoma uteri and scrofula, and is antiaphrodisiac.

Poisonous, the same as the leaves. See CONII FOLIA.

EXTRACTUM ELATERII. L. D. Extract of Elaterium. Slice ripe wild cucumbers, strain the juice with gentle pressure through a fine hair sieve into a glass vessel; let the thicker part subside by standing a few hours; pour off the thinner liquor, and dry the thicker part in a gentle heat, and keep for use.

Medicinally it is rather uncertain in operation, though a powerful hydragogue cathartic in cases of dropsy and hydrothorax.

Poisonous. See ELATERII and ELATINE.

EXTRACTUM GENISTÆ CACUMINUM. D. Extract of Broom Tops. Is prepared from the top twigs of *Spartium scoparium*, or common broom, and is a good diuretic in doses of ʒss to ʒj in form of bolus, or pill, with calomel, &c.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ. L. E. D. Extract of Gentian. Take ℥ij of gentian root, sliced, and a gallon of boiling water; digest for 24 hours, boil down to four pints, strain while hot, and evaporate to form an extract.

Medicinally it is an excellent bitter, but is chiefly used in combination with metallic salts, such as sulphate of iron, &c., in form of pill.

Dose gr. x to ʒj.

Enters into Pil. Aloes Comp. L.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. L. D. Extract of Liquorice. Prepared by a similar process to the preceding. It is emollient and demulcent, and is used as a masticatory in catarrhs and sore throat, and is excellent for sheathing and soothing irritable fauces.

Adulterated (at least the coarser imported sorts) with the pulp of prunes, glue, &c. The genuine dissolves entirely in water.

Enters into Pil. Opiata. E. Pil. Scilliticæ. E. Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio. E. Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ. E.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI. L. E. D. Extract of Logwood. Is prepared in the same way as the preceding. It is a good astringent in doses of gr. x to ʒj in form of pill for hæmorrhage, diarrhœa, &c.

Incompatibles. See HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI NIGRI RADICIS. E. D. Extract of Black Hellebore Root. Prepared in a similar manner to the preceding. It is acrid, nauseous, and somewhat bitter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. iij to gr. x, as a diuretic and emenagogue; in doses of gr. x to gr. xx, as a purgative and hydragogue, and is thus prescribed in mania, dropsy, hydrothorax, &c. It forms the chief basis of BACHER'S PILLS, which see.

Poisonous. See HELLEBORI NIGRI RADIX.

EXTRACTUM HUMULI. L. D. Extract of Hops. Take ziv of hops and one gallon of water, boil down to Oiv, strain while hot, and evaporate to form an extract.

Medicinally it is a good bitter, and has the flavour of the hop, but it is very doubtful whether it is sedative like lupuline. It is given in doses of gr. v. to zj in pills twice or thrice a day in dyspepsia and arthritis.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI. L. E. D. P. Extract of Henbane. *Hyoscyamus niger*. Prepared in the same way as extract of hemlock. It is nauseous, and foetid.

Medicinally it is a good narcotic. Doubts, indeed, have lately been thrown upon the narcotic effects of hyoscyamus, but the concurring testimony of so many ages cannot be altogether wrong. It does not like opium produce costiveness, and on that account is valuable. The dose is gr. v to vj , but it is usually given in a combined form with purgatives.

Poisonous. See HYOSCYAMI FOLIA.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. L. E. D. P. Extract of Jalap. Take lbj of jalap root in powder, Oiv of rectified spirit, one gallon of water; digest the jalap in the spirit for four days, decant off the tincture, boil down the residuum with the water, strain the tincture and decoction separately, evaporate the latter and distil the former till each thickens; mix them both and evaporate to form an extract, which is directed to be kept both in a hard and a soft state.

Medicinally, this extract is similar in power, but not preferable to the powder, in doses of gr. x to vj . It is apt to gripe unless triturated with soap, or made into an emulsion with almonds, gum arabic, or sugar. The resinous extract from the spirits alone is a slow but effectual purgative in doses of gr. v. to gr. x.

Enters into Pulv. Scammonæ Comp. L.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ RESINOSUM. D. Resinous Extract of Jalap. Is prepared like the extract of cascarilla, and is an irritant purgative, occasioning tormina, &c., which are in some measure prevented by giving it along with mucilaginous emulsions.

EXTRACTUM LACTUÆ. L. Extract of Lettuce. Take lbj of fresh cos lettuce-leaves, bruise them in a stone mortar with a little water, express the juice, and evaporate to form an extract. It is usually found in a very mouldy or injured state in the shops, and is also often prepared with bad leaves, so that it is useless as a medicine. When good the dose is gr. v to vj in nervous irritability. See LACTUCARIUM.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. D. Extract of Nux Vomica. Prepared by digesting ℥viij of rasped nux vomica in ℔ij, by measure, of proof spirit for three days, straining and expressing the liquor; to the residue add ℔jss of proof spirit, digest for three days more, strain, express, and distil the liquors to a proper consistence.

Medicinally it is stimulant in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. jss.

EXTRACTUM OPII. L. D. Extract of Opium. *Extractum thebaicum. O.*

Take ℥xvj of opium and one gallon of water, add a little of the water to the opium, macerate for 12 hours, or till it become soft, then add by degrees the rest of the water, triturate the whole till well mixed, let the dregs subside, strain the liquor, and evaporate to make an extract. It is doubtful whether this be an improved preparation of crude opium, though it is said to produce less irritation and derangement of the system. One thing is certain, that the dregs usually contain a considerable portion of morphine.

Incompatible with vegetables containing tannin, with acetate of lead, carbonate of potass, oxymuriate of mercury, nitrate of silver, and the sulphates of copper and zinc.

Medicinally the dose is gr. ss to gr. v in form of pill. See OPIUM.

Enters into Syr. Opii. D.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS. L. E. Extract of Poppy. Take ℔j of the capsules of white poppies, and one gallon of water, and proceed as for extract of gentian. As its efficacy depends upon its morphine which is much modified by heat, it is a rather uncertain preparation. It should always be prepared by Barry's method.

Incompatibles the same as the preceding.

Medicinally the dose is gr. v to ℥j it being usually one half or more weaker than opium.

EXTRACTUM QUERCUS CORTICIS. D. Extract of Oak Bark. Prepared as extract of gentian. It is given as an astringent in hæmorrhage.

EXTRACTUM RHEI. L. D. Extract of Rhubarb. Prepared in the same way as the resinous extract of cinchona. The efficacy of rhubarb depends on its rhubarbarine, which is partly dissipated by this process. The dose is gr. x to ℥ss, and is less nauseous than rhubarb.

Incompatible with nitric acid, which converts rhubarbarine into oxalic acid.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ GRAVEOLENTIS. E. D. Extract of Rue. Prepared like extract of gentian. The essential oil of rue is driven off during the process, and only the bitter principle remains, which is inferior to extract of gentian, chamomile, &c.

Medicinally it may be given as a stomachic tonic in doses of gr. x to ℥j twice a day, in form of pill.

EXTRACTUM SABINÆ FOLICRUM. D. Extract of Savin. Prepared like extract of gentian. The essential oil of savin is dissipated during the process, and the extract is a simple bitter, somewhat acrid, and therefore stimulant. The dose is gr. x to ʒj in pills.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. L. Extract of Sarsaparilla is prepared like extract of gentian. There can be no doubt that the efficacy of the crude drug is injured by the process, and that this is an inert and useless preparation. Barry's extract, however, is very different. The college extract is given in doses of gr. xv to ʒij in the decoction of sarsaparilla!!!

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ FLUIDUM. D. has no advantage over the preceding.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. L. D. Extract of Stramonium, or Thorn Apple. Take ʒbj of the seeds of stramonium, and one gallon of boiling water, digest for four hours in a covered vessel, near the fire, take the seeds out and bruise them in a stone mortar, and return them again into the liquor, boil down to four pints, strain while hot, and evaporate to form an extract.

Incompatible with the mineral acids and the salts of iron, lead, mercury, and silver, which precipitate the solution.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. iij, or of Barry's extract which is so much stronger gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ij; it sometimes soothes maniacal paroxysms, but its effects are uncertain, for it sometimes produces increased irritation.

Poisonous in a similar manner to the herb. See **DATURA** and **DATURINE**, and **BECK'S Med. Jurisprudence**.

EXTRACTUM SPARTII SCOPARII. D. Extract of Broom, prepared from the fresh tops and given as a diuretic and stomachic, in doses of ʒss to ʒj in pill.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI. L. D. Extract of Dandelion. Prepared from the root as extract of gentian. Its taste is said by Mr. Brande to be *sweet* when well prepared. This must surely be a lapsus, or, if so, the extract cannot have the properties of the herb. When properly made it ought to be bitter, mucilaginous, and without smell.

Medicinally it may be given in doses of gr. x to ʒj, with sulphate of magnesia or potass, in dyspepsia, and biliary derangement.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ. Extract of Valerian. Is prepared by evaporating an expressed decoction, by which the essential oil and of course its medicinal properties are dissipated.

Medicinally it is prescribed in hysteria and nervous affections in doses of gr. x. to ʒj as an antispasmodic.

EXPLOSIVE PASTILS are made by enclosing at the base of the common aromatic pastils, made a little larger than usual, a portion of gun-powder, capable of filling the shell of a garden pea. These are burned with the ostensible purpose of perfuming rooms at merry-meetings, but really to produce amusement to young people.

EXPRESSED OILS. See OIL.

EYE-BRIGHT. An astringent native plant used to make eye-waters, but of little powder. See EUPHRASIA.

EYE-SALVE. See SINGLETON, SMELLOME, &c.

EYE-SNUFF. Triturate and mix well in a marble mortar gr. v of sulphate of mercury, ʒij of liquorice root powdered. It is a powerful errhine in producing a discharge from the nose when snuffed up in small pinches, and in this manner may act on the eyes by stimulating the glands.

EYE-WATERS. See COLLYRIA for several receipts.

F.

FARD, the French term for Rouge and other paints used for the face. See ROUGE and PAINTS.

FARINA. L. E. D. P. Flour of Wheat. *Triticum estivum et hibernum*. It contains 77 per cent. of starch, 20 per cent. of gluten, and 3 per cent. of sugar, albumen, gum, and phosphate of lime. Its nutritive properties seem to depend on the starch, while the gluten gives it tenacity.

Medicinally it is used for cataplasms, in form of bread for making pills, and in form of flour for dusting erysipelatous swellings, &c.

FAT is animal oil or grease, and several kinds were formerly in use, but are now in discredit, such as badger's fat, human fat, &c.

FECULA, the powdered root of certain plants, freed from impurities by washing, of which the following are examples:

FECULA BRYONIÆ. P. Fecula of Bryony. Take q. s. of the fresh roots of white bryony, carefully washed, rasp them, express the juice, mix with q. s. of water, strain, set aside till the fecula subside, decant off the water, and dry the fecula in the shade with a gentle heat. When it is dry reduce it to powder. It has the same qualities as the root.

In the same way are made fecula of arum, iris, arrow-root, potato, &c.

FEL. See OX-GALL.

FENNEL. See FENICULI SEMINA.

FENUGREC. P. *Trigonella fœnum græcum*. The seeds and flour are farinaceous, and emollient, in dysentery, diarrhœa, &c.

Externally in form of cataplasm.

FENOUILLETTE, a foreign liqueur prepared by macerating ʒij of fennel seeds, and ʒviij of fennel leaves in Oij of alcohol and Oiv of water, with ʒx of sugar. Then strain.

FERN. See **FILICIS RADIX**.

FERRI ACETAS. D. See **ACETAS FERRI**.

FERRI LIQUOR ALKALINI. See **LIQUOR FERRI**.

FERRI MALAS. See **MALAS FERRI. P.**

FERRI MISTURA COMP. See **MISTURA FERRI**.

FERRI OXIDUM NIGRUM. D. P. Black Oxide of Iron. *Æthiops martialis. O.* Is prepared by several processes. It is prescribed in engorgements of the liver and spleen, and in cases in which chalybeates are exhibited.

FERRI PRUSSIAS, Prussiate of Iron or **PRUSSIAN BLUE**, (which see) is inserted in the Pharmacopœia of the United States; and may be exhibited as a tonic, in doses of gr. iij to gr. viij twice a day in jelly or syrup. For intermittent, scrophula, &c.

Incompatible with the mineral alkalies and alkaline earths.

FERRI RAMENTA. See **FERRUM**.

FERRI RUBIGO. L. D. Rust of Iron. *Crocus martis aperiens. O.* A bi-carbonate or protoxide of iron. Take 500 parts of sulphate of iron, and dissolve in 4000 parts of distilled water, add q. s. of subcarbonate of potass, or of solution of soda to precipitate the oxide, which is washed, dried, and reduced to powder; or expose pure filings of iron to the dew till the rust is formed. See the next article.

FERRI SUBCARBONAS. L. D. Subcarbonate of Iron. *Carbonas ferri. E.* Take ʒviij of sulphate of iron, ʒvj of subcarbonate of soda, one gallon of boiling water; dissolve the sulphate of iron and the subcarbonate of soda separately in Oiv of the water, mix the solutions and let them stand that the powder may subside, pour off the liquor, wash the precipitate with hot water, and dry it by a gentle heat on bibulous paper. It is insoluble in water, is of a chocolate-brown colour, without smell, and of a styptic taste.

Decomposition. The acid of the sulphate of iron passes over to the soda, forming sulphate of soda in solution, while the disengaged carbonic acid of the soda passes over to the iron and forms a proto-carbonate, which is precipitated of a green colour. The subsequent exposure of this to heat drives off both its water and carbonic acid, while it absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere, and becomes chocolate-

brown, being in reality a peroxide of iron, with the small proportion of protocarbonate, or subcarbonate of iron, that may have remained undecomposed by heat.

Incompatible with galls and other astringent vegetables, and with tannin, &c.

Medicinally it is exhibited as a diffusible tonic, like other chalybeates in doses of gr. iv to ʒj, in form of pill or powder, with bitters and aromatics, in dyspepsia and debility. It has lately been strongly recommended also in cancer, and particularly in neuralgia, or tic douloureux, in doses ʒss to ʒj twice or thrice a day. It is obvious it can do no good where the pain is produced from the pressure of osseous spiculæ, &c.

Enters into Ferrum Ammoniatum. L. Tartar. Ferri. D. Tinct. Ferri Muriatis. L. D.

FERRI SULPHAS. L. E. D. P. Sulphate of Iron. *Copperas, Green vitriol, Sal martis, Ferrum vitriolatum.* O. Take ʒviij each by weight of iron and sulphuric acid, Oiv of water; mix the sulphuric acid with the water in a glass vessel and add the iron; when bubbles cease to escape, filter the liquor through paper, and evaporate that crystals may form, pour off the liquor and dry the crystals on blotting-paper.

Decomposition. The water being partly decomposed its hydrogen escapes while its oxygen unites with the iron, forming a suboxide, which combines with the sulphuric acid, and is dissolved in the water that remains, forming a protosulphate or subsulphate of iron in solution, which afterwards crystallizes in rhombs of a green colour, soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. These crystals when exposed to a strong heat part with their sulphuric acid, and peroxide of iron remains, known by the name of CALCOTHRAR. See OXIDUM FERRI RUBRUM. P.

Incompatible with the alkalies, the earths, and their carbonates;—with the borate of soda, the acetates of ammonia and lead, the muriates of barytes and ammonia, the nitrates of potass and silver, the tartrates of potass and soda; and with soap. It is also decomposed by astringent vegetable substances, and a tannogallate of iron is formed, but it retains in that case most of its properties.

Medicinally the sulphate of iron is tonic and astringent, and in a large dose emetic. It is given in doses of gr. j to gr. v with bitters, &c., in debility, and relaxation, and also as a vermifuge. M. Marc says it is febrifuge. See SULPH. FERR. EXSICCAT. E.

It is used extensively to adulterate beer, to which it gives a fine frothy heading. When not in great quantity, however, it must be rather

wholesome than otherwise. It is also used extensively in dyeing, making of ink, &c.

Enters into Pil. Ferri cum Myrr. L. Sulph. Ferri Exsicc. E.

FERRO-CYANATES are salts formed with ferro-cyanic acid and alkaline or metallic bases. These salts were formerly called *triple Prussiates*.

FERRO-CYANATE OF BARYTES is prepared by digesting purified Prussian blue with a solution of pure barytes. It is soluble in water and is used in preparing ferro-cyanic acid.

FERRO-CYANATE OF PEROXIDE OF IRON. See PRUSSIAN BLUE.

FERRO-CYANATE OF POTASS, formerly *Triple Prussiate of Potass*, is procured by digesting pure Prussian blue in potass till the alkali is neutralized, when the peroxide of iron being set free, a yellow liquid is formed which yields crystals of ferro-cyanate of potass by evaporation. It is made also on a large scale by igniting hoofs, horns, &c. with potass and iron. It is an excellent test for iron.

Soluble in less than its own weight of water.

FERRO-CYANIC ACID is procured in crystals by dissolving 58 grains of crystallized tartaric acid in alcohol, and mixing the liquid with 50 grains of the ferro-cyanate of potass, dissolved in the smallest possible quantity of hot water, when the bitartrate of potass is precipitated, and the clear solution upon being evaporated, deposits the acid in small yellow cubic crystals. It has no smell, is not volatile, and in small quantities is not poisonous. M. Porrett calls it *Ferruretted Chyazic Acid*.

Test. Any of the per-salts of iron, when no free alkali is present, furnish a very delicate test of this acid, by forming with it Prussian blue.

FERRUM. L. E. D. P. Iron, or Iron Filings. *Ramenta vel Scobs.* It is necessary to be careful to have the filings of soft iron, and not intermixed with steel. They are tonic and stimulant if taken in substance, and when they meet with an acid in the stomach or bowels, otherwise they are probably inert. It is better therefore to prescribe some of the other preparations of iron. Dose gr. v to 3j of the filings in form of pill, or electuary. At present they are chiefly used for making other chalybeate preparations.

Enters into Ferri Limatura Purif. E. Ferri Acet. D. Ferri Carbon. E. D. Ferri Sulph. L. E. D. Ferrum Tartarizat. L. Ferri Oxydum Rubrum. D. Ferri Oxyd. Nigrum. E. D. Ferrum Rubrum. D. Liq. Ferri Alkalini. L. Tinct. Acet. Ferri. D. Vin. Ferri. L. D.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM. L. Ammoniated Iron, or Martial Flowers.

Ferrum ammoniacale. O. *Murias ammoniæ et ferri.* E. D. P. Take ℥j each of subcarbonate of iron, muriatic acid, and muriate of ammonia, pour the acid upon the subcarbonate, and let it stand till the effervescence ceases, filter through paper, and evaporate to dryness, mix the residuum with the muriate of ammonia, sublime them immediately by a strong fire, and powder the sublimate. It is of a yellow orange colour, and has a styptic taste.

Decomposition. The subcarbonate of iron decomposes the muriate of ammonia by means of the heat, the carbonic acid partly passes off, and partly unites with the ammonia, while the portion disengaged of the muriatic acid unites with the iron, and there remains a mixture of submuriate of iron, submuriate of ammonia, and subcarbonate of ammonia.

Adulterated with an impure preparation, but the fraud may be known by the dulness of the colour.

Incompatible with tannin, and vegetables containing it, with potass, soda, magnesia, lime, and their carbonates.

Medicinally it is, like the other preparations of iron, a diffusible tonic and aperient, in doses of gr. iij to ℥j in form of pill for relaxed habits, but being uncertain in strength is not often prescribed.

Enters into Tinct. Ferri Ammoniaci. L.

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM. L. Tartarized Iron. *Tartras potassæ et ferri.* E. P. *Tartarum ferri.* D. *Tinctura martis tartarisata.* O. Take ℥j of iron, ℥ij of supertartrate of potass in powder, Ov or q. s. of distilled water. Triturate the iron and the supertartrate of potass together, expose them to the air with a pint of water for 20 days in a shallow glass vessel, stirring them daily, and adding distilled water from time to time to keep them always moist; boil in four parts of the water for a quarter of an hour, filter and evaporate the filtered liquor in a water-bath to dryness, reduce the residuum to powder, and keep it in a well-stopped phial. It is a greenish brown powder, with no smell, and little taste.

Decomposition. The air and the water supply their oxygen to the iron, while the oxide thus formed combines with the superabundant acid of the supertartrate of potass, and the mass consists of metallic iron, oxide of iron, with tartrate of iron and potass; or when very carefully prepared it is a double salt consisting of pertartrate of iron, and of potass. The moist mass is the best preparation; for evaporating to dryness partially decomposes it.

Incompatible with strong acids, and the fixed alkalies and their carbonates (but not with ammonia), with the sulphuret of potass, and

infusion of galls, oak bark, and all astringent vegetables, which form a tanno-gallate of iron, of similar properties however to the genuine preparation.

Impaired by tartrate of lime, which is frequently mixed with the super-tartrate of potass used in the preparation.

Medicinally it is seldom prescribed, but may be added to other chalybeates. The dose is gr. x to ʒss in solution or in bolus with bitters and aromatics.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM. O. See FERRI SULPHAS. L.

FERRURETTED CHYAZIC ACID. A name proposed by M. Porrett for Ferro-cyanic Acid.

FERULA. See ASSAFŒTIDA.

FEVER BALLS, in Farriery. See BALLS.

FICUS. See CARICÆ.

FILICIS RADIX. L. E. D. P. Male Fern Root. *Aspidium filix mas*, Polypody, or *Polypodium*. O. It has but little smell, and a mucilaginous, bitter, and austere taste.

Incompatible with iron and its salts, as it contains both tannin and gallic acid.

Medicinally it is astringent and vermifuge in doses of ʒij to ʒiij, joined with calomel and jalap for tape-worm, and lumbrici.

FLAKE MANNA. See MANNA.

FLAKE WHITE. A pigment consisting of subcarbonate, or white oxide of lead, prepared by hanging sheets of lead over evaporating vinegar, the vessel containing the vinegar being placed in a steam-bath. It is inferior to SULPHATE OF BARYTES, which see.

FLASH. A preparation sold by brewers' druggists, to colour brandy and rum, and to give them fictitious strength. It is prepared by making an extract of cayenne pepper, or capsicum, and adding to it burnt sugar.

FLAX. See LINUM.

FLY-WATER may be prepared with white arsenic, king's yellow, orpiment, or corrosive sublimate, but these being all very poisonous are not safe to be left in apartments where children have access.

FLORES. Flowers. A term now disused, but formerly applied to light powders, such as flower of brimstone.

FLOUR OF MUSTARD. Manufactured chiefly at Durham, by drying the seeds of mustard, powdering, and sifting them.

Adulterated with bean flour and common salt, the yellow colour being given by turmeric, and the piquancy by cayenne pepper.

FLOWERS OF BENJAMIN. See ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

FLOWERS OF BRIMSTONE, OR SULPHUR. See SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM.

FLOWERS OF ZINC. See **ZINCI OXIDUM.**

FLUO-SILICIC ACID is a gaseous substance formed whenever hydro-fluoric acid comes in contact with silicious earth. It ought to be collected over mercury.

FLUO-BORATES are salts formed with fluoboric acid and alkaline bases, but have been as yet little investigated.

FLUO-BORIC ACID is a gaseous substance prepared by mixing one part of vitrified boracic acid, and two of fluor spar, with twelve parts of strong sulphuric acid, and heating the mixture in a glass retort. Or, by the action of hydro-fluoric acid, on a solution of boracic acid.

Absorbs water so rapidly that it furnishes a delicate test for the presence of moisture in gases; producing a dense white cloud of vapour.

FLUO-CHROMIC ACID is a gaseous compound, and is formed by distilling a mixture of fluor spar and chromate of lead in fuming or in common sulphuric acid.

FLUORIC ACID, discovered by Scheele in 1771, is obtained by treating fluor spar with sulphuric acid. It has so strong an affinity for silica that it corrodes glass and porcelain. It also rapidly disorganizes animal substances. Its taste is very acid and it has a strong penetrating odour.

FLUORINE is a peculiar substance supposed to be elementary, but which has not hitherto been procured in a separate state. See **HYDRO-FLUORIC ACID.**

FLUX, in the arts, a composition to assist the fusion of metals, usually made with borax, tartar, nitre, sal ammoniac, common salt, glass, &c., in varying proportions.

Black Flux consists of white flux detonated by means of kindled charcoal in a mortar slightly covered, when the smoke unites with the alkalized nitre and the tartar, rendering it black.

Cornish Reducing Flux. Mix well together 3x of tartar, 3iijss of nitre, and 3iij and 3j of borax.

Cornish Refining Flux. Deflagrate, and then powder, two parts of nitre and one part of tartar.

White Flux. One part of nitre and two parts of tartar well mixed together.

FÆNICULI SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Fennel Seeds. The seeds of *Ane-thum fœniculum*. Carminative and aromatic in doses of ʒj to 3j bruised in dyspepsia and flatulence, but not better than dill and caraway.

FORD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is a cough nostrum, of which opium

is the basis, being composed of equal parts of horehound and liquorice root infused in water, strained, and a double portion of spirit added to nine pints, to which liquor add ʒviij of pure opium, ʒj of dried squills, ʒvj of benzoin, ʒix of camphor, ʒviij of anise-seed, $\text{℥j} \frac{1}{4}$ of honey; digest and strain.

FORD'S LAUDANUM. See VINUM OPII. L.

FORGE WATER. The water used by blacksmiths to cool their iron in. When taken clear in the morning from the trough, and used as a gargle in aphthæ, it is frequently useful. Dr. Paris detected sulphate of iron in it.

FORMIC ACID. *Acid of Ants*, is procured by infusing half a pound of ants in two pints of boiling water, pressing out the liquor and straining. Or it may be made artificially by applying a gentle heat to a mixture of tartaric acid, water, and peroxide of manganese.

Medicinally it is said to be stimulant, but it is not used.

FOTHERGILL'S PILLS. A purgative nostrum, made with equal proportions of aloes, scammony, colocynth, oxide of antimony, and aromatic essences.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION. See LIQUOR ARSENICALIS.

FRANGIPAN. An extract of milk, for preparing artificial milk, and made by evaporating skimmed milk to dryness.

FRASERA WALTERI. American Calumba, a non-aromatic, bitter tonic, which may be given in doses of gr. x to ʒj thrice a day.

FRAXINELLA. P. *Dictamnus albus*. The fresh root is bitterish and acid, tonic, aromatic, and vermifuge, in doses of ʒj to ʒijss of the tincture twice or thrice a day.

FREEMAN'S BATHING SPIRITS. The Compound Liniment of Soap coloured with Daffy's Elixir. See LINIMENT SAP. COMP.

FRANKINCENSE. See RESINA. L.

FRENCH POLISH is made by dissolving gum lac in spirits of wine. See POLISH.

FRENCH RED OR ROUGE, for the toilette. Take ʒj of genuine carmine, light in weight, and strong in colour, mix it with very finely-sifted starch powder, according to the shade required, and tempering the colour by the eye, which will be assisted by laying it on sheets of black paper.

FRIAR'S BALSAM. See TINCTURA BENZOINI COMP. L.

FUCUS. L. Bladder Wreck. Sea Weed. *Fucus vesiculosus*. Is internally deobstruent in bronchocele, and externally is used in cataplasms. Its efficacy probably depends on its iodine.

FUCUS HELMINTHOCORTON. P. Corsican Moss. Is said to be vermifuge and purgative in doses of gr. x to ʒij or more of the powder,

and in infusion ʒj to ʒj to Oj of water. It is also given internally in cases of scirrhus and strumous tumours. It is perhaps best exhibited in form of jelly, with isinglass and wine.

FULMINATING POWDER. A mixture of two parts nitre, 2 parts neutral carbonate of potass, 1 part of sulphur, and 6 parts of common salt, all finely pulverized, forms a powerful fulminating powder. (LANDGERBE.)

FULMINIC ACID is found in combination with oxide of mercury or of silver in fulminating mercury or silver. (LIEBEG.)

FUMARIA. P. Fumitory. The infusion or expressed juice of the *Fumaria officinalis et bulbosus*, is an excellent bitter and deobstruent, in disorders of the biliary and digestive organs. Dose of the juice ʒij twice a day, or a tea-cupful of the infusion, *ad libitum*. (CULLEN.)

FUMIGATING PASTILS are prepared with various odoriferous substances, of which benzoin is commonly the chief. E. G. Take ʒj of benzoin, ʒss each of nitrate of potass and cascarilla, ʒvj of charcoal, gr. x each of oil of cloves and nutmeg, ʒj of gum myrrh, and q. s. of gum tragacanth, to form a paste, which is to be dried. See PASTILLES.

FUMIGATION is performed by procuring penetrating vapours from chemical mixtures for the purposes of disinfection. This effect is very doubtful. The following are the chief mixtures employed in fumigation:

Take sugar, coffee, benzoin, amber, cascarilla, yellow sanders, juniper-berries, &c., q. s.; throw upon a red-hot iron plate or ignited charcoal, to remove or neutralize foetid vapours. P.

Or, Take 56 parts of muriate of soda, one part of oxide of manganese, 32 parts of water, mix in a glass or porcelain vessel, and add 32 parts of sulphuric acid at 66°. The chamber ought to be closely shut up, and nobody should remain in it. P. (GUYTON MORVEAU.)

Or, Take 64 parts of sulphuric acid at 66° and 32 parts of pure water, with 64 parts of nitrate of potass in powder, mix the acid with the water in a glass or porcelain vessel, and when the effervescence has ceased, place it on hot sand or ashes, and when the mixture is moderately hot, add the nitrate of potass by little and little. This can be safely done in inhabited apartments. (SMITH.)

FUSED POTASS. See POTASSA FUSA. L.

FUSTIC, a dye stuff, procured from the fruit of the *Morus xanthoxylum*, or dyer's mulberry.

G.

GALACTIC ACID. The acid of milk, the same as lactic acid, and now

supposed to be nothing more than animalised ascetic acid. (BERZELIUS.)

GALANGA. P. Galangale. *Maranta galanga*. An aromatic and acrid bitter root, hot, stimulant, and also errhine. It is given in dyspepsia, in doses of gr. x to gr. xv of the powder, or ʒss to ʒij of the tincture. It is also chewed in paralysis of the tongue.

GALBANI GUMMI RESINI. L. E. D. P. Galbanum, or Gum Galbanum. Is procured from the *Bubon galbanum*, a native of the Cape. It is fœtid, bitter, and acrid.

Adulterated, like most of the gum resins, with various cheap substances. The genuine ought to be in form of tears, or masses of a reddish or yellowish-brown colour, specific gravity 1·212, and should dissolve wholly in a mixture of two parts of rectified spirits and one part of water.

Medicinally it is like assafœtida, antispasmodic and exspectorant in doses of gr. x to ʒj in form of pill or emulsion; but is seldom prescribed except externally in the form of plaster, being discutient and suppurative.

Enters into Emplast. Assafœtidæ. D. Emp. Gummosum. E. Emp. Galbani. D. Emp. Galbani Comp. L. Pil. Assafœtidæ Comp. E. Pil. Galbani Comp. L. Pil. Myrrhæ Comp. D. Tinct. Galbani. D.

GALEGA. P. Goat's Rue. A mucilaginous and feebly aromatic bitter, little used.

GALLÆ. L. E. D. P. Galls. Produced from the *Quercus infectoria*, by the grub of the *Diploplexis gallæ*, or *Cynips quercifolia*. The best galls are from Aleppo and Smyrna. Galls have no smell, but a strong astringent and austere taste.

Incompatible with the sulphate and other salts of iron, the acetate of lead, sulphates of copper and zinc, nitrates of silver and mercury, oxymuriate of mercury, tartarized antimony, subcarbonate of potass, lime water, infusion of Peruvian bark, and solution of isinglass and other animal jellies, and with the mineral acids.

Good Galls are small, heavy, and bluish-grey, or olive colour. The inferior sorts are larger, light, incline to white or red, and if examined narrowly, it will be found that the grub has eaten its way out, by a minute perforation, which always deteriorates their quality, and renders them hollow and powdery when broken.

Medicinally galls are powerfully astringent and tonic in doses of gr. x to ʒj twice, or oftener, in the day, for internal hæmorrhage and diarrhœa; or externally in gargles, injections, or ointments, such as that applied for piles.

GALLIC ACID is procured by clarifying with whites of eggs the infusion of galls, and evaporating it when crystals of the acid will form, white, light, and acicular, of an astringent taste.

Soluble in water and easily volatilized by heat.

GAMBOGIA. Gamboge. See **CAMBOGIA. L.**

GARGARISMA. Gargle. A preparation used for rinsing the fauces and throat, in various disorders of these parts.

GARGARISMA ACIDI MURIATICI. Muriatic Acid Gargle. Take 20 drops of muriatic acid, \mathfrak{z} j of honey of roses, \mathfrak{z} iv of barley water, or infusion of linseed; mix, and use in aphthæ and ulcerated inflammation of the throat, taking care that the acid do not injure the teeth.

GARGARISMA ÆRUGINIS. Verdigrise Gargle. Take \mathfrak{z} ij of verdigrise liniment, \mathfrak{z} j of honey of roses, \mathfrak{z} vj of infusion of linseed; mix, and employ for foul ulcers of the throat, and tonsils. It is not a very safe medicament.

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS. Alum Gargle. Take \mathfrak{z} j of alum, \mathfrak{z} xij of decoction of Peruvian bark, \mathfrak{z} jss of honey of roses; mix, and use for relaxations of the uvula and fauces, and chronic inflammation of the tonsils.

GARGARISMA BORACIS SODÆ. Borax Gargle. Take \mathfrak{z} ij of borate of soda, \mathfrak{z} vij of rose water, \mathfrak{z} j of honey of roses; mix, and use in the aphthæ of children as a detergent. The syrup of mulberries is more pleasant than the honey of roses, and equally good.

GARGARISMA CAPSICI. Capsicum Gargle. Take \mathfrak{z} j of powdered capsicum, \mathfrak{O} j of common salt, \mathfrak{z} iv of vinegar, \mathfrak{z} iv of boiling water; strain, and use in scarlatina, &c.

GARGARISMA LINI. Linseed Gargle. Take \mathfrak{z} xiv of infusion of linseed, \mathfrak{z} ij of honey of roses, \mathfrak{z} jss of diluted sulphuric acid; mix, and use as a mild astringent.

GARGARISMA MYRRHÆ. Myrrh Gargle. Take \mathfrak{z} vijss of infusion of roses, \mathfrak{z} ss of tincture of myrrh; mix, and use as a mild astringent and detergent.

GARGARISMA OXYMURIATIS HYDRARGYRI. Gargle of the Oxymuriate of Mercury. Take gr. iij of oxymuriate of mercury, \mathfrak{O} j of distilled water; mix, and use in venereal sore-throat.

GARGARISMA POTASSÆ NITRATIS. Nitre Gargle. Take \mathfrak{O} j of barley-water, \mathfrak{z} vj of nitrate of potass, \mathfrak{z} ij of oxymel; mix, and use as a cooling application in inflammation of the tonsils and fauces.

GARGARISMA QUERCUS. Oak-bark Gargle. Take \mathfrak{z} ij of oak bark in fine powder, gr. x of alum, 30 drops of sulphuric acid, \mathfrak{z} vj of boiling water; mix, strain, and use in relaxations of the uvula and fauces.

GARGARISMA ROSÆ. Rose Gargle. Take ʒiv of infusion of roses, ʒj of honey of roses, or syrup of mulberries; mix, and use as a mild astringent.

GARGLES. See the preceding 12 articles.

GARLIC. See **ALII RADIX.**

GARLIC VINEGAR. Peel and chop ʒij of garlic, pour on this a quart of good white wine vinegar, digest in a close vessel for seven days, shaking it every day; decant off and bottle up. A *very few* drops to flavour soup, to make mustard, &c. See **ESSENCE OF ESHALOTS.**

GASCOIGNE'S POWDER. See **PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS.**

GASTRIC ACID is a term applied by some chemists to the gastric juice, but others have found that when an acid is present it consists of muriatic and some of the vegetable acids.

GELATINÆ. Preparations made with almonds, hartshorn, quinces, Iceland moss, &c. See **JELLY.**

GELATINE. An animal product, without smell, soluble in hot water, from which it is precipitated by alcohol: it is also soluble in acids and alkalies, and unites with tannin.

GENISTA. Petty Broom. *Genista tinctoria.* Has lately been given in decoction, after cauterizing the sublingual pustules in hydrophobia. Its effects are very doubtful.

GENTIANÆ RADIX. L. E. D. P. Gentian Root. *Gentiana lutea.* It is intensely bitter, has little smell, and is tonic and stomachic, in doses of gr. x to ʒij of the powder, in atonic and dyspeptic affections; and in gout, jaundice, &c. It is more commonly exhibited in infusion and tincture.

Enters into Ext. Gentianæ. L. E. D. Infus. Gent. Comp. L. E. D. Tinct. Gent. Comp. L. E. D. Vin. Gent. Comp. E.

GENTIANINE. *New.* Also called *Gentia*, and *Gentiana*. Is a chemical alkaline principle found in gentian root. Digest powdered gentian in cold ether for 48 hours, filter, expose to heat in an open vessel to concentrate the liquor, which will deposit yellow crystals on cooling. To these crystals add alcohol till it ceases to be coloured, evaporate again to dryness, redissolve in proof spirit, filter, again evaporate to dryness; redissolve in distilled water, add a little pure magnesia, boil, filter, digest the sediment in ether, and evaporate to dryness. The gentianine thus obtained is yellow, very bitter, aromatic, and inodorous.

Incompatible with concentrated sulphuric acid, and also in a less degree with all acids, which weaken its colour.

Medicinally the dose is gr. ij to gr. iv twice or thrice a day as a tonic.

GEOFFRÆA INERMIS. E. D. Cabbage-tree Bark. It has a disagreeable smell, and a sweet mucilaginous taste, and is a drastic purgative and emetic, as well as a narcotic. It is given in doses of ℥j to ℥ij of the powder, as a powerful vermifuge in cases of ascarides and lumbrici; but nothing cold must be drunk during its operation. It is most commonly given in infusion or decoction.

Poisonous in large doses. See DECOCT. GEOFFR. INERM.

Enters into Decoct. Geoffræ Inerm. E.

GERANIUM. Cranes-bill. Some of the species are given in dropsy, but little is properly known of the effects. The decoction of the *Geranium Maculatum* is a powerful astringent in dysentery and internal hæmorrhages.

GERMANDER. See CHAMÆDRYS.

GERMAN PASTE is prepared by beating together ℔ij of pease flour, ℔j of blanched sweet almonds, ʒij of fresh butter, and adding the yolks of two fresh eggs, and a little honey and saffron; then heat the mass gently, and pass it through a sieve, to form it into grains. If properly made, it will keep good for half a year.

GEUM URBANUM: RADIX. D. Avens Root. An indigenous herb, which has a styptic bitter taste, and is tonic and febrifuge, being sometimes substituted for Peruvian bark, in intermittents and atonic affections, in doses of ʒss to ʒj of the powder every six hours, or in form of decoction or tincture.

GINGER. See ZINGIBERIS RADIX. L.

GINGER BEER is prepared by adding to a gallon of soft water ℔ij of refined lump sugar, two lemons sliced, ʒij of powdered ginger, and a dessert-spoonful of cream of tartar; simmer over a slow fire for half an hour, but do not let it boil; add a table-spoonful of yeast, ferment in the usual way, and bottle.

GINGER DROPS AND LOZENGES. See DROPS and LOZENGES.

GINGER WINE. Take 15 gallons of water, add to it ℔56 of raw sugar, boil half an hour and skim. Bruise ℔j of good Jamaica ginger, pare and cut three dozen lemons, and when the syrup has boiled enough, pour it upon the ginger and lemons, and let the whole stand till about milk-warm, or less, then squeeze them out and put into a tub, with a little yeast; work three days, put into a cask, with a little isinglass to fine it, and let it stand three months, when it will be fit for use.

GINSENG. P. Ginseng Root. *Panax quinquefolium.* An aromatic stimulant and tonic, in doses of ℥j to ʒj of the powder, or in infusion. Supposed to be aphrodisiac.

GLASS OF ANTIMONY. See ANTIMONII OXYDUM.

GLECHOMA HEDERACEA. Ground Ivy, or Ale Hoof. An aromatic native plant, supposed to possess sedative properties; and the expressed juice and the extract have been given in mania, &c. Its powers are very doubtful.

GLUE is a hard preparation of gelatine, used to cement wood, &c. It is prepared by steeping in lime water, and then boiling down the skins, or scraps of skins, bones, and offal of animals, into a jelly, skimming off the impurities, adding a portion of alum, and drying it, when cold, upon nets. Fish glue is prepared, in a similar manner, from the skins, &c., of fish.

GLUTEN is a vegetable principle contained in considerable quantity in wheat. M. Tadei has discovered that it is an antidote to corrosive sublimate, or oxymuriate of mercury, and it probably acts by sheathing their virulence.

GLYCINE. An earth first discovered in analyzing beryl. It forms salts with the acids, such as sulphate of glycine.

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. L. E. D. P. Liquorice Root, or Stick Liquorice. It has a sweetish mucilaginous taste, but little smell, and is used as a demulcent in catarrh, combined with other mucilaginous medicaments; but chiefly in making the extract, and in forming medical compounds, and covering the taste of bitters.

Adulterated in the powdered form with bean flour, or with guaiac powder, both of which render it paler than the genuine, which is yellowish brown.

Enters into Confect. Sennæ. L. E. Decoct. Sarsaparillæ Comp. L. D. Ext. Glycyrrhizæ. L. E. D. Infus. Lini. L.

GODBOLD'S VEGETABLE BALSAM. A nostrum composed of oxymel, with some colouring matter and perfume to disguise it. The specification of Godbold's patent, however, directs separate syrups to be made of 42 different herbs, many of them poisonous, and then to be mixed with four different gums, vinegar, oil of cinnamon, &c., and kept three years before it is administered!!! By a late trial it appears that the proprietor's profits have fallen from 3000% to 50% per annum.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL. A popular nostrum, the basis of which is opium. Infuse ʒix of sassafras, ʒj each of caraway, coriander, and anise seeds, in Ovj of water, simmer till reduced to Oiv, add ℥vj of treacle, or coarse sugar, and boil for a few minutes. When cold, add ʒiij of tincture of opium or laudanum.

GODFREY'S SMELLING SALTS. A nostrum prepared by resubliming subcarbonate of ammonia, with subcarbonate of potass and alcohol, which forms carbonate of ammonia, of a very pungent odour.

GOLD. See AURIC ACID, MURIATE OF GOLD, &c.

GOLDEN DROPS. See DELAMOTTE.

GOLDEN OINTMENT. See SINGLETON and UNGUENT. **HYDR. NITR. OXYD. L.**

GOLDEN SPIRITS OF SCURVY GRASS. A nostrum composed of the compound spirit of horse-radish, with a portion of gamboge dissolved in it.

GOOSEBERRY WINE. To 12 gallons of soft water put eight gallons of white gooseberries well bruised, steep 48 hours, press, and add lb 25 of raw sugar; then put in a cask, and let it work for three days, add half a gallon of brandy, a pint of fine mustard-seed, and let it stand for six months.

GOOSE GREASE. *Adeps anseris.* Was used in former times as an emollient in enemas, &c., and also as a mild emetic; but is never prescribed at present.

GOULARD'S COLLYRIUM. See COLLYRIUM PLUMBI ACETATIS.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT OF LEAD. See LIQUOR PLUMBI ACETATIS.

GOUT CORDIAL is prepared by mixing equal parts of tincture of rhubarb and senna; or by digesting ʒij each of rhubarb, senna, coriander and fennel-seeds, and cochineal, with ʒj each of saffron and liquorice root, and lbij of raisins, in two gallons of proof spirit. Let the mixture stand seven days, and strain.

GOUT SPECIFICS. See REYNOLDS, WANT, WILSON, &c.

GOWLAND'S LOTION. A nostrum prepared by making an emulsion with ʒj of the kernels of bitter almonds, ʒij of sugar, Oij of distilled water, triturated and strained. Add ʒij of oxymuriate of mercury well triturated, with ʒij of rectified spirit. Used as a wash for pimples, &c., but is far from safe, as it may cause paralysis, &c.

GRAINS OF PARADISE. The seeds of the *Amomum grana Paradisi*, which are hot, spicy, and aromatic. They are seldom used in medicine, but are extensively employed to conceal adulterations by giving false strength to spirits, wine, beer, and vinegar.

GRANATI CORTEX ET FLORES. L. E. D. P. Bark and Flowers of the Pomegranate. *Punica granatum.* The seeds and juice are also used. *Incompatible* with sulphate of iron, with which it strikes a permanent blue colour.

Medicinally all the parts are bitter and powerfully astringent, and are employed in cases of chronic diarrhœa and worms, and in form of injection in leucorrhœa, &c. The dose is ʒss to ʒj of the powder, and ʒss to ʒj of the decoction. It is also given in form of syrup.

GRATIOLÆ OFFICINALIS HERBA. E. D. P. Hedge Hyssop. A native of the south of Europe, of a strong, bitter, nauseous taste, but with

little smell. It is a mistake that *gratiola* forms the basis of the *Eau Medicinale*.

Medicinally it is purgative, diuretic, and occasionally emetic, and is given as a vermifuge, and as a hydragogue in dropsy, in doses of gr. x every hour, till the desired intention is fulfilled. It has also been given with some effect in asthma.

Poisonous, in large doses, producing hypercatharsis, vomiting, retching, great thirst, convulsions, and death. It is best treated with demulcents and sedatives.

GRECIAN WATER is a solution of nitrate of silver disguised, for the purpose of dyeing the hair black. The hair so dyed, soon becomes purple on exposure to the light.

GREENOUGH'S TINCTURE for the Teeth. Take ʒij of bitter almonds, ʒss each of Brazil wood and cassia berries, ʒij of Florentine iris-root, ʒj each of super-oxalate of potass, alum, and cochineal, ʒss of spirit of horse-radish, and Oij of spirit of wine. Digest for seven days, and strain.

GREEN'S DROPS are prepared by making a solution of oxymuriate of mercury in a vegetable tincture, in order to avoid detection.

GREEN'S TOOTH POWDER. Take ʒj each of dried sage leaves, crust of bread, and muriate of soda, and ʒj each of nutmeg and cloves powdered; triturate and mix in a mortar.

GREEN VITRIOL, or Copperas. See **FERRI SULPHAS**.

GREY LOTION is prepared by adding variable proportions, according to the case, of submuriate of mercury to lime water. Used for soothing irritable sores.

GRINDLE'S COUGH DROPS are a tincture of opium, prepared with rectified spirit. A very unsafe nostrum.

GRITS, or Groats. The decorticated seeds of Oats. *Avena sativa*. Used in making gruel. See **AVENA**.

GUESTONIAN EMBROCATION. Take ʒjss each of olive oil and oil of turpentine, ʒiij of diluted sulphuric acid; mix, and apply to the surface of rheumatic joints, &c.

GROMWELL. P. A native plant, *Lithospermum officinale*, the seeds of which were formerly prescribed in calculous complaints, but are now disused.

GROSVENOR'S TOOTH POWDER. A nostrum prepared by mixing ℥iij each of calcined oyster-shells and rose pink, ℥ss of Florentine iris-root in powder, and 25 drops of oil of rhodium; and after pulverizing it very finely, pass it through a sieve.

GROUND IVY. See **GLECHOMA**.

GROUNDSEL. *Senecio vulgaris*. A common native plant, the infusion of which is purgative, or emetic, according to its strength. Dr.

Good says it is useful in sick stomach. It is used externally in cataplasms.

GUARANINE. *New.* A vegetable principle discovered in the fruit of *Paullinia Sorbilis* by M. Martins. It is white, crystalline, and bitter, and precipitates the aqueous solutions of nitrate of silver, &c. (KASTNER.)

GUIDO'S BALSAM. See **TINCT. SAP. ET OPII.**

GUAIACI RESINA ET LIGNUM. L. E. D. P. Guaiac Resin and Wood, from the *Guaiacum officinale*, both of which are favourite prescriptions with many. The *wood* has a warm, bitter, acrid taste, and is fragrant when exposed to heat. The decoction was long esteemed a specific in syphilis, but has lost its reputation. The *resin* is considerably different from other resins, as it becomes green on exposure to light, and colourless when exposed to heat. It has similar properties to the wood, but all of them proportionally stronger.

Incompatible with the sulphuric, muriatic, and nitric acids, and with alkalies and their carbonates.

Adulterated with manchineel gum, which may be detected by dissolving some of the suspected gum in proof spirit, adding a few drops of sweet spirit of nitre, and diluting it with water, when the guaiac will be precipitated, and the manchineel will float. When it is adulterated with common resin, the fraud will be discovered by the smell emitted when it is burning.

Medicinally it is diaphoretic and alterative, and prescribed in chronic rheumatism, cutaneous disorders, and syphilitic pains and eruptions, in doses of gr. v to ʒj in pill, bolus, or emulsion, with gum arabic, mucilage, or yolk of eggs. When it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒij it is aperient.

Enters into Decoct. Guaiaci Comp. E. Decoct. Sarsaparillæ Comp. L. D. Mist. Guaiaci. L. Tinct. Guaiaci. L. E. D. Tinct. Guaiaci Ammon. L. E. D.

GUMMI ACACIÆ vel ARABICUM. See **ACACIÆ GUMMI.**

GUM AMMONIAC. See **AMMONIACUM.**

GUM ANGLICUM is prepared by forming cakes of gum arabic, and is in this state wetted and rubbed on the heads and manes of horses to smooth the hair.

GUM ANIME or **CANCAMY.** P. is procured from the locust-tree, *Hymænea courbaril*, and is aromatic and nervine in paralysis, &c. It is used to adulterate copal, but is known by its dissolving in alcohol, which the copal does not.

GUM BENJAMIN. See **BENZOIN** and **ACIDUM BENZOICUM.**

GUM DRAGON. See **TRAGACANTHA.**

GUM GUAIAC. See GUAIACI RESINA.

GUM PASTE for Comfits. Soak an ounce of gum tragacanth in half a pint of water, stirring it frequently, till quite dissolved, which it will be in 24 hours, squeeze it through a coarse cloth by twisting, put it into a mortar, and add four ounces of treble-refined sugar, work it well till quite white, put it in a glazed earthen pan, with a wet cloth over it; when wanted, take some of this paste, work and knead in it fine sifted sugar, till it becomes soft without sticking to the fingers. When scented or coloured, the aromatic or colouring materials are then worked in.

GUM RESINS. See ASSAFÆTIDA, EUPHORBIIUM, GALBANUM, &c.

GUM SANDARACH, or Gum Juniper, is used in powder, to prevent ink from spreading on parchment or bad paper, and also in making varnishes.

GUM SENEGAL is an inferior sort of gum arabic, which is clammy and tenacious, rather than dry and brittle.

GUM STORAX. See BALSAMUM STYRACIS.

GUM TRAGACANTH. See TRAGACANTHA.

GUTTÆ, Drops, a name given to medicines, the doses of which are regulated by drops.

GUTTÆ ABBATIS ROUSSEAU. P. See ROUSSEAU.

GUTTÆ ANGLICÆ CEPHALICÆ. P. English Cephalic Drops. Take 128 parts of the subcarbonate of ammonia from animal oil and liquid, 4 parts of oil of lavender, 16 parts of rectified spirit; mix and distil with a gentle heat till oil appear on the product. Dose 12 drops to ʒss in nervous affections.

GUTTÆ ANODYNÆ. See LIQUOR MORPH. ACET.

GUTTA NIGRA. See BLACK DROP.

GUTTÆ VITÆ, a nostrum consisting of spirituous stimulants.

GYPSUM, or Paris Plaster, is the native sulphate of lime, and is much used in the arts, and also to adulterate flour, it being tasteless, and not gritty in the mouth.

H.

HÆMATITIS, Bloodstone, was formerly used in medicine as an astringent, but it has long been disused, and justly.

HÆMATINE. *New.* The active principle of logwood, which consists of reddish-white crystals, brilliant and small, possessing an acrid, bitter taste, and slightly astringent.

Incompatible with gelatine, which precipitates it from its solutions, and with sulphuretted hydrogen.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. L. E. D. Logwood or Campechy-wood, from

the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*. It has little smell, and tastes somewhat astringent.

Incompatible with the mineral acids and the acetic acid, with acetate of lead, with the sulphate of alumine, with tartarized antimony, and the sulphates of iron and copper.

Medicinally it is tonic in doses of ʒj to ʒij of the decoction thrice or oftener a day in diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. But I think its astringent property is extremely doubtful. It often tinges the stools red or purple.

Enters into Ext. Hæmatoxyli. L.

HAMBURG PICKLE. Take 16 quarts of water, ℥x of common salt, ʒvj of saltpetre or nitrate of potass, ℥ss of brown sugar; boil and skim, and use for dipping meat in, to make it keep during hot weather. After three weeks boil it again and skim, adding ℥iij more salt and ʒij more saltpetre; and after the same time boil it again, and it will keep three months.

HANNAY'S LOTION, or Preventive Wash, which was once in great repute, was simply a dilute solution of potassa fusa.

HARD SOAP. See SAPO DURUS.

HARTSHORN. See CORNUA.

HATFIELD'S TINCTURE is a nostrum prepared by dissolving ʒij each of soap and gum guaiacum in a pint and a half of alcohol.

HAUSTUS is medical Latin for a draught; see many examples in *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

HEADING FOR BEER. It is not known well upon what principle, but the fact is certain, that sulphate of iron (*copperas*) added to beer makes it carry a head, or froth, though it be weak. The stuff sold under the name of *heading* consists of a mixture of alum and sulphate of iron.

HEDGE HYSSOP. See GRATIOLA.

HELENium. L. D. Elecampane, the root of the *Inula helenium*, is a weak, bitterish aromatic, and is only used in the composition of the compound confection of black pepper, or Ward's paste. See INULIN.

HELLEBORE (White). See VERATRI RADIX.

HELLEBORI FÆTIDI FOLIA. L. P. Leaves of Fœtid Hellebore, or *Helleboraster*. A drastic, acrid cathartic and emetic, sometimes, but very rarely, prescribed as a vermifuge, in doses of gr. xv to ʒj of the powder, or in decoction. It is by no means a safe medicine. See the next article.

HELLEBORI NIGRI RADIX. L. E. D. P. Root of Black Hellebore. It does not contain VERATRINE, which see, but a peculiar resin, &c.

Adulterated with other roots, and seldom to be had genuine. The darkest specimens are the best.

Medicinally it is a bitter, acrid, drastic, cathartic, hydragogue, and vermifuge. It is also given in mania and melancholy, in doses of gr. ij to ℥j of the powder twice or thrice a day; but Dr. Burrows found it upon trial to do little good. Also in infusion and in tincture; but is now very rarely used.

Poisonous in large doses, producing hypercatharsis, vomiting, retching, vertigo, syncope, and death. The vomiting should be promoted by tepid barley-water, or milk and water; and if inflammation appear, bleeding, &c., will be requisite.

Test. None yet discovered.

Enters into Ext. Helleb. Nig. E. D. Tinct. Helleb. Nig. L. E. D.

HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS. P. Green Hellebore is more acrid and bitter than the preceding, as is the hellebore of the ancients, *Helleborus orientalis*.

HELMINTHOCORTON. See **FUCUS**.

HEMET'S DENTIFRICE. Mix ℥vj of cuttle-fish bone in powder, ℥j of supertartrate of potass, and ℥viij of Florentine iris-root in powder.

HEMLOCK. See **CONII FOLIA**.

HENBANE. See **HYOSCYAMUS**.

HENRY'S AROMATIC VINEGAR is an ascetic solution of camphor, and of oil of cloves, lavender, and rosemary.

Imitated by putting ℥j of acetate of potass into a phial with a few drops of any fragrant oil and ℥xx of sulphuric acid. See **ACID**.

ACET. AROM.

HEPATIC ALOES. See **ALOES**.

HERB SNUFF. See **PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS**. E. D.

HERMODACTYLUS. O. See **COLCHICI RADIX**.

HEUCHERA CORTUSA, Alum Root, is intensely astringent and styptic.

HIBISCUS. See **AMBRETTE**.

HICCORY. The leaves, bark, and rind of the fruit, strike a yellow with alum, and are used in dyeing.

HIERA PICRA, vulgarly *Hiccory Piccory*. See **PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLA**.

HILL'S ESSENCE OF BARDANA is a nostrum which contains no bardana, or burdock, but is simply a tincture of guaiac.

HIPPOCRAS is prepared by macerating for seven days six pints each of Madeira and Canary with ℥j of cinnamon, ℥ij of canella, and ℥ss each of cloves, nutmeg, mace, ginger, and cardamoms. Strain and add ℔ $\frac{1}{4}$ of refined sugar.

HIRCIC ACID is procured by converting hircine into soap.

HIRCINE is a peculiar principle contained in the fat of the goat and the sheep. (**CHEVREUL**.)

HIRUDO MEDICINALIS. D. The Leech. This is found to be more useful in many cases in extracting blood than either the lancet or the cupping-glasses. The best manner of making leeches sit is to let them previously dry themselves by crawling over a cotton towel, to wash the part clean and dry it, and scratch it so as to draw blood with the point of a needle. If the skin is very hot they will not bite; nor when they are casting their own skins, which they often do.

HOCK, or Old Hock, a German wine much esteemed, which is prepared from grapes before they are fully ripe, and is somewhat astringent.

HOFFMAN'S ANODYNE LIQUOR. O. See **SPIRITUS ÆTHER. SULPH. COMP.**

HOGS' LARD. See **ADEPS PRÆPARATA.**

HOLLY. *Ilex aquifolium.* An indigenous tree, the bark of which when soaked for some days in water, beat into a paste, and washed in a stream of water, produces birdlime.

HONEY. See **MEL.**

HONEY or BORAX. See **MEL BORACIS.**

HONEY WATER. *Aqua mellis.* Is prepared with one gallon of Cogniac brandy, lbj each of virgin honey and coriander-seeds, ʒjss of cloves, ʒj each of nutmegs, gum benjamin, and storax, four vanilloes, and the rind of three large lemons. Digest for two days, and distil with a gentle heat. Add to every gallon of the water thus procured, a pint and a half each of orange-flower water and rose water, and gr. v each of musk and ambergris. Digest again for three days in a gentle heat; filter and keep in a well-stopped bottle. Several other receipts are in use, but they do not differ much from this.

Imitated by mixing fragrant essences, colouring them with saffron, and thickening them with honey.

HOOF OINTMENT, in Farriery. Melt together equal parts of tar and tallow, and stir till cold. Or, equal parts of pitch, tar, and hogs' lard. Applied to the heels when dry and cracking.

HOOPER'S PILLS. Take lbjss of aloes, ʒij of myrrh, lbss each of carbonate of iron and of sulphate of iron, add also a little canella bark and ivory-black. Make into a mass, and divide into four-grain pills.

HOPS. See **HUMULI STROBILI. L.**

HORDEI SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Barley. *Hordeum distichon. H. Vulgare. P.* The common barley is manufactured into *Pearl* barley by an apparatus that cuts off the ends of the grain, and removes its external rind. It is composed chiefly of starch, but contains a little gluten, sugar, and extractive.

Adulterated with wheat prepared in imitation of pearl barley, which does not contain so much gluten as wheat.

Enters into Decoct. Hord. Comp. L. D. Decoct. Hordei. L. E. D.

HORDEINE. *New.* A chemical principle discovered by Proust, and supposed to be different from starch; but the difference, if any, is very slight. It is found in barley.

HOREHOUND. See **MARUBIUM**.

HOREHOUND CANDIED is done the same way as candied lemon-peel.

HORSE-RADISH. See **ARMORACIÆ RADIX**.

X **HORSE-RADISH POWDER.** Any time from the beginning of November till Christmas, cut horse-radish roots in thinnish slices, dry it very gradually in a Dutch oven, so as not to evaporate the flavour, and when dry enough, powder it, and keep it closely stopped in a bottle.

HORSE-RADISH VINEGAR. Scrape ʒij of the horse-radish root at the same season as the preceding, mince with it ʒj of eshallot, add ʒj of cayenne, pour on it a quart of vinegar, and let it stand for a week. Add spices at pleasure.

HUDSON'S PRESERVATIVE for the teeth, consists of equal parts of the tincture of bark, myrrh, and cinnamon, with a little gum arabic, and arquebusade.

HUILE ACOUSTIQUE. A nostrum prepared with ʒij of olive oil, ʒj each of garlic, ox-gall, and bay-leaves, boiled for a quarter of an hour, and strained.

HUILE D'ANIS. A liqueur prepared by distilling ʒij of anise-seeds, Oiv of rectified spirit, ʒiv of simple syrup in a water-bath, and adding perfumed tinctures at pleasure.

HUILES ANTIQUES are chiefly composed of oil of ben, or oil of hazel, which having no smell of its own is ready to imbibe any other odour with which it may be combined. They are often, however, made with olive oil.

HUILE ANTIQUE AU MUSK. Pound in a glass mortar ʒj of musk with gr. iv of amber, adding gradually, by little and little during the process, ʒviij of oil of ben. When they are all well mixed, put the mixture into a small bottle, and to take up every particle of the musk and amber, put into the mortar ʒiv of fresh oil of ben, which is also to be put into the same bottle. Leave the whole for 12 or 14 days in a warm place, shaking it every day. Leave it then to rest for one day more, pour off the oil clear, and preserve it in small bottles well corked for use.

In the same manner may be made *Huile Antique à l'ambre*, by changing the proportions of the amber and the musk.

Huile Antique à l'Orange. With ʒj of oil of ben, mix ʒiiij of essential

oil of orange, and put it into small bottles, well corked, with wax over them to preserve it from the air, and prevent the perfume of the orange oil from evaporating.

In the same manner are made *HUILES ANTIQUES au Citron, à la Bergamotte, au Cédral, au Girofle, au Thym, à la Lavande, au Rosmarin, &c.* Take care, as a general rule, to proportion the quantity of the perfumed essence which is employed to its strength.

Huile Antique à la Rose. Procure a tin, or white iron box, about a foot square, opening by a grating on one side, and divided in the middle by a partition of white iron, drilled full of small holes, close to each other. Fold in four a cotton towel, soak it in oil of ben, and place it on the grating so as to exactly fit the box. Upon this cloth place your rose-leaves, fresh gathered, leave them for about 24 hours, and then replace them with fresh rose-leaves. The cloth may then be removed, and the oil, now charged with the perfume, carefully expressed. This may be mixed with fresh oil of ben, and bottled for use.

In the same manner may be made *Huiles Antiques à la Fleur d'Orange, à la Violette, à la Jonquille, au Jasmin, &c.*, and by means of various mixtures,—à l'*Heliotrope, aux Mille Fleurs, au Pot-pourri, &c.*

Huile Antique à la Tuberoze. Mix the flowers with ground blanched bitter almonds, and then express the oil; or mix a pint of olive or almond oil with 30 drops of the essence of tuberoze flowers. In this way also several of the above *Huiles Antiques* can be prepared.

A red colour may be given to any of these oils by alkanet root, heating them in a pipkin.

Huile Antique Verte. Add ʒj of gum guaiac to ℥vj of olive oil, let it stand for some time, and then strain, adding any of the fragrant essences which you please.

HUILE DE PETIT GRAIN is similar to oil of orange-peel, being prepared from unripe oranges.

HUILE DE ROSE. A famed liqueur prepared from ℥viij of rose-leaves, Oiv of brandy, Oj of double rose-water, Ojss of rose water, ℥iv of sugar. Distil the roses infused in the brandy, drawing off two pints. Dissolve the sugar in the rose water cold; mix, colour with cochineal, and filter.

HUILE DES SEPT GRAINES. Take ʒij grains of anise, ʒj each of angelica, cumin, caraway, and dill-seeds, ʒiij coriander-seeds, ʒij of fennel-seeds, Oiv of brandy, Oij of soft water, and ℥iv of sugar. Bruise the seeds, and digest for three days in the brandy. Distil two pints from this by a water-bath, add the sugar dissolved in the water, and filter.

HUILE DE VANILLE. A liqueur prepared in the same way from vanilla, brandy, water, and sugar; but it may be imitated by mixing tincture of vanilla with brandy and sugar to taste.

HUILE DE VENUS. Take ʒj each of anise, chervil, and caraway-seeds, ʒij mace, half a drachm of vanilla, the peel of an orange, four pints of brandy, two pints of soft water, and ℥iv of sugar. Infuse the seeds in the brandy for four days, and proceed as for **HUILE DES SEPT GRAINES**.

HUMAN FAT. *Adeps hominis.* Is used in preparing ointments in the north of Europe, but has almost the same properties as lard.

HUMULI STROBILI. L. E. P. Hops. The fruit of the *Humulus lupulus*, a native plant cultivated in the south of England, for the use of the brewers of malt liquor. The smell is pleasant, and the taste an aromatic bitter.

Soluble in alcohol, ether, and boiling water, but decoction spoils its properties.

Incompatible with alkalies, mineral acids, and metallic salts.

Medicinally the active properties of hops are supposed to depend on the **LUPULINE** (which see) contained in them. They are slightly narcotic, anodyne, and diuretic, and have been prescribed in gout, rheumatism, and siphilitic pains, in doses of gr. iij to ʒjss of the powder in ginger tea. Rubbed up with lard, Freake found it eased the pain of open cancer in the last stage, but others deny this power.

Enters into Ext. Humuli. L. Tinct. Humuli. L.

HUNGARY WATER. When genuine, is a spirit distilled from rosemary.

Take 30 gallons of spirit of wine, put to it in a large still six large bunches of fine fresh rosemary leaves and flowers in full blow, and stripped from the wood and twigs, ℥bj of lavender flowers, and ʒiv of the best oil of rosemary; digest for 24 hours, and distil, drawing off 25 gallons. Keep this in a close copper vessel for a month.

French Hungary Water is made from the rosemary flowers alone, and is much superior to any thing which we can make.

Injured by musty corks, and when the distillation has been bad there is a yellow sediment in the bottles.

HUXHAM'S TINCTURE OF BARK. See **TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMP.** L.

HYACINTH. There are several species of hyacinth, of which the *H. non-scriptus*, or *Scilla nutans*, is a native, growing commonly in our woods.

Poisonous. Dr. Withering says the fresh roots are poisonous, but I do not know the symptoms produced, and can therefore give no treatment.

HYDRARGYRI ACETAS. See ACETAS HYDRARGYRI, E. and KEYSER.

HYDRARGYRI MURIAS. See HYDRARG. OXYMURIAS, L.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO OXYDUM. L. Nitric Oxide of Mercury, or Red Precipitate. *Oxidum hydrargyri rubrum per acidum nitricam.* E. *Oxydum hydrargyri nitricum.* D. Take ℥iij by weight of purified mercury, ℥jss by weight of nitric acid, Oij of distilled water. Mix in a glass vessel, and boil till the mercury is dissolved, then evaporate the water, and a white mass remains. Reduce this to powder, put it into a shallow vessel, and set it in a gentle heat, gradually increasing till the red vapour ceases to be produced.

Decomposition. One portion of the nitric acid oxidates the mercury, and another portion dissolves the oxide thus formed, producing a nitrate of mercury, which the heat decomposes, and drives off part of the acid in the form of nitrous gas, leaving in the vessel a deut-oxide of mercury with a little subnitrate of mercury which has escaped decomposition.

Soluble in nitric acid, but scarcely in water, whence I imagine Dr. A. T. Thompson supposed it altogether insoluble.

Adulterated with red lead, which may be discovered by treating it with acetic acid, precipitating it by sulphuret of ammonia, which throws down a dark-coloured substance.

Medicinally it is acrid, escharotic, and stimulant, and is used in the form of pill, in doses of gr. ʒj to gr. iij, as an alterative in siphilis. Exteriorly it is applied to chancres and fungous ulcers, and Mr. B. Bell recommends it mixed with thrice its weight of sugar-candy in fine powder, to be blown into the eye in cases of specks on the cornea. It is also used in the form of ointment, and to destroy vermin in the hair.

Poisonous in large doses, producing violent colic, copious vomiting, trembling of the limbs, and cold sweats. The best test is its bright red colour. The best treatment will be a speedy emetic, or mucilaginous drinks to promote vomiting.

Enters into Ung. Hydrarg. Nitrico Oxydi. L. E. D.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM CINEREUM. L. E. Grey Oxide of Mercury.

Pulvis hydrargyri cinereus. D. Take ʒj of submuriate of mercury, and one gallon of lime water; boil, and mix, constantly stirring, till the grey oxide of mercury subsides, wash this with distilled water, and dry it.

Decomposition. The chlorine of the submuriate of mercury forms a chlorate of lime in solution, while the grey oxide is precipitated in the state of a protoxide.

Medicinally it is tasteless, without smell, and insoluble. It is stimulant,

and alterative, and as it is said not to be so apt to disorder the stomach and bowels as calomel, or blue pill, it is used for these in preference in Italy, &c., but the uncertainty of its purity has brought it into discredit here. The dose is gr. j to gr. iij twice a day in form of pill. Abernethy prefers it in fumigations because it does not produce any suffocating vapour like cinnabar.

Poisonous, but not so violent in its operation as the preceding: treatment similar.

Adulterated with calomel and black oxide of mercury, a mixture of which is frequently sold for the grey oxide. The preparation also varies in colour according to the manner in which it has been prepared, or kept exposed to the light, which renders it paler.

Enters into Ung. Oxydi Hydrargyri Cinerei. E.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM NIGRUM. D. Black Oxide of Mercury. Take one part of sublimed calomel and four parts each of caustic potass and hot water; rub these together till the oxide assume a black colour, and wash it often in water; then dry the oxide on blotting-paper in a moderate heat.

Medicinally it may be given in doses of gr. viij to ʒj as an alterative in syphilis or cutaneous disorders.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM. L. Red Oxide of Mercury. *Oxydum hydrargyri. D. Precipitate per se. O.* Take lbj by weight of purified murcury, put it into a tall glass vessel, narrow at the mouth, and broad at bottom, expose it open to a heat of 600°, till red scales form, which are to be triturated into a fine powder.

Decomposition. The mercury is aided by the caloric to unite with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and form a peroxide.

Good red oxide of mercury ought to volatilize entirely when subjected to a red heat. It is scarcely possible to adulterate it.

Medicinally it is without smell, is but sparingly soluble in water, though it readily dissolves without decomposition in several of the acids, such as the nitric. It is acrid, caustic, and stimulant; and was given by John Hunter, and others, in syphilis, but is now disused on account of its producing great nausea, tormina, and other violent effects. The dose is from gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. ij combined with opium in form of pill. Externally it is used as an escharotic for chancres, and fungous ulcers.

Poisonous in large doses, producing violent vomiting, hypercatharsis, and all the other symptoms of mercurial poisons. The treatment is the same as in the preceding cases.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM SULPHURICUM. D. Sulphuric Oxide of Mercury. *Turpoth Mineral.* Take one part of persulphate of mercury

and twenty parts of hot water, rub them together, pour off the supernatant liquor, wash the yellow powder with hot distilled water, and then dry it.

Medicinally it is seldom used except as an errhine.

HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS. L. Oxymuriate of Mercury, or Corrosive Sublimate. *Murias hydrargyri corrosivus.* E. D. *Mur. hydr. oxygenatus.* P. Take ℥ij by weight of purified mercury, ʒxxx by weight of sulphuric acid, ℥iv of dried muriate of soda; boil the mercury with the sulphuric acid in a glass vessel, until the sulphate of mercury is dry; rub this when it is cold with the muriate of soda in an earthenware mortar, then sublime from a glass cucurbit by heat gradually increased.

Decomposition. According to the *old rationale*, the sulphuric acid first oxidizes, and then unites with the mercury, forming a sub-sulphate of mercury, sulphurous acid gas being given off, and this subsulphate being decomposed by the muriatic acid of the common salt, forms a muriate which by sublimation absorbs oxygen, and forms an oxymuriate. The *new rationale* is, that when the sulphate, subsulphate, oxysulphate, or persulphate of mercury is triturated with the common salt, they are both decomposed, the oxygen of the sulphate uniting with the sodium, and forming soda,—this soda going over to the sulphuric acid and forming sulphate of soda, which remains as a residuum, and the chlorine (*muriatic acid gas*) going over to the mercury, and forming a bi-chloride, or per-chloride, or as the Codex calls it a *Deuto-chloruretum hydrargyri*. As it does not contain either muriatic acid, or oxygen, the names in the Pharmacopœias are very improper, and it ought to be called *Perchloridum hydrargyri*. (BRANDE.)

Soluble in water, alcohol, ether, solution of muriate of ammonia, the mineral acids, and in solutions of common salt, which Dr. J. Davy has shown to increase its solubility greatly.

Incompatible with alkalis, and their carbonates, lime water, soaps, sulphuret of potass, volatile oils and essences, sulphur, tartarized antimony, superacetate of lead, nitrate of silver, the metals, astringent vegetable infusions, albumen, gluten, and almond emulsion.

Medicinally it is acrid, styptic, corrosive, stimulant, alterative, and antisiphilitic, and is used as a powerful remedy in siphilis and cutaneous disorders. In doses of gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. j in form of pill with opium, or extract of poppies, for lepra, old ulcers, acne, and chronic rheumatism. In order to excite rapid salivation it has been dusted over a raw surface from recent scarification by the cupping instru-

ment. Its effect is certain, but the pain is excruciating. I have seen it so applied in obstinate articular swelling, with advantage. It is also applied as a wash in acne, and to reduce fungous ulcers, and as a gargle in venereal sore-throat.

Poisonous in large doses, producing at first an acrid, metallic taste, burning in the throat, swelling of the mouth and throat, usually with copious salivation, despondency and anxiety of mind, then violent rending pains in the stomach and bowels, nausea, vomiting, and retching, violent purging, fainting, convulsions, cold sweats, cramp, and death.

Treatment. Orfila advises large quantities of white of egg mixed with water, which converts the corrosive sublimate into calomel. M. Tadei proposes the gluten of wheat as an equally efficacious antidote. Bleeding is proper when much blood is vomited, and the inflammation runs high. Demulcent drinks, such as barley water, and milk, ought also to be given, and continued till recovery is effected.

Tests. In examining the contents of the stomach and bowels for suspected corrosive sublimate, it is necessary to recollect, that some, if not all of it, may have been changed into calomel by the substances it may have met with. If it be heated to redness in a small glass tube with very dry subcarbonate of potass, the mercury will be volatilized, and appear in globules. Corrosive sublimate is likewise precipitated from solution of a white colour by ammonia; of a yellow colour by potass; and of an orange colour by lime water. It may be prepared for those tests by agitating the suspected fluid with a drachm or two of sulphuric ether in a phial, allowing the residuum to subside, pouring off the supernatant ether, evaporating in a porcelain capsule, and dissolving the matter thus obtained in distilled water.

A much simpler test is to drop a little of the suspected fluid upon a piece of gold, such as a guinea, and with a key, or any piece of iron, touch both the dry part of the gold and the fluid, so as to form a galvanic circle, when the corrosive sublimate will instantly coat the gold white. A drop of nitrate of tin will precipitate of a dark brown colour the three millionth part of a grain. (BOSTOCK.)

Adulterated most commonly with calomel, which may at once be known by its being insoluble. It frequently also contains arsenic, which may be detected by the tests given under that article. Muriate of iron may be detected by prussiate of potass.

Enters into Liq. Hydrarg. Oxymuriatis. L.

HYDRARGYRI PERSULPHAS. D. Persulphate of Mercury. Take six parts each of purified mercury and sulphuric acid, and one part nitric

acid; expose to heat in a glass vessel, increasing the heat till the substance be completely dried and become white.

Medicinally it is emetic and alterative, but is seldom used.

Enters into Hydrargyri Oxydum Sulphuricum. D.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS. L. Submuriate of mercury, or Calomel. *Calomelas sublimatum. D. Suburias hydrarg. mitis. E. Murias hydr. dulcis sublimatus. P.* Take lbiv by weight of purified mercury, 3xxx by weight of sulphuric acid, lbjss of muriate of soda, 3viij of muriate of ammonia, boil lbij of the mercury with the sulphuric acid in a glass vessel until the sulphate of mercury is dry, and when cooled, rub it with the other lbij of the mercury in an earthenware mortar till well incorporated. Add the muriate of soda, and triturate till the globules disappear, sublime, and reduce the sublimate to a very fine powder, pass it through a sieve, mix it well with the muriate of ammonia, previously dissolved in a gallon of boiling distilled water, and set the whole aside till the powder falls down. Decant the liquor, and wash the powder with boiling distilled water, till solution of ammonia produces no precipitate; and lastly reduce it to fine powder, as directed for preparing chalk.

Decomposition. The sulphuric acid oxidizes and unites with the mercury, forming a persulphate of mercury, which being triturated with metallic mercury forms a protosulphate or subsulphate. When sublimed along with the common salt, the oxygen of the protosulphate goes over to the sodium of the salt and forms soda, which unites with the disengaged sulphuric acid and forms sulphate of soda, as a residuum, while the chlorine of the salt goes over to the mercury and forms protochloride of mercury, or calomel. As corrosive sublimate is apt to be sublimed, in order to free it from this, the powder is mixed with muriate of ammonia, which unites with it, but has no effect on the calomel that remains at the bottom of the vessel. This is freed from the triple soluble salt called muriate of ammonia and mercury by washing, the liquor of ammonia being the test of its purity, by taking up part of the muriatic acid of the triple salt, and precipitating the residue white.

Insoluble in both cold and hot water. Rouelle says, one part of calomel is soluble in 1152 of boiling water; but Brande could discover no indication of solubility.

Incompatible with alkalies and their carbonates, and sulphurets, lime water, soaps, sulphuret of antimony, the mineral acids, chlorine, and the metals.

Medicinally it is tasteless and without smell, alterative, purgative, and diuretic. In doses of gr. j to gr. iij in form of pill night and morning, it either purges or produces salivation; and in doses of gr. iij

to even ʒj, or, in some cases, ʒj, it produces a more speedy effect. It is worthy of remark, that adults cannot bear such large doses as children, and small doses often irritate more than large ones. It is combined advantageously with opium in hepatic diseases, syphilis, and dyspepsia. It is also combined with diuretics in dropsy, and diaphoretics in rheumatism and gout; with jalap for worms; and with rhubarb as an alterative in atonic disorders. As an errhine gr. j to gr. iij is mixed with finely-powdered sugar-candy.

Poisonous. In a trial at Edinburgh, about twelve or fifteen years ago, it was asserted by one physician, and denied by others, that large doses (60 grains) of calomel were poisonous; and there can be no doubt that death could be produced by calomel in extraordinary doses, though it is not usually considered as a poison. In the case of a child aged four, to whom thirty grains of calomel were given within three days, there were produced ptyalism, sphacelation of the mouth, gangrene, and death.

Test. Its insolubility will readily detect it.

Adulterated with corrosive sublimate by careless preparation, which may be detected by precipitating it with liquor of ammonia, as directed in the preparation, or by the tests of corrosive sublimate above given. It may be suspected when it is too white; but though its buff tint indicates the absence, its snow whiteness does not prove the presence, of corrosive sublimate.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM. L. E. D. P. Black Sulphuret of Mercury. *Æthiops Mineral. O.* Take ℥ss each by weight of purified mercury and sulphur, and triturate them together till the globules disappear.

Decomposition. Chemists are not agreed about the nature of this compound; but it is probably an intimate mixture of mercury and sulphur, with a large excess of sulphur.

Adulterated with ivory-black, which may be detected by throwing it on a red-hot iron, when the ivory-black will remain in form of ashes, and the *Æthiops mineral* be wholly volatilized, as it will always be when pure. When adulterated with sulphuret of antimony, boil a little of it in strong muriatic acid, and pour it into water, when a precipitate of the antimony, in form of a submuriate, will fall down. When impure also it will make gold white, by rubbing a little on it, which it ought not to do.

Soluble in a solution of pure potass, and insoluble in water, alcohol, and nitric acid. It is also soluble in oils, and boiling oil of turpentine.

Incompatible with nitro-muriatic acid, which decomposes it.

Medicinally it is insipid, and said to be alterative in doses of gr. x to ʒss

in worms, scrofula, and cutaneous diseases. It is, however, very uncertain, if not inert, and probably depends wholly on the sulphur which it contains in excess.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM. L. D. P. Red Sulphuret of Mercury. *Cinnabar, Vermilion.* Take ʒxl by weight of purified mercury, ʒviij of sublimed sulphur; mix the mercury with the sulphur; melt over a fire, and as soon as the mass begins to swell remove the vessel from the fire, cover it forcibly lest it should take fire; then reduce it to powder and sublime. The mercury is supposed to unite with the sulphur, forming a bisulphuret.

Adulterated, when purchased in the form of powder, with red lead, which is a serious inconvenience when used as a colouring substance, as it ultimately becomes black. Its purity may be known by its wholly volatilizing in a red heat; or it may be put on a piece of bread and burned in a candle, when the metallic lead will appear. When adulterated with chalk it will effervesce with acids, and when mixed with dragon's blood it will colour spirit of wine.

Insoluble in water, alcohol, acids, and solutions of the alkalies.

Medicinally, it is insipid and without smell. It is said to be an alterative and antisiphilitic; but it is uncertain in effect, and is probably inert. Dose gr. x to ʒij. It is also used in mercurial fumigation.

Poisonous? Mr. Accum says, that it has been found to be poisonous when used as a colouring matter for cheese; but this must have been owing to its adulteration with red lead.

Test. Boil a small quantity of the suspected substance with sulphuric acid in a platina spoon; then drop a little muriatic acid on a bit of gold, and into it put the sulphate you have previously made in the spoon; then form a galvanic circle with a bit of metallic tin, when the mercury will stain the gold white. (Dr. PARIS.)

HYDRARGYRUM L. E. D. P. Mercury, or Quicksilver. *Argentum vivum.* O. Is fluid at all temperatures above 39°, and volatilizes above 656°. Its specific gravity in the fluid state is 13.568. It is chiefly used in preparing oxides and salts of mercury.

Medicinally it has been given in obstinate constipation, under the mistaken idea that it would force a passage by its weight. It is quite inert unless it meet with an acid. When given internally, in any case, it ought to be very pure, as danger may arise from the presence of lead, &c.

Poisonous in the form of vapour; and as it vapourizes at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, it is often dangerous to gilders, &c.

Adulterated, with several substances, which usually diminish its bright

lustre, rendering it dull and gray on the surface, while the globules, instead of being spherical, are tailed. LEAD may be detected by dissolving it in nitric acid, and adding water saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, when a brown precipitate will fall down, if lead be present. BISMUTH, which is added with lead in the state of an amalgam, is detected by dropping some of the preceding solution into distilled water, when a white precipitate will be deposited. TIN is precipitated purple by a dilute solution of nitro-muriate of gold. ZINC is discovered by heating the mercury in an iron spoon, when it will be wholly volatilized and leave the zinc. It ought not, when shaken with water, to colour it, nor when digested with vinegar to render it sweetish.

HYDRARGYRUM CALCINATUM. O. See HYDRARG. OXYD. RUBRUM. L.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA. L. D. Mercury with Chalk. Take ʒiij by weight of purified mercury, ʒv of prepared chalk, and triturate them together till the globules disappear. Three grains contain gr. j of mercury.

Decomposition. During the trituration a small quantity of the mercury is converted into a protoxyde, and the remainder is mixed with the chalk in a state of very minute division.

Medicinally, it has neither taste nor smell, and is said by some to be nearly inert, while others praise it as an alterative in disorders of the prostate, in obstinate cases of syphilis, in tabes mesenterica, and certain forms of dysentery. The dose is gr. ij to ʒss twice a day in form of bolus or electuary; but it is seldom employed except in the bilious and digestive disorders of children, and it ought to be persevered in for some time,

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIA. D. Mercury with Magnesia. Take ʒj each of mercury and manna, ʒss of magnesia, and triturate till the globules disappear. It is almost the same in properties as the preceding.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITATUM ALBUM. L. White Precipitate of Mercury. *Submuriat. Hydrargyri ammoniatum.* D. Take ℥ss of corrosive sublimate, ʒiv of muriate of ammonia, Oss of solution of subcarbonate of potass, Oiv of distilled water; dissolve the muriate of ammonia, and then the corrosive sublimate in the water, and add the solution of the subcarbonate of potass; wash the precipitate till it is rendered tasteless, and dry it.

Decomposition. The mixture of the corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) with muriate of ammonia produces a triple salt, called muriate of ammonia and mercury, which is decomposed by the subcarbonate of potass, carbonic acid gas being given off while the

potass passes over to unite with the muriatic acid, and is precipitated in the form of a peroxide of mercury with muriate of ammonia.

Insoluble in water, alcohol, and lime water, but soluble in all these when sublimed.

Medicinally it has neither taste nor odour, and is only used now in form of ointment, and to destroy vermin. Boerhaave recommended it internally as a mild preparation of mercury.

Enters into Ung. Hydrarg. Præcip. Albi. L. D.

HYDRARGYRUM PURIFICATUM. L. E. D. Purified Mercury. Pour mercury into an iron retort, and distil it over a fire. Brande says this process is seldom necessary, as mercury is usually sold extremely pure. Dr. Paris, on the contrary, says, that with the exception of bark, there is perhaps no article so shamefully adulterated. I think it will be best in nice preparations not to take it on trust without testing it. This process for purifying it is not unobjectionable, as lead, &c., will distil over in part. The French reduce it from the red oxyde.

HYDRIODIC ACID is prepared by dissolving iodine in alcohol, precipitating it with a solution of starch, and passing through the precipitate a current of sulphuretted hydrogen. Filter, wash, and slightly heat this, when the result will be the pure acid of spec. grav. 1.5. (M. BRANDES.)

Soluble very readily in water; but it is decomposed by the sulphuric and nitric acids.

HYDRIODAS POTASSÆ. D. Hydriodate of potass is the form in which iodine appears in the mother water, produced by crystallizing the carbonate of soda, &c., in leys of kelp and barilla. It is also called *ioduret of potassium*. It crystallizes in cubes of a hopper shape. A pure preparation is made by means of hydriodate of iron. The dose is gr. j to gr. iij twice or thrice a day, or 10 to 20 drops of the solution made with gr. xxxvi to the ounce of distilled water. An ointment is also made with ʒss to ʒjss of hogs' lard. See IODINE.

HYDROBROMIC ACID. A gaseous substance generated by slightly moistening a mixture of bromine and phosphorus, and exposing it to a gentle heat.

Soluble very readily in water, and the solution is decomposed instantly by chlorine, and more slowly by nitric acid, which forms nitrohydrobromic acid, similar to aqua regia, and capable of dissolving gold.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID. See ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

HYDROCYANATE OF IRON. See FERROCYANATE.

HYDROCYANATE OF POTASS. *New.* Is prepared by exposing ferrocyanate of potass to long-continued heat, which will form a mass of cyanuret of potassium boiled with iron and charcoal, which are precipitated by solution in water, and the hydrocyanate of potass is formed in a perfectly colourless solution. Or, cyanuret of potassium dissolved in eight times its weight of distilled water forms the medicinal hydrocyanate of potass, which is used in the same doses (with more uniform certainty of its strength) as the hydrocyanic or prussic acid. See **ACID. HYDROCYANICUM.**

Poisonous. The 100th part of a grain of the first preparation caused a cock linnet to drop dead in half a minute: ʒss killed a large dog in half an hour. The best treatment consists in exhibiting strong stimulants, such as hot brandy and water, &c., as quickly as possible.

Test. Solution of sulphate of iron will give a brown precipitate, which will change to a bluish green with sulphuric acid, and will gradually deepen into a full blue.

HYDROCYANIC ACID. See **ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.**

HYDROFLUORIC ACID is prepared by acting on fluor spar finely pulverized and free from siliceous earth with twice its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid.

It acts strongly on living animal substances, and if a drop the size of a pin's head of the concentrated acid come in contact with the skin it produces a deep malignant ulcer. The vapour is also deleterious.

HYDROLAPATHUM. O. The Water Dock. *Rumex aquatica.* A native plant, but not common. The powder of the root is used as a dentrifice, and the infusion as a wash for putrid spongy gums. It is also said to be useful in chronic rheumatism and visceral obstructions; but is only used by herbalists.

HYDROMEL, or Metheglin. A liquor formerly in great repute, made by putting lbxxviij of honey into a nine-gallon cask, with as much boiling water as will fill it, and fermenting it with yeast. Or boil the honey with the water, to which a little hops or ginger may be added; ferment, and bottle for use.

HYDRO-SELENIC ACID, is a gaseous compound of hydrogen and selenium, which is disengaged when muriatic acid is added to a concentrated solution of any hydro-seleniate.

HYDRO-SULPHURETUM AMMONIÆ. E. D. Hydrosulphuret of Ammonia. Take ʒiv each of solution of ammonia and sulphuret of iron, ʒviij of muriatic acid, lbijss of water; pour the acid previously mixed with the water upon the sulphuret, and transmit the gas thence arising through the solution of ammonia.

Decomposition. The addition of muriatic acid, by oxidizing the iron,

enables it to decompose the water, the hydrogen of which dissolving, part of the sulphur escapes in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and this combines at a low temperature with the ammonia of the solution.

Incompatible with all the acids, and with the greater number of metallic solutions.

Medicinally it is nauseous, foetid, styptic, sedative, and diaphoretic.

It is given in diabetes, and other disorders of increased irritation, in doses of ℥v to ℥xij or ℥xv, twice or thrice a day to excite nausea.

HYDROSULPHURIC ACID is the same with sulphuretted hydrogen.

HYDROTHIONIC ACID is the same as the preceding.

HYDRO-ZANTHIC ACID. A new principle generated by agitating bicarburet of sulphur with a solution of pure potass in strong alcohol, and exposing it to a heat of 32° Fahr. Zanthogen has not been yet procured in a separate form. (M. ZEISE.)

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA ET SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Henbane. *Hyoscyamus niger*. A native plant, not uncommon on rubbish and in waste places. When fresh it has a foetid smell and an insipid taste, but loses its smell on drying. Infusion, particularly in alcohol, extracts its virtues, which are injured by boiling.

Incompatible with vegetable acids, which impair its strength, and with acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, and sulphate of iron.

Medicinally it is narcotic, sedative, and antispasmodic, without producing constipation like opium. It is given in doses of gr. iij to gr. x. of the powder in hysteria, palsy, and scirrhus, and to procure sleep, and also in urinary irritation from gravel. Externally it is sprinkled on cancerous sores, and the leaves are formed into a cataplasm for strumous and schirrous swellings. The roots are made into anodyne necklaces.

Poisonous, particularly (it is said) the root—producing stupor, dilated pupils, and other narcotic effects, which are best counteracted by stimulants, such as hot brandy and water, affusion of cold water, &c.

Enters into Ext. Hyoscyami. L. E. D. Tinct. Hyoscyami. L. E. D.

HYOSCYAMINE. *New.* An alkaline principle found in the *Hyoscyamus niger*, by a similar process to that for procuring atropine and daturine. Its properties are yet but imperfectly known, but it is said to constitute the active principle of hyoscyamus.

Poisonous in small doses, producing effects similar to the preceding, which are to be combated in the same way.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort. Several of the species, particularly the *perforatum* and *elegans*, are much used by herbalists in nervous and maniacal disorders; but though I believe them to have some power

from what I have seen, yet the effects are by no means distinctly ascertained. The leaves and flowers contain a colouring matter, and are sometimes used in dyeing. An oil of St. John's wort is used by farriers, but what is sold for it is only olive oil and verdigrise.

HYPEROXYMURIATES. See **CHLORATES**.

HYPO. A Greek preposition answering to *Sub* in Latin, and used in a similar manner in compounding chemical terms. Thus we have the *hypo-nitrous*, the *hypo-phosphorous*, the *hypo-sulphuric*, and the *hypo-sulphurous* acids.

HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS. E. D. P. **Hyssop.** A native of Germany, which has been long used as a warm, aromatic stimulant and expectorant. It is usually given in form of infusion, or in doses of ʒj to ʒj of the powder thrice a day for asthma, cough, and chronic disorders of the lungs and trachea. It is also stomachic and grateful, and is said to improve the memory, which, if it does, it must be by improving the organs of digestion and the general health. The Parisian codex directs a syrup of hyssop; and it is applied to contusions in form of cataplasm and fomentation.

I.

ICE CREAM. Is made by adding a quart of good cream to any preserved fruit, squeezing in the juice of two lemons with sugar to taste. Rub this through a sieve, and colour with cochineal if required; put this into the freezing-pot and cover it; scrape off the cream as it freezes to the sides with an ice-spoon, and so on till it is frozen. The more it is worked with the spoon the better.

ICEING for Cakes and Biscuits. Beat up four whites of eggs, and add by degrees treble-refined sugar (pounded and sifted through a lawn sieve), till it becomes a thick paste. Put to it four spoonfuls of distilled vinegar, or lemon-juice, and beat it well till it becomes quite white.

ICELAND MOSS. See **LICHEN ISLANDICUS**.

ICHTHYOCOLLA. D. P. **Isinglass, or Fish-glue.** Procured from the sturgeon. *Accipenser huso et ruthenus*. It is without taste or smell, and is used in preparing nutritive demulcent jellies for invalids, as in dysentery and diarrhoea. It is wholly soluble in water, acids, and alkalies, but insoluble in alcohol. It is also used for fining liquors, coffee, &c., which it does by forming a sort of membrane that falls through the fluid, and carries down its impurities. It is also used for making court plaster.

Incompatible with alcohol, carbonate of potass, tannin, tincture of galls, and all vegetable astringents, by which it is coagulated.

Adulterated with inferior glue prepared from other fish besides sturgeon, and also with fine shreds of fish skins, &c. Its purity may be known by its want of smell, and by its dissolving wholly in water, and forming a transparent solution.

IGASURIC ACID occurs in combination with Strychnine in nux vomica and St. Ignatius's bean; but its properties are still but little known.

IGNATIA, St. Ignatius's Bean. See STRYCHNOS and STRYCHNINE.

ILEX. See HOLLY.

IMPATIENS NOLI-ME-TANGERE. Touch-me-not. A native plant, but not common, except in Westmoreland. It is very acrid, and said to be a strong diuretic.

IMPERIAL, a grateful and cooling drink, prepared by mixing ζ ss each of cream of tartar and fresh lemon-peel bruised with ζ iv of white sugar, and three pints of boiling water.

IMPERATORIA OSTRUTHIUM. P. Masterwort. A native plant, but rarely met with except in gardens. The root is a warm aromatic bitter, and is prescribed in doses of gr. x to ζ ss of the powder as a stimulant and carminative in dyspepsia, paralysis, amenorrhœa, &c.

INCENSE, or Frankincense. *Thus.* O. See ABIETIS RESINA. L.

INDIAN INK, or China Ink, from its being originally imported from China, ought to be made of lamp-black procured from the umbrella-formed shades of oil lamps, beat into a mass with purified glue or isinglass, and scented with musk or amber.

Imitated by charcoal made from cherry-stones or beans, and mixed with gum arabic; or with common lamp-black beat up with gum, honey, seed lac, common glue, &c. Its goodness will appear at once from rubbing it down in a saucer with a little water, from its breaking splintery, and feeling soft and not gritty when rubbed against the teeth.

INDIAN PINK. See SPIGELLIE. L.

INDIAN YELLOW, a pigment of a bright yellow, which is imported in lumps from India. It is frequently adulterated.

INDIGO. P. The fecula of the *Indigofera tinctoria*. Procured by macerating the leaves, treating the infusion with lime water, and drying the sediment in lumps. The French physicians prescribe it in phthisis, diarrhœa, and immoderate flow of the lochia, as an astringent; but its chief use is in dyeing.

Adulterated, where it is manufactured, with the fecula of other species of Indigofera, which do not produce so fine a tint; and also with

the dyed fecula of other plants: but these adulterations can only be detected by trying the deepness and brightness of the tint in solution. When mixed with earthy matters, as it often is, these will subside from the solution. The best indigo has a tinge of copper.

INFUSIONS. *Infusa.* L. E. D. P. Are solutions in water of vegetable materials, prepared sometimes by cold water, but more frequently by water which is boiling, and in a bright metal vessel; a less heat being incapable of extracting the virtues required, and other vessels not retaining it long, as is well known to be the case in making coffee and tea. When the plants to be infused contain aromatic and volatile properties, a close vessel and cold water will be requisite. When they contain starch, a heat above 165° will not dissolve but coagulate it. Infusions do not keep long, particularly in warm weather, being apt to run into the acetous fermentation, or to be otherwise decomposed.

INFUSION OF BUCHU LEAVES. *Infusum Buchu.* D. *Infusum foliorum diosmatis crenatæ.* Take ʒss of dried Buchu leaves, and Oss of boiling water; infuse in a warm place for three hours, occasionally shaking the vessel.

Incompatible with lime water, subcarbonate of potass, acetate of lead, &c.

Medicinally the dose is ʒjss to ʒij thrice a day in urinary irritation, gravel, cysterrhœa, &c. (DUBLIN TRANS. IV.)

INFUSION OF CANTHARIDES, in *Farriery.* Take ʒij of cantharides in powder, Oij of vinegar. Macerate for ten days, pour off the liquor, grind the flies with a handful of fine sand, return the whole into the bottle, macerate a week, then strain. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

INFUSION OF CAPSICUM. *Infusum capsici.* Take gr. iv. of the capsules of capsicum berries, ʒiv. of distilled water; infuse for two hours in a close vessel and strain.

Incompatible with the nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, and the sulphates of zinc and copper.

Medicinally it is applied with a camel's-hair pencil to the tarsus of the eye in ophthalmia atonica, and in amaurosis; but produces great pain.

INFUSION OF CAYENNE PEPPER. Is similar to the preceding; but unless the pepper is carefully freed from red lead and common salt it ought not to be used. The proportion is gr. j to ʒj of cold water infused three hours, and filtered through paper.

INFUSION OF CHERRY LAUREL-LEAVES. *Infusum foliorum lauricerasi.* Take ʒiv each of the fresh leaves of the cherry laurel and of honey,

Oij of boiling water, infuse the leaves in the water for an hour, strain, and dissolve the clarified honey in the liquid.

Incompatible with the nitric, sulphuric, and muriatic acids, the nitrate of silver, the metallic sulphurets, the oxides of mercury and antimony, and with chlorine.

Medicinally it is applied to foul and cancerous ulcers.

INFUSION OF HELMINTHOCORTON. *Infusum fuci helminthocortonis.* P.

Take ʒss of Corsican sea-moss, Oj of boiling water, infuse for ten hours, and strain. Dose ʒjss to ʒiij thrice a day as a purgative for worms, and an alterative for glandular tumours, scirrhus, &c.

INFUSION OF PEACH LEAVES. *Infusum foliorum amygdalæ Persicæ.*

Take ʒss of dried peach-leaves, Oj of boiling water; mix and infuse near the fire for three hours. It is given in the dose of ʒj to ʒiij thrice a day, in urinary irritation.

INFUSION OF TOBACCO, in *Farriery*. Take lbj of tobacco, gal. j of boiling water, infuse 24 hours, and strain.

This may be combined with mercurials. Take lbij of infusion of tobacco ʒj of oxymuriate of mercury (corrosive sublimate), ʒj of muriatic acid. Dissolve the oxymuriate in the acid in a glass mortar, and add it to the infusion of tobacco. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

Incompatible with the oxides of mercury and antimony, the nitrate of silver, the sulphurets of metals, the mineral acids, and chlorine.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. E. Infusion of Chamomile. Take ʒij of chamomile flowers, Oss of boiling water, macerate in a close vessel for ten minutes, and strain.

Incompatible with infusion or tincture of bark, with isinglass, with acetate of lead, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, and corrosive sublimate.

Medicinally it is a good bitter tonic for dyspepsia and bilious disorders when cold, (more pleasant when made with cold water) in the dose of a tea-cupful, twice a day: when warm it is a mild emetic, and used to *work off* more powerful emetics.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Infusion of Horse-radish. Take ʒj each of fresh horse-radish root sliced, and of mustard-seed bruised, ʒj of compound spirit of horse-radish, Oj of boiling water, macerate the root and seeds in the water for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain; then add the spirit.

Incompatible with the carbonates of alkalies, but not with pure alkalies, with tannin, infusion of galls and of bark, and with corrosive sublimate and nitrate of silver.

Medicinally in the dose of ʒj to ʒiij thrice a day, it is prescribed as a

stimulant in paralysis, chronic rheumatism, recent catarrh; &c., and as a diuretic in dropsies. When kept, it soon ferments and is spoiled.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Infusion of Orange-peel. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of dried orange-peel, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of fresh lemon-peel, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of bruised cloves, Oss of boiling water, infuse for 15 minutes in a close vessel, and strain. It is a good and pleasant stomachic, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ for dyspepsia, gout, and atonic disorders, and as an agreeable and elegant vehicle for salts, bitters, subcarbonate of soda, &c.

Incompatible with lime water and pure alkalies, with infusion of bark, acetate of lead, and sulphate of iron.

INFUSUM BUCHU. D. See INFUSION OF BUCHU.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ. L. E. D. Infusion of Calumba. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of calumba sliced, Oss of boiling water, infuse for two hours in a close vessel, and strain.

Incompatible with infusion of bark, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, oxy muriate of mercury, and tartarized antimony.

Medicinally it is a good non-irritating tonic and antiseptic for dyspepsia, cholera morbus, the nausea of pregnancy, &c., in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ twice a day. It is also a good vehicle for antacids and chalybeates, such as magnesia, muriate of iron, &c.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLORUM. L. D. Infusion of Cloves. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of bruised cloves, Oss of boiling water, infuse for two hours in a close vessel, and strain. It is red coloured, and retains the aroma of the cloves.

Incompatible with infusion of bark, the acetate of lead, the nitrate of silver, the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, and with tartarized antimony.

Medicinally it may be given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ thrice a day, with a few drops of subcarbonate of ammonia. It is an excellent tonic and stomachic in dyspepsia, chronic gout, and nervous debility, particularly for removing the sensations called *coldness* and *gnawing* at the stomach.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ. L. D. Infusion of Cascarilla. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of bruised cascarrilla bark, Oss of boiling water, infuse in a close vessel for two hours, and strain.

Incompatible with tannin, infusion of galls and of bark, lime water, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, and with tartarized antimony.

Medicinally it is a good tonic and aromatic bitter, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ thrice a day for the bowel complaints of children, and as a vehicle for antacids in dyspepsia.

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. L. E. D. Compound Infusion of Catechu. Take ʒijss of extract of catechu, ʒss of cinnamon bark bruised, Oss of boiling water, infuse for an hour in a close vessel, and strain.

Incompatible with infusion of bark, with isinglass, with corrosive sublimate, with the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, and with tartarized antimony.

Medicinally in doses of ʒj to ʒiij four times a day, it is a powerful and pleasant astringent and stomachic, in dysentery and diarrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c. It is usually combined with opium and chalk.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ. L. E. D. Infusion of Peruvian Bark. Take ʒss of the bruised bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*, Oss of boiling water, infuse for two hours, and strain. It retains the bitter aroma of the bark.

Incompatible with vegetable bitters, galls, alkaline carbonates, lime water, isinglass, corrosive sublimate, the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, and with tartarized antimony.

Medicinally it is rather a feeble preparation, intended for weak and irritable stomachs, and for children. It is given in doses of ʒj to ʒiij thrice a day, along with aromatics; but the sulphate of quinine is now usually substituted as more uniform in strength.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ CUM SUCCO LIMONUM. Infusion of Cinchona with Lemon-juice. Take ʒj of powdered bark, ʒij of lemon-juice, ʒiij of compound tincture of camphor, macerate for 12 hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

Medicinally it may be given in doses of one to three ounces in cases where the bark in substance irritates the stomach.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ. L. D. Infusion of Cusparia, or Angustura. Take ʒij of cusparia bark bruised, Oss of boiling water, infuse for two hours and strain.

Incompatible with tannin, infusion of catechu and galls, acetate of lead, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, and with tartar emetic.

Medicinally it is a bitterish aromatic tonic, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij thrice a day, in dyspepsia, fever, and diarrhœa, along with aromatic tinctures, or with dill water for children.

INFUSUM EUPATORII. Infusion of Thoroughwort. Take ʒj of thoroughwort and a pint of boiling water, infuse for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. See EUPAT. PERFOL.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. L. E. D. Infusion of Foxglove. Take ʒj of the dried leaves of the *Digitalis purpurea*, Oss of boiling

water, infuse for four hours, strain, and add ʒiv of spirit of cinnamon.

Incompatible with infusion of bark, acetate of lead, sulphates of iron and zinc, and with alcoholic stimulants, which suspend its nauseating effects.

Medicinally its uniformity of strength cannot be depended upon; but it is the best diuretic form of the digitalis in doses of ʒij to ʒss in almond emulsion, twice a day, the dose being *cautiously* increased. Where it is given to check the circulation, the tincture or powder is preferable.

Poisonous in a large dose. See DIGITALIS.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. L. E. D. Compound Infusion of Gentian. Take ʒj each of gentian root sliced, and dried orange-peel, ʒij of fresh lemon-peel, and ʒxij of boiling water, infuse for an hour, and strain. It is a pleasant and elegant preparation, the bitter of the gentian being partly concealed by the aroma of the other ingredients. It should always be made when it is to be used, as it soon decomposes.

Incompatible with acetate and superacetate of lead, and with sulphate of iron.

Medicinally in doses of ʒj to ʒij thrice a day, it is a good aromatic tonic in dyspepsia and atonic gout, and forms a good vehicle for antacids and acids.

INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM. L. E. D. Compound Infusion of Linseed. Take ʒj of linseed bruised, ʒss of liquorice root sliced, Oij of boiling water, infuse near the fire for four hours, and strain.

Incompatible with the salts of lead, muriate of iron, and alcohol.

Medicinally it may be used in any dose as a demulcent in catarrh, cysterrhœa, strangury, and urinary irritation; but though it is cheap, it is far from being so pleasant as other remedies of this class.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ SIMPLEX. D. Simple Infusion of Mint is prepared by steeping ʒij of the dried leaves in q. s. of water, so that when measured it may measure ʒvj . It is given in fevers as a diluent.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM. D. Compound Infusion of Mint. Take ʒij of the dried leaves of *Mentha sativa*, and enough of water to produce ʒvj on straining, infuse for half an hour, and, when cold, strain, and add ʒij of white sugar, and ʒiij of oil of mint dissolved in ʒss of the compound tincture of cardamoms.

Medicinally it is chiefly used as a pleasant vehicle for disagreeable medicines. The dose is ʒj to ʒiij thrice a day or oftener.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. L. E. D. Infusion of Quassia. Take ʒj of quassia wood sliced, Oss of boiling water, infuse for two hours, and strain. Dr. Paris says ʒij to half a pint of water is a better proportion.

Incompatible with nitrate of silver, and superacetate of lead; but as it contains no tannin nor mucilage, like most bitters, it is not incompatible with the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, nor with isinglass and infusion of bark.

Medicinally it is an excellent bitter tonic, without astringency, and is prescribed with advantage for female debilities, arthritic dyspepsia, &c., in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ thrice a day, combined with chalybeates, and other mineral tonics, and with aromatic tinctures.

INFUSUM RHEI. L. E. D. Infusion of Rhubarb. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of rhubarb root sliced, Oss of boiling water, infuse for two hours, and strain.

Incompatible with tannin, galls, catechu, isinglass, infusion of bark, concentrated acids, acetate of lead, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, and tartarized antimony.

Medicinally it is a weakish preparation of rhubarb, though a very convenient form when combined with aromatic tinctures, in chronic diarrhoea, costiveness, and in dyspepsia, atonic gout, &c. It is slightly aperient and stomachic. The dose is $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ once or twice a day.

INFUSUM ROSÆ. L. E. D. Infusion of Roses. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of the dried petals of the *Rosa Gallica*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of diluted sulphuric acid, $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of refined sugar, and Oijss of boiling water, pour the water on the rose-petals in a glass vessel, with which mix the acid, infuse for half an hour, strain, and add the sugar.

Incompatible with alum, alkalies, and lime, and with the sulphates of iron and zinc.

Medicinally it is an elegant cooling tonic of a pretty colour, and pleasant flavour. It is seldom used alone, but forms a good vehicle for sulphate of quinine, Epsom salts, and the bitter tinctures and infusions. The dose is $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to Oss *ad libitum*, in hectic fever, and inflammatory disorders. The rose petals contain iron.

INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM. D. Compound Infusion of Sarsaparilla. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of root of sarsaparilla washed in cold water and cut small; $\mathfrak{h}\text{j}$ of hot water by measure, macerate for 12 hours in a close vessel, and strain.

Medicinally it is demulcent and tonic in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ twice a day in sequelæ of syphilis.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Infusion of Senna. *Infusum Cassiæ Sennæ.* E. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of senna-leaves, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of ginger sliced, Oj of boiling water, infuse in a covered vessel for an hour, and strain.

Incompatible with infusion of bark, concentrated acids, corrosive subli-

mate, carbonates of the alkalies, lime water, acetates of lead, nitrate of silver, and tartarized antimony.

Medicinally it is a good form of senna, as the ginger prevents it from griping, and it is therefore an excellent purgative with Epsom salts, or tartrate of potass, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, or conjoined with guaiac and bitters. It should always be made fresh for every dose, as it deposits its cathartine when it stands only a few hours, unless Epsom salts be dissolved in it, when it may be kept good for several days.

INFUSUM SENNÆ CUM TAMARINDIS. D. Infusion of Senna with Tamarinds. *Infusum Sennæ compositum*. E. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of the pulp of tamarinds, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of senna-leaves, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ each of bruised coriander-seeds and white sugar, $\mathfrak{z}\text{viii}$ of boiling water, infuse in a vessel not glazed with lead, occasionally shaking it, for four hours, and strain.

Incompatible with carbonate, sulphate, and tartrate of potass, and with the same chemical substances as the preceding.

Medicinally it has nearly the same properties with the preceding, but the tamarinds render its operation milder, while they improve its taste. Sydenham added rhubarb, manna, and syrup of roses. Dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ in inflammatory fevers.

INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ. L. D. Infusion of Simarouba. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of Simarouba bark bruised, Oss of boiling water, infuse for two hours, and strain.

Incompatible with infusion of bark and of catechu, decoction of galls, with lime water, and alkaline carbonates, acetate of lead, corrosive sublimate, and nitrate of silver.

Medicinally it is a bitter tonic, which has been prescribed in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, or less, in diarrhœa and dysentery, along with opiates and aromatics. In larger doses it is emetic. Mr. Brande says it is astringent, but this must be a mistake.

INFUSUM TABACI. L. D. Infusion of Tobacco. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of tobacco-leaves, Oj of boiling water, infuse for an hour, and strain. It is only used in form of enema for incarcerated hernia, suppression of urine, and for worms. It is by no means safe, however, particularly for children.

Poisonous, producing nausea, syncope, cold sweats, convulsions, and death. The best treatment is a speedy emetic, at first to be followed by purgatives and stimulants. When these effects arise from an enema, &c., hot brandy and water with camphor, and other strong stimulants will be necessary.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. D. Infusion of Valerian. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of valerian

root in coarse powder, ʒviij of boiling water, infuse for an hour, and strain when cold.

Incompatible with infusion of bark, nitrate of silver, and the sulphates of iron and zinc.

Medicinally it is a good form for valerian, and may be combined with aromatics and antispasmodics, in doses of ʒjss to ʒij thrice a day, when the stomach rejects the powder.

INJECTIONS are medicated fluids, which are, by means of a syringe, thrown into the urethra, the vagina, and into fistulous openings. Their utility, particularly in gonorrhœa, has been much disputed; but, like many other disputes, this has arisen from not examining the particular circumstances in which injections have been advantageous or injurious. In the first or acute stage, they are usually objectionable; in the chronic stage they often succeed when every thing else has failed.

INJECTIO ACIDI MURIATICI. Injection of Muriatic Acid. Take ʒiv of distilled water, ʒviij of muriatic acid; mix, and inject in gonorrhœa attended with ardor urinæ. (WYATT.)

INJECTIO ALUMINIS. Injection of Alum. Take gr. iv to ʒj of super-sulphate of alumine, ʒiv to ʒvj of distilled water; mix, and inject in gleet, gonorrhœa, and prolapsus recti.

INJECTIO AQUÆ CALCIS COMPOSITA. Compound Injection of Lime Water. Take ʒiv of lime water, ʒij of olive oil, ʒxxij of solution of acetate of lead; mix, and inject in gleet, fistulæ, &c.

INJECTIO BALSAMICA. Balsamic Injection. Dissolve ʒss of copaiba in the yolk of one egg, and add ʒvj of lime water, and ʒj each of rose water and the watery solution of myrrh. (BAREN-SPRUNG).

INJECTIO COPAIBÆ. Injection of Copaiba. Take ʒj to ʒij of balsam of copaiba, ʒss of gum arabic mucilage, ʒiv of lime water or of rose water, triturate the copaiba and mucilage well together, and add the water. It is a good injection in leucorrhœa, and chronic gonorrhœa.

INJECTIO CUPRI ACETATIS. Injection of Acetate of Copper. Take gr. v of prepared verdigrise, ʒiv of oil of almonds, triturate the verdigrise with the oil till well mixed. It is a good astringent injection.

INJECTIO CUPRI AMMONIATI. Injection of Ammoniated Copper. Take ʒxx of the solution of ammoniated copper, ʒiv of rose water; mix, and inject in gonorrhœa. (JESSE FOOT.)

INJECTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS. Injection of Sulphate of Copper. Take

gr. ij of sulphate of copper, ℥viij of distilled water; mix, and inject in gleet, and chronic gonorrhœa.

INJECTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS COMPOSITA. Compound Injection of Sulphate of Copper. Take gr. vj of sulphate of copper, ℥iv of pure water, ℥xx of solution of acetate of lead, dissolve the sulphate in the water, and then add the solution. To be injected between the glands and the prepuce, in phymosis, attended with ulceration. It is a useful, though not a very chemical preparation.

INJECTIO EMOLLIENS. Emollient Injection. Take ℥v of infusion of linseed, ℥xxx of wine of opium; mix as an anodyne in cases of irritation.

INJECTIO GALLÆ. Injection of Galls. Take ℥ij each of decoction of galls and distilled water; mix, and inject in gleet and gonorrhœa.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI. Mercurial Injection. Take ℥j of purified mercury, ℥jss each of gum arabic mucilage and distilled water, triturate the mercury carefully with the mucilage, and add the water.

Or, Take ℥j of mercurial ointment, ℥j of olive oil, mix carefully, and warm it before using.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS. Injection of corrosive sublimate. Take gr. ij of corrosive sublimate, gr. x of muriate of ammonia, ℥x of distilled water; mix.

Or, Take ℥ij of solution of corrosive sublimate, ℥iv of distilled water; mix, and inject in gonorrhœa.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS. Injection of Calomel. Take ℥ij of submuriate of mercury, ℥ss of gum arabic mucilage, Oj of lime water, triturate the calomel well with the mucilage, and add the lime water by degrees. Quince mucilage may be substituted.

INJECTIO NITRATIS ARGENTI. Injection of Nitrate of Silver. Take gr. ij of nitrate of silver, ℥j of distilled water; mix, for injection in fistulous ulcers.

INJECTIO OLEOSA. Oily Injection. Take ℥iv of oil of almonds, ℥xxx of solution of subacetate of lead; mix, and warm it cautiously in a tea-cup set in hot water before using. The oil should be chosen good, and free from rancidity. It is used in urethral inflammation.

INJECTIO OPII. Opiate Injection. Take ℥xl of Battley's sedative solution of opium, ℥iv of distilled water; mix, and inject as an anodyne.

INJECTIO PLUMBI ACETATIS. Injection of Acetate of Lead. Take ℥vj of the solution of acetate of lead, ℥iv of distilled water; mix, and inject in the inflammatory stage of gonorrhœa. When ardor urinæ and priapism, or chordee, supervene, add an equal portion of the preceding.

INJECTIO PLUMBI CARBONATIS. Injection of Carbonate of Lead.

Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of carbonate of lead, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of compound powder of gum tragacanth, $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{j}$ of opium in powder, and $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{j}$ of boiling water; mix, and inject in the first stage of gonorrhœa.

INJECTIO QUERCUS. Oak-bark Injection. Take $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{j}$ of the oak-bark decoction, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of purified alum; mix, and inject in relaxations of the vagina and rectum.**INJECTIO STIMULANS.** Stimulant Injection. It is made by adding a few drops of tincture of cantharides to the copaiba injection.**INJECTIO THEÆ.** Injection of Tea. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of good green tea, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ of boiling water, infuse till it is cold, and strain. It is a good sedative in the first stage of gonorrhœa.**INJECTIO VINI RUBRI.** Injection of Red Wine. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of port wine, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of pure water; mix, and inject for the radical cure of hydrocele. (Sir J. EARLE.) Sir Astley Cooper uses a strong injection of sulphate of zinc.**INJECTIO ZINCI ACETATIS.** Injection of Acetate of Zinc. Take gr. x of acetate of zinc, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ of distilled water; mix, and inject in gonorrhœa.**INJECTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS.** Injection of Sulphate of Zinc. Take gr. iv of sulphate of zinc, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of distilled water; mix, for an injection. Acetate of lead is sometimes added, and rose water is used for distilled water.**INJECTION FOR FISTULOUS SORES,** in *Farriery*. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of oxymuriate of mercury (corrosive sublimate), $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of muriatic acid, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$ of water or rectified spirit; mix. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)**INK.** The common writing ink is made with various proportions of sulphate of iron (copperas), galls, and gum water. The following are a few receipts for making different kinds of ink.

Common Writing Ink. Take $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{j}$ of galls in coarse powder, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\frac{1}{2}$ each of sulphate of iron and logwood rasped, four pints of water, and $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ or more of gum arabic, macerate for a fortnight, or more, shaking it well every day. Half a pound of pomegranate bark improves it.

Exchequer Ink. Take $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{j}$ of galls, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\frac{1}{2}$ each of gum arabic, and sulphate of iron, two gallons of soft water, and proceed as in the last.

Japan Ink. The shining quality is imparted by a larger proportion of gum arabic and sugar-candy, which, however, make it thick, and less free in the pen.

Marking Ink for linen. This I believe was first discovered by Mr. Hume, of Long-acre. It is prepared by dissolving in a glass mortar $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of nitrate of silver in double its weight of pure water, to which add ten drops of pure water. Before it is applied the linen

it must be wetted with a solution of 3j of pure subcarbonate of potass in 3jss of water.

Prerogative Office Ink. Take ℥j of galls, 3vj of gum arabic, 3ij of alum, 3vij of sulphate of iron, 3iij of gum kino, 3iv of logwood in coarse powder, and one gallon of water. Proceed as for common ink.

Printers' Ink. To every pound of the best lamp-black, well powdered, put half a pint of soft varnish, a quarter of a pint each of boiling linseed oil, and spirits of turpentine; mix, and boil together for half an hour, stirring it well the while. Care must be taken that it do not inflame, as water will not put it out. Prussian blue is added to very fine ink.

Red Ink for writing. Take 3iv of the raspings of Brazil wood, infuse in good colourless vinegar, or white wine, for two or three days, boil this for an hour over a gentle fire, and filter it while hot through paper. Put it again over the fire, and dissolve in it, first 3ss of gum arabic, and afterwards 3ss each of alum and white sugar.

Red Ink for Printing is prepared with soft varnish, vermilion, and white of eggs. It should not be very thick. An inferior sort is made with common varnish and red lead.

INULA. See *HELENIUM. L.*

INULINE. New. A chemical principle discovered by Rose, in the *Inula helenium*, the root of which has since been more minutely analysed by Funke, but its medical properties have not been much investigated.

IODATE OF POTASS. See *HYDRIODATE OF POTASS.*

IODIC ACID is procured by bringing iodine in contact with protoxide of chlorine and applying heat when the iodic acid results in a white semi-transparent mass of great density.

Soluble in water and diliquescent in moist air. It also unites with most other acids, and with metals it forms *iodates*.

IODIDE OF ZINC. Has been employed in form of ointment, 3j to 3j of lard, rubbed in on strumous swellings, in the proportion of a drachm daily. (Dr. URE.) It is exceedingly irritating to tender skins.

IODINIUM. D. Iodine. Dissolve a quantity of kelp, or barilla, in water, evaporate the ley till a pellicle forms, and set it aside till the carbonate of soda and other salts crystallize; evaporate the mother liquor, containing hydriodate of potass, nearly to dryness, and pour upon the mass half its weight of sulphuric acid; put this into a glass alembic, apply a gentle heat, and violet fumes will come over and crystallize. This is the iodine which may be purified by redistilling

it from water containing a very little potass. Dry the crystals on blotting-paper. Iodine unites with hydrogen, forming hydriodic acid, whence are formed the hydriodates used in medicine.

Incompatible with starch, and vegetable preparations containing it.

Medicinally, Iodine has been of late extensively employed in bronchocele, strumous, and scirrhus tumours, rickets, and spinal distortion, paralysis, leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, chlorosis, and strumous deafness. It is given in form of tincture or pill internally, and applied in form of ointment externally. See HYDRIODATE OF POTASS.

Tincture of Iodine. Take ʒj of iodine, ʒijss of rectified spirit, and dissolve by trituration in a glass vessel. Dose from six to thirty drops thrice a day. (MANSON.)

Or, Take gr. xlvij of iodine, ʒj of alcohol: dissolve. Dose ten drops thrice a day. (MAGENDIE.)

Pills of Iodine are made with gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. iv with crumbs of bread.

Liniment of Iodine. Take ʒj of compound liniment of soap, ʒj of tincture of iodine; mix, and apply to scrofulous tumours, &c. (MANSON.)

Injurious Effects of Iodine. Dr. Gairdner finds that a continued course of iodine produces great emaciation, depression of spirits, tremor, and dangerous cholera. Others have not been so unfortunate. It is said to diminish the mammæ in women when long continued.

Enters into Tinct. Iodinii. D. Ung. Iodinii. D.

IODOUS ACID is procured by triturating in a glass or porcelain mortar, equal parts of iodine and chlorate of potass, and heating the mixture in a glass retort, when the iodos acid rises in vapour and is considered in the form of a yellow liquid, of an oily consistence.

IODURETTED HYDRIODATE OF POTASS. Dissolve gr. xxxvj of hydriodate of potass, and gr. x of iodine in ʒj of distilled water. Dose ʒvj to ʒx in syrup, &c. thrice a day, in struma, scirrhus, bronchocele, rachitis, paralysis, chlorosis, &c.

IODURET OF MERCURY. *New.* Dissolve in 400 parts of water 100 of the nitrate of the protoxide of mercury, filter, and add hydriodate of potass in solution, till no precipitate falls down; throw the yellowish precipitate thus procured upon a filter, and wash it with distilled water, till the washings give no longer a black precipitate by potass; dry what remains on the filter, and keep it closely stopped and from light. It contains 2.5 mercury, and 1.56 iodine.

The Deutioduret, prepared with 70 parts of corrosive sublimate,

and 100 parts of the ioduret of potassium, contain 2.5 of mercury, and 3.12 of iodine.

Ointments of both those iodurets of mercury are prepared with gr. xv to the ounce of lard, and applied in small quantity upon lint, for dressing venereal ulcers.

Tinctures are also made with them, in the proportion of gr. xv to the ounce of alcohol. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xx}$ in a glass of distilled water twice a day, in strumous siphilis. The iodurets are also combined with ether.

Pills are also made with extract of juniper and liquorice root, and the iodurets.

IODURETTED SULPHURIC ETHER. *New.* Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of sulphuric ether, gr. vj of pure iodine; mix, and give in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ in struma, schirrus, and bronchocele. Patients will seldom bear more. Thirty drops contain a grain of iodine.

IONIDIUM IPECACUANHA. P. White Ipecacuan. Emetic, like the following, but weaker.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX. L. E. D. P. Ipecacuan, *Hippo* (IRISH), the root of the *Cephælis emetica*. P. *Callicocca ipecacuanha*. L. D. Probably *Viola ipecacuanha* (DECANDOLLE), or *Psychotria emetica* (MUTIS). It is a medicine of great value as an emetic, a diaphoretic, an expectorant, and an astringent, according to the dose. For producing its emetic effects, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$, or gr. xv, with gr. j of tartar emetic, when it is required to prolong the nausea and vomiting. It will operate in from ten to forty minutes or more; and after, not before, a draught of tepid chamomile tea should be drunk, to promote the evacuation. For exciting nausea, and astringing the bowels in diarrhœa and hæmorrhage, gr. j to gr. iij. As an expectorant and sedative in catarrh and inflammation, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. j every three or four hours; and as a diaphoretic gr. ij to gr. vj with gr. j of opium. See PULV. IPEC. COMP.

Contains EMETINE, which see.

Soluble in water, wine, alcohol, and the muriatic and phosphoric acids.

Incompatible with vinegar, acid fruits, gallic acid, and indeed all vegetable acids, also with infusion of galls, nitric acid, corrosive sublimate, and acetate of lead; but not with tartar emetic.

Adulterated before importation, by being mixed with roots of several sorts of violets, ionidium, &c. The genuine sort is in short wrinkled pieces of a grey or brown colour. The larger and browner the pieces, the better. When white and smooth it is very weak. This

latter, and other roots, are sold in powder by fraudulent druggists, mixed with emetic tartar. This fraud can only be detected by analysis.

Ipecacuan is pulverized with difficulty, and its effluvia is often very offensive to the operator. Some persons, indeed, are distressed whenever they are near the powder, and can scarcely enter a room where the drug is kept.

Enters into Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp. L. D. Vin. Ipecacuanhæ. L. E. D.

IPPECACUANHA LOZENGES are made with sugar and gum arabic, as other lozenges, with the addition of gr. ss of the powder to each. They are used to promote expectoration in coughs.

IRIDIS FLORENTINÆ RADIX. E. *Iris Florentina*. P. Florentine Iris or Orrice root. An acrid aromatic, feebly emetic, diuretic, and expectorant, in doses of ʒj to ʒj, and also errhine; but it is chiefly used in perfumery for imparting a violet odour to powders, soaps, and oils.

Adulterated with inferior sorts, which are not pared, are of a dirty, yellowish-white colour, and of a shrunk and shrivelled appearance. The genuine is pared and scraped, somewhat soft and porous, very white, and smelling like violets. It is apt to mould or mildew, to prevent which it should be spread out thinly in a dry open apartment. When perforated with worm-holes, it is good for nothing.

IRIS FÆTIDISSIMA. P. *I. Germanica*. P. and *I. pseudo acorus*. P. Have similar medicinal properties to the preceding; but are not used in this country, except by herbalists and old women.

IRON and its preparations. See FERRUM.

ISATIS TINCTORIA, Woad, a native plant, which is sometimes employed by dyers for producing blues. It is supposed to contain indigo.

ISINGLASS. See ICHTHYOCOLLA.

ISOLUSINE, a new principle discovered by M. Peschier in various species of polygala.

IVORY. *Ebur*. P. When burnt, is said to be astringent and vermifuge, but is not used.

IVORY BLACK is prepared by burning the shavings or chips in a closely covered crucible till no smoke is seen to pass through the joinings. The matter when cooled, is pounded, ground on a porphyry slab with water, washed on a filter with warm water, and dried. It is used in painting, and also as a toothpowder.

Adulterated with common bone-black, which may be known by having

a tinge of red, instead of a fine clear greyish-black. Bone-black is made in the same way as ivory-black. Other blacks of an inferior kind are also frequently mixed with it.

Ivy. *Hedera Helix*. Haller says the leaves are considered in Germany as a specific for the atrophy of children. The berries are subacid, and slightly emetic and purgative.

J.

JACK BY THE HEDGE. *Erysimum alliaria*. A native plant, called also *Sauce alone*, from its smelling strongly of onions. It is stimulant and diuretic; the seeds errhine. I have known the *Gallium aparine* mistaken for it, from a similarity in the provincial name. It was well no worse mistake happened, as the infusion was drunk largely.

JACKSON'S BATHING SPIRITS are nothing more than the Compound Liniment of Soap, scented with essences.

JALAPÆ RADIX. L. E. D. P. Jalap. The root (not of *Mirabilis Jalapa*), but of the *Convolvulus Jalapa*, a native of America, and a valuable drug. It is sweetish, warm, pungent, nauseous to the taste, and of a peculiar heavy odour.

Contains JALAPINE, which see.

Adulterated with briony root, which may be known by its being more light, pale, and spongy, and not exhibiting the dense resinous fracture of the genuine root. From containing less resinous matter also, the spurious roots do not burn so easily as the genuine, and this is a good test. It is also sometimes injured by the worm. When cut across, the genuine root is brownish grey, and arranged in concentric layers.

Medicinally it is a powerful and safe cathartic, and anthelmintic hydragogue, but it sometimes gripes violently, by stimulating the colon. It is most soluble in alcohol, and is usually combined with submuriate of mercury, with a little essential oil, or extract of hyoscyamus, to prevent griping. The dose is gr. x to ʒss in form of powder, pill, or lozenge.

Enters into Ext. Jalapæ. L. E. D. Pulv. Jalapæ Comp. E. Tinct. Jalapæ. L. E. D. Tinct. Sennæ Comp. E.

JALAPINE, an alkali discovered in jalap by Mr. Hume, junior, of Long-acre. It has no perceptible taste nor smell. An ounce of jalap yields about five grains of jalapine. It has not yet been employed medicinally.

JAMAICA PEPPER. See *PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. L.*

JAMES'S ANALEPTIC PILLS. The original receipt is: Take ʒj each of James's powder, Rufus's pill mass, and gum guaiac; make a mass with tincture of castor, and divide into 40 pills. They are usually made, however, with antimonial powder, instead of James's powder.

JAMES'S POWDER. This celebrated nostrum was analysed by Dr. G. Pearson, and found to contain 57 parts of oxide of antimony, partly vitrified, and 43 parts of phosphate of lime. Mr. R. Phillips has lately found the proportions of these to be 56 and 44. The original specification of James is: "Take antimony, calcine it with a continued protracted heat, in a flat unglazed vessel, adding to it from time to time a sufficient quantity of any animal oil or salt, dephlegmated; then boil it in melted nitre for a considerable time, and separate the powder from the nitre by dissolving it in water." This, however, is a false receipt, as it will not produce the powder. That there is a regular and certain process for its preparation, is proved by the similarity of the two analyses by Pearson and Phillips at a considerable distance of time.

Adulterated with flour, prepared chalk, gypsum, and other white powders, and the fraud is concealed by the uncertainty of effect even in the genuine.

Imitated by the antimonial powder, which contains from 35 to 38 parts of peroxide of antimony, and from 65 to 62 parts of phosphate of lime. See *PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS*.

Medicinally it is quite insoluble in water, and is said to be diaphoretic, nauseant, emetic, and purgative; but it is of very uncertain operation, as James himself confessed; for when it meets with an acid in the stomach, it acts violently; when the primæ viæ are loaded with mucus, it is inert. Mr. R. Phillips says it is always inert, but experience strongly opposes this. James says "the dose is uncertain, but in general 30 grains is a moderate dose." James always combined it with mercurials, and followed it up with bark. From gr. v to gr. x is the usual dose.

James obtained the receipt from a Swede, under condition of participation in the profits, which condition James did not fulfil, and was prosecuted; but gained his cause by asserting that he had altered and improved the original process.

JAPAN BLACKING. Boil together half a gallon of boiled linseed-oil, an ounce and a half of bitumen, and four ounces of burnt timber. When sufficiently incorporated, add as much oil of turpentine as will make it of a proper thickness, taking care that it do not catch fire. Other receipts are given, in which gum is the shining material.

JAPAN EARTH. *Terra Japonica*. O. See CATECHU.

JAPAN INK. See INK.

JASMINE, *Jasminum officinale*. P. A climbing shrub with white flowers of a fine fragrance.

Medicinally they are bitter, sedative, and narcotic; but are chiefly used for preparing perfumes. The flowers which grow here are too delicate and evanescent to be used except in preparing snuffs and powders, and the oil and essence should be imported from Florence, that from Genoa and Leghorn being inferior.

JATROPHA. See TAPIOCA.

JATROPHIC ACID is procured by converting croton oil into soap. It is also called *Crotonic Acid*.

JELLY, *Gelatina*. P. A preparation usually of a thicker consistence than honey, and composed of animal substances, in which gelatine abounds, or vegetables containing gum combined with an acid, the supposed composition of vegetable jelly.

Almond Jelly is prepared by adding to ℥vj of almond emulsion, ℥viij of hartshorn jelly, dissolved together with 3j of orange-flower water, and ℥iij of lemon essence.

Apple Jelly is prepared by paring, coring, and cutting to pieces, lbvj of juicy apples, boiling them gently in a quart of water till reduced to a pulp. Strain this through a jelly-bag, add three quarts of syrup, and boil for ten minutes; longer would spoil it, and make it like treacle.

Or, boil one part of sugar with four of apple-juice strained.

Arrow-root Jelly. Boil together half a pint of water, a glass of sherry, or a spoonful of brandy, with a little grated nutmeg and fine sugar. Mix this by degrees into a dessert-spoonful of good arrow-root, which has been previously beat smooth with two spoonfuls of cold water. Boil the whole for three minutes, stirring it the while.

Biscuit Jelly is made by boiling two ounces of biscuit powder in a quart of water to a pint, straining, and adding ℥viij of lump sugar, and two glasses of port wine, with lemon essence or compound tincture of cardamoms to flavour.

Calves' Foot Jelly. Put six calves' or neats' feet in six quarts of water, and boil for eight hours, or till reduced to four quarts, and strain and skim carefully. Then beat up the whites of twelve eggs with a pound and a half of coarse sugar, the juice of ten lemons, a few peels of the same, a stick of cinnamon, and a spoonful of grape syrup, and add the broth to it while warm. Boil the whole a quarter of an hour, put half a pint of wine to it, boil it again, let it

stand ten minutes covered, then strain two or three times till it runs clear. Nutritive.

Cranberry Jelly. Mix two parts of cranberry-juice, strained, with one part of strong isinglass jelly; sweeten with refined sugar, boil and strain. It may also be made by adding ground rice to the cranberry-juice before boiling.

Currant Jelly. Prepared with the juice of black or red currants like Apple Jelly. Cooling.

Eryngo-root Jelly. Boil in two quarts of water two ounces each of candied eryngo-root, isinglass, pearl barley, and hartshorn shavings, and 3j of conserve of roses, till reduced to one quart. Strain, and when wanted warm it, and mix with milk or wine.

Gloucester Jelly is the same as the last with the addition of 3j each of sago and rice.

Gooseberry Jelly is made like apple jelly.

Hartshorn Jelly, GELATINA CORNU CERVI. P. Prepared in the same way as calves' foot jelly, by boiling lbss of hartshorn shavings in Oij of water, straining by pressure, and adding Oij more water before boiling.

Iceland Moss Jelly. GELATINA DE LICHENE ISLANDICO. P. Boil 3ij of the lichen in water, and throw away this first decoction; then boil the lichen successively, and mix the several decoctions, adding 3ij of isinglass separately dissolved, and then 3iv of white sugar; strain and evaporate to Oss, and flavour to taste with lemon-peel, &c. Nutritive and tonic.

Pork Jelly (DR. RADCLIFFE'S). Simmer a fresh leg of pork with the bone previously broken in three gallons of water till reduced to one; add half an ounce each of mace and nutmeg; strain, and when cold take off the fat. A cupful morning and evening as a restorative in debility and convalescence.

Quince Jelly. GELATINA DE CYDONIIS. P. Prepared like apple jelly. Prescribed in diarrhœas.

Sago Jelly is prepared by macerating the sago in water for a couple of hours, and proceeding as for biscuit jelly.

Strawberry Jelly is made like apple jelly.

Tapioca Jelly is made in the same way as sago jelly; but the tapioca requires to be macerated for about a day. Nutritive and non-stimulant.

JESUIT'S DROPS are precisely the same as Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

JUGLANS. See WALNUT.

JUICE. See **SUCCUS**.

JUJUBE. P. The fruit of the *Ziziphus vulgaris*, which is mucilaginous and expectorant in strangury, chronic catarrh, and irritative cough. Usually given in form of conserve—*Pasta de Jujubis*. P.

JULEP, a species of draught. The term is nearly obsolete.

Camphor Julep is almost the only julep now in use. It consists of an aqueous solution of camphor, given in doses of ʒij in nervous irritability, and as a vehicle for anodynes.

JUMBLE BEADS. The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, or wild Jamaica liquorice. Sold in the china shops as a reputed cephalic.

JUNIPERI BACCÆ ET CACUMINA. L. E. D. P. Juniper Berries, Tops, and Wood, *Juniperus communis*. A native shrub, common on dry pastures and hills. The best berries are those which are not too large, but plump, rather heavy, and juicy, having a warm, sweetish, aromatic taste. When dry and shrivelled they are good for nothing; but those are sometimes artificially *plumped*, as it is called, for the market, by soaking them in water, and exposing them to a gentle heat.

Soluble in water and in spirit of wine, and constituting the flavouring ingredient in Hollands or Geneva. English gin is malt or saccharine spirit flavoured with oil of turpentine, which is cheaper than juniper.

Medicinally the chief properties are, aromatic, stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic. Juniper is principally used for preparing the oil, is prescribed in form of infusion ʒiij of the berries to Oj of water, or the berries beat up with sugar ʒj to ʒss thrice a day, along with nitrate or supertartrate of potass. Juniper is a good vermifuge.

Enters into Ol. Juniperi. L. E. D. Spir. Juniperi Comp. L. E. D.

K.

KALI. The old name for Potass, and retained by the Dublin College till the last edition of their Pharmacopœia. *Al*, the Arabic article, is now added to *kali*, as a general term.

KALI CAUSTICUM. O. See **POTASSA FUSA.** L.

KALI CAUSTICUM CUM CALCE. O. See **POTASSA CUM CALCE.** L.

KALI PRÆPARATUM. O. See **POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS.** L.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA, a narcotic poison. (PHARM. PHILADEL.)

KELP, impure Carbonate of Soda, procured by burning various species of sea-weed, particularly *Fucus vesiculosus*. It is brought to market in bluish-grey masses, and is much used in the manufactory of soap,

bleaching, &c., but is inferior to BARILLA, which is made on the coasts of the Mediterranean.

KERMES. P. An insect, the *Coccus ilicis*, with its nidus dried, which is aromatic, astringent, stimulant, and aphrodisiac, and is prescribed in nervous debility and in difficult parturition.

KERMES MINERAL, an antimonial medicine still in great repute on the continent. It is prepared by boiling for an hour one part of sub-carbonate of potass with four parts of native sulphuret of antimony finely pulverized in a quantity of water, filtering and setting the liquor aside to cool, the precipitate of which is the kermes.

Decomposition. During the boiling the potass combines with the sulphur of the sulphuret, forming sulphuret of potass; which, by decomposing part of the water, attracts its hydrogen, and becomes hydrosulphuret of potass, while its oxygen converts the antimony into an oxide, and and the latter substance is dissolved by the alkaline hydrosulphuret. As the solution cools the affinities are changed, and the oxide of antimony, combining with the sulphuretted hydrogen, is precipitated.

Medicinally it is prescribed in doses of gr. j even to ʒj or ʒjss in the course of the day, as a counter stimulant, by the Italians of the new school (RASORI and BORDA). In doses of gr. iv. to gr. viij it is emetic like tartarized antimony. It is nearly the same as the golden sulphur of antimony, and is called in the Codex *Hydro-sulphuretum rubrum stibii sulfurati*, or red hydrosulphuret of sulphuretted antimony.

KETCHUP, or Catsup, a high-flavoured condiment prepared with either mushrooms or walnuts for a basis.

Mushroom Ketchup. Chop two pecks of large broad-flap mushrooms, add a pound of salt, and let it stand two days, occasionally stirring; then strain through a cloth or hair sieve; let the liquor settle, decant it off into a pan, add ʒss each of allspice and whole pepper, and a piece of ginger; boil the whole half an hour, strain when cold, and bottle.

Tomata Ketchup is made like the next.

Walnut Ketchup is made by expressing the juice of walnuts when they are tender, boiling a gallon of this and skimming it well. To this add lbij of anchovies with their bones and liquor, same quantity of shallots, ʒj each of cloves, mace, and pepper, and one clove of garlic. Let all simmer till the shallots sink, pour out into a pan to cool, then bottle and cork closely with a piece of bladder over the cork. It will keep good for 20 years.

Adulterated with liquor made of worm-eaten mushrooms, or with what

is made from the outside shells of ripe walnuts. When made in copper vessels, as it usually is, and with vinegar refuse, it contains verdigrise, and is poisonous. This may be detected by evaporating some to dryness, dissolving the residue in nitric acid, when the copper will coat a knife, or any piece of iron put into it.

KEYSER'S PILLS, *Dragées de Keyser*. A foreign nostrum composed of acetate of mercury and manna, and reputed to be antisiphilitic.

KINATES are salts formed with cinic acid and alkaline bases.

KINIC or QUINIC ACID. *New*. Is procured by macerating in cold water the bark of the *Cinchona lancifolia*, concentrating the infusion, and setting it aside till a salt separate in plates, which is *Kinate of lime*. Oxalic acid will precipitate the lime from the solution of this, and by evaporation rhombo-prismatic crystals of kinic acid are produced of a brown colour and acid bitter taste.

Soluble in water; and forms soluble compounds with alkaline bases.

KING'S YELLOW. See **ORPIMENT**.

KINO. L. E. D. P. A gum, or gum resin, procured from a tropical tree, supposed (ascertained says Dr. Paris) to be the *Pterocarpus erinacea*. The kino has no smell, is of a bitter taste with a shade of sweetness.

Soluble in alcohol and also in water at 60°.

Incompatible with isinglass, mineral acids, the alkalies, acetate of lead, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, the sulphates of iron and zinc, and tartarized antimony.

Adulterated with the extract of mahogany, and in the original preparation with earthy matters, which may be known by its grittiness when chewed. It is imported chiefly from Amboyna, and ought to be deep brown, shining, brittle, and uniform in colour. With spirit of wine it ought to form a claret-coloured tincture, which water will not render turbid.

Medicinally it is a good tonic, astringent, and antiseptic, though inferior in certainty to catechu. The dose is gr. x to ʒj or ʒss in diarrhoea and hæmorrhage. According to Dr. Pemberton, it only astringes the bowels when they are diseased, not when they are healthy. The tincture is perhaps the best form when there is no inflammatory tendency.

Enters into Elect. Catechu. E. D. Tinct. Kino. L. E. D.

KIRKLAND'S CERATE. See **CERATE**.

KIRCHWASSER. A celebrated German liqueur prepared from cherries, which must be thoroughly ripe, carefully picked, and the pulp bruised, taking care not to break the stones. The mash is then set

in a vat to ferment, and afterwards distilled like other spirits. It is colourless, transparent, and what is sold at Paris tastes very much like Irish whiskey. See MARASQUIN, which is prepared in the same way from morello cherries.

KRAMERIÆ RADIX. L. D. P. Rhatany Root. The root of the *Krameria* or *Crameria triandra*. It is a strong vegetable astringent, which was, I believe, first introduced into medicine by Dr. R. Reece. It contains tannin, and only a trace of gallic acid, besides the krameric acid.

Medicinally the dose ʒj to ʒj of the extract thrice a day. It is also given in tincture and infusion for diarrhœa, passive hæmorrhages, and leucorrhœa, but does not, though excellent, seem to be preferable to catechu or kino.

Incompatible with the mineral acids, the salts of iron, and with gelatine.

It is chiefly used in manufacturing factitious port-wine, by imparting to cheap mixtures a rough astringent taste.

KRAMERIC ACID a peculiar acid found in rhatany root. (PESCHIER).

L.

LABDANUM, a fine fragrant gum, which is imported in rolls of the size of the wrist. When beaten in a mortar it sticks like wax to the pestle, which should be previously anointed with oil of jasmine.

Imitated by melting ʒvj each of yellow wax and prepared lard with ʒiv of ivory-black, perfuming it and casting in a mould.

Adulterated with the genuine sort from which the best parts have been taken in the form of liquid labdanum. The bad may be known by its being very black and heavy, and its falling into powder in the mortar like dry sand. The genuine is very soft, and smells like honey water. It is very scarce.

LAC AMYGDALÆ. O. See MISTUR. AMYGD.

LAC. Gum Lac. A preparation used in the arts, and sold in various forms, such as lump lac, seed lac, shell lac, and stick lac. It is formed by the puncture of an insect (*Coccus Lacca*) on branches of several species of trees, such as *Ficus Indica*, *Rhamnus Jujuba*, &c. Seed lac is much used in varnishing, and in making sealingwax.

Medicinally it is prescribed in form of tincture and of gargle as a slight stimulant. (JOURDAN.)

LAC VIRGINIS. Virgin's Milk. Take ʒiij of acetate of lead, ʒiv of alum dissolved in ʒxij of rose water. Mix for a cosmetic.

LACCIC ACID. *New.* This acid was discovered by M. John, in Lac.

LACCIN. *New.* This principle is intermediate between wax and resin, and is contained in lac. (FUNKE.)

LACHRYMA CHRISTI. The Tears of Christ. A particular sort of wine; which name I think blasphemous.

LACQUERS for metals are a species of varnish used to change the colour and lustre of the article, of which the gold-coloured lacquer for watch-cases and keys is an example. Take ʒvj of seed lac, ʒij each of gamboge and amber, gr.xxiv of extract of red sandal-wood in water, gr.lx of dragon's blood, gr.xxxvj of pure spirit of wine. First grind the amber, lac, gamboge, and dragon's blood on a porphyry slab; then mix them with the glass, and, after making an infusion of the spirit of wine with the saffron and sandal-wood, mix the whole to make a varnish. The metal is heated when it is applied.

LACTIC ACID. Berzelius, who thought he had discovered a peculiar acid in sour milk, to which he gave this name, is now of opinion that it is only acetic acid with some animal substance,—an opinion confirmed by Tiedemann and Gmelin.

LACTUCARIUM. E. D. Is an extract of Lettuce procured from the plants while in flower, or rather before, which, when cut, exude a juice that concretes into a brown substance, having somewhat of the taste and smell of opium, and also its narcotic power.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr.j to gr.v in form of pill, and also in form of tincture, in doses of ℥x to ℥lx. See **EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ.**

LACTUCA SATIVA. L. E. P. The Garden Lettuce. Though cold, watery, and, *à priori*, might be supposed indigestible, yet it is not so, as invalids digest it readily, and find it refreshing and anodyne. The expressed juice may be given for a similar purpose, and the distilled water of the seeds in doses of ʒss to ʒij or more.

LACTUCA VIROSA. E. The Strong-scented Lettuce. A native plant of a bitter taste and narcotic properties. An extract has been made from the leaves, and prescribed in anasarca, hepatitis, jaundice, &c. See **SUCC. SPISS.**

Enters into Succ. Spiss. **Lactucæ Virosæ.** E.

LACTIFUGE medicines are such as diminish the secretion of milk in cases of weaning. Coriander-seeds are reputed lactifuge.

LADANUM, or *Labdanum*, which see, is a foreign gum of a black colour, procured from a species of *cistus*.

Imitated by melting together copal, lac, mastiche, and adding gum ara-

bic, catechu, and liquorice extract, scenting it with musk and ambergris.

LAKE, a word apparently derived from *Lac*, and used to designate various kinds of red colours used in painting. The chief bases of lakes are cochineal, madder, Brazil wood, and lac.

Carminated Lake. Boil one part of madder in twelve or fifteen pints of water till it is reduced to two pints; strain through a strong linen cloth by pressure, and add four ounces of alum. Mix this to a consistence with very fine clay, or Spanish white, put it on a filter, wash it to remove the alum, and dry it.

Common Lake. Boil four ounces of Brazil-wood sawdust in fifteen pints of pure water till reduced to two pints, and add ʒiv or ʒv of alum. Strain by pressure, and add ʒiv of subcarbonate of soda cautiously, which will precipitate the lake that is to be washed and dried in small globules, as before.

Florence Lake is prepared by boiling the sediment remaining after making carmine in about four quarts of water, or of the carmine water, and precipitating with solution of tin, which precipitate is to be carefully washed. Then take ʒij of fresh cochineal (or for cheapness ʒbj of Brazil wood), and ʒj of crystals of tartar, boiled in a sufficient quantity of water, pour off clear, precipitate as before with solution of tin and wash. At the same time dissolve ʒbj of alum in water, precipitate with a solution of potass, and wash the white earth of alum thus procured with boiling water. Mix these precipitates while liquid, and dry them on a filter.

Lac Lake. Boil stick lac in water, filter the decoction, and evaporate the clear liquor to dryness over a gentle fire. The colour separates from the gum, which is as good as before for making sealingwax.

Madder Lake. Tie up in a bag of fine strong calico ʒij of Dutch madder, put it in a stone mortar with a pint of clear soft-water, and beat it well without tearing the bag. Pour off the coloured water, add more, and repeat the process till the water is no longer coloured. Heat till near boiling all the coloured water in an earthen or silver vessel, pour into a basin, add ʒj of alum dissolved in a pint of boiling water, stir, and add ʒjss of solution of subcarbonate of potass. Wash and dry the precipitate as before.

Red Lake. Take one part of cochineal, and two, by weight, of spirit of wine, and as much distilled water; infuse for some days in a gentle heat and filter. To the filtered liquor add a few drops of solution of tin; and continue to do this from time to time till no precipitate fall. Wash this precipitate with distilled water and dry it.

LA MOTTE'S GOLDEN DROPS. See **DE LA MOTTE**.

LAMPIC ACID, supposed at first by Mr. Daniell to be peculiar, but since ascertained by him to be merely ascetic acid combined with some compound of carbon and hydrogen though not alcohol nor ether.

LAPIS, a Stone, a term given to several substances, both natural and artificial, used in medicine and the arts. As the term is now wearing out of use, it will be unnecessary to enumerate all the old and obsolete lapides.

LAPIS BEZOAR. See **BEZOAR**.

LAPIS CALAMINARIS. See **CALAMINA**.

LAPIS CALCAREUS. L. Limestone. Used to prepare quicklime for lime water.

LAPIS DIVINUS, a preparation used for making a collyrium, and made by dissolving equal parts of nitrate of potash, sulphate of alumine, and sulphate of iron, and then adding the same proportion of camphor.

LAPIS HIBERNICUS, or Irish Slate, a sort of shale impregnated with alum, and kept in the shops for the common people, who put a spoonful of it in beer for sprains, bruises, &c.

LAPIS INFERNALIS. See **POTASSA FUSA**.

LAPIS LAZULI. Lazulite, or Azure Stone. A mineral of a very fine blue colour. See **ULTRAMARINE**.

LAPSANA COMMUNIS. Nipplewort. A native plant, which was formerly employed for sore nipples, but is now disused.

LARD. See **ADEPS PRÆP. L.**

LASERPITUM LATIFOLIUM. P. Lasserwort. The root is a bitter aromatic, stomachic, and tonic. The seeds of the *Laserpitium siler*. P. have similar qualities, and are used in flatulent colic, &c.

LAUDANUM. O. The popular term for Tincture of Opium. See **SYDENHAM'S LAUD.**, &c.

LAUREL. See **LAURI**.

LAUREL ROSE. *Nereum oleander*. P. The dried leaves in powder are violently errhine. Internally the plant is poisonous. It is a native of the Levant.

LAUREL WATER is water distilled from the leaves of the *Prunus lauro-cerasus*, D. and as it contains a considerable portion of hydrocyanic or prussic acid, it partakes of its properties.

Poisonous in a violent degree, producing sudden death without being accompanied with any of the usual symptoms of poisoning, except, in a few instances, an excruciating pain of the stomach.

Antidotes. If an emetic be instantly taken it may perhaps evacuate the poison; and if a smaller quantity has been taken, the strength of

the patient should be supported by cordials, such as strong brandy, camphorated spirits, &c.

Tests. The best test is the strong and well-known nutty smell of bitter almonds. When diffused in distilled water and filtered, a few drops of solution of sulphate of iron gives a brown precipitate; and by adding to this a little sulphuric acid, it gives a bluish green that gradually changes to prussian blue.

LAURI BACCÆ ET FOLIA. L. E. D. P. Bay Berries and Leaves. *Laurus nobilis*. As these contain hydrocyanic acid, they in some degree possess its properties, but in an uncertain proportion, and are therefore not very safe for internal exhibition; and though gr. x to ʒss of the powder has been given as a warm carminative, and narcotic stimulant, their chief use now is in external applications.

Enters into Confect. Rutæ. L. Emplast. Cumini. L.

LAURI CASSIÆ CORTEX ET FLOS. E. D. The Bark and Flower-buds of the *Laurus cassia*. The cassia bark is very like cinnamon, but is not so thin and smooth, does not break splintery, but short, and the aroma is not so fine. The buds resemble a small nail in form, and are brown. Both are employed in the same way as cinnamon.

Enters into Aq. Lauri Cassiæ Dist. E.

LAUROCERASUS. Cherry Laurel. *Prunus laurocerasus*. A strong poison. See PRUN. LAUR. D. and LAUREL WATER.

LAURUSTINUS. The Portuguese Laurel. *Viburnum tinus*. Is semi-poisonous, and the berries produce violent hypercatharsis.

LAVANDULÆ FLORES. L. E. D. P. Lavender Flowers. *Lavandula spica*. Is a native of the south of Europe, but cultivated in our gardens for the fragrant perfume of its flowers, which are employed in preparing the distilled water, and the oil. The dried leaves produce by their stimulant properties an increased discharge of the nasal mucus.

The flowers should always be gathered very dry, and soon stripped from their stalks, and when they are to be kept should be dried in the shade and put into paper bags, as they heat and spoil in boxes. Those plants with the largest spikes, that are neither too late nor too early in the season, are to be preferred. See OLEUM LAVANDULÆ.

Enters into Ol. Lavandulæ. L. E. D. Pulv. Asari Comp. E. D. Spir. Lavandulæ. L. E. D. Spir. Lavandulæ Comp. L. E. D.

LAVEMENS. See ENEMA.

LAVENDER DROPS and LAV. LOZENGES. See DROPS and LOZENGES.

LAVENDER WATER is best manufactured on the large scale. Take 30 gallons of the best spirits of wine, pour it into a copper still, placed

in a hot water-bath, over a clear but steady fire. Put to it ℥vj of the largest and freshest lavender flowers picked from the stalks and leaves, but do not add any water; lute the joinings carefully, digest 24 hours, and then with a gentle fire draw off 25 gallons, and immediately pour this into a copper vessel. When it has stood ten days add 3x of the best English oil of lavender; mix the whole well, and do not disturb it for a month. The older the better, if it be kept from too much heat or cold. What remains in the still will make an inferior sort.

Imitated by mixing a gallon of proof spirit with 3j $\frac{1}{4}$ of the best English oil of lavender: if more oil is used it will render the spirit white or turbid. When properly mixed put it in glass bottles, well stopped, which are to be shaken before using.

Adulterated with the second sort distilled from the residue of the flowers in the still, and with spirit of wine. See SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ. L.

Smith's British Lavender Water is prepared by mixing 3ij of oil of lavender, and 3j of essence of ambergris, with two pints of rectified spirit, and one pint of the succinated spirit of ammonia.

Foreign Lavender Water has a faint woody smell arising from the mixture of the leaves and stalks with the flowers.

LEAD. *Plumbum.* Is not used in the metallic state in medicine, except in the form of plate as a compress for tumours and ulcers; but it is much used in making preparations useful both in medicine and the arts, such as the Acetate of Lead, the Oxide of Lead, Red Lead, &c., which see.

Poisonous only when combined with acids, &c., but not so in its metallic state. But pieces of lead, when swallowed by accident, may meet with acids in the stomach and bowels, which will render them poisonous, producing violent costive colic, palsy, and death. The warm bath, bleeding, and a purgative of castor oil and Epsom salts, with emollient enemas, is the best treatment. See PLUMBI CARB. L.

LEAKE'S PILULA SALUTARIA for syphilis, &c., a mercurial preparation similar to Plummer's pill.

LEECH. See *HIRUDO*.

LEEK. See *PORRI RADIX*.

LEMON ACID. See *ACIDUM CITRICUM*. L.

LEMONADE. Rub six lemons on sugar, scrape it off, squeeze to them eight more, add half a pint of syrup and three pints of water, and strain through a lawn sieve.

Or, Take ʒiv of fresh lemon-juice, ʒss of fresh and very thin peel of

lemon, ʒiv of white sugar, and three pints of boiling water. Pour the water on the other ingredients, cover it up, and strain off when cold.

Or, Take the juice of eight lemons, ℥j of loaf sugar, and put to these a quart of boiling milk; stir well, and set it aside for twelve hours. Then cut the rinds of four lemons very thin, pour on these a pint of boiling water, set it aside for the same time. Mix the two, and run through a jelly-bag till clear.

Or, Pound $\frac{3}{4}$ of citric acid with a few drops of essence of lemon-peel, and mix it with a pint of clarified syrup or capillaire.

LEMONADE POWDERS may be made by pounding the citric acid and essence of lemon-peel, as in the last, with ʒj or more of lump sugar. This will make half a dozen papers, and each will make with water a glass of lemonade.

LEMON COMFITS, &c. See COMFITS, DROPS, LOZENGES, &c.

LEMON JUICE may be preserved by squeezing it into a china basin, straining it through muslin to free it entirely from pulp. Put this into very dry half or quarter ounce bottles, and half a tea-spoonful of sweet oil before you cork them. Set them upright in a cool place, and when wanted remove the oil by dipping in a skewer wrapped round with clean cotton wool.

Imitated by pounding ʒj of lump sugar with six drops of essence of lemon-peel, and adding these to ʒiij of pyroligneous acid, or crystal vinegar.

LEMON-PEEL WATER is distilled by adding ℥j of fresh lemon-peel to every two quarts of water.

LENTIL. *Ervum lens et ervilia*. P. The seeds are nutritive, farinaceous, and are used in cataplasm.

LEONTODON TARAXACUM. D. See TARAXACI RADIX. L.

LEONURUS CARDIACA. Motherwort. A native plant, possessing bitter properties, but now disused.

LETTUCE. See LACTUCA.

LEY. A term used in the chemical arts for a solution of alkali in water.

LICHEN CANINUS. P. Grey Ground Liverwort. Said to prove alterative in convulsive asthma, mania, &c.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS. L. E. P. Iceland Moss, or Liverwort. *Cetraria Islandica*. D. A native plant, bitterish, mucilaginous, and feebly astringent. It contains vegetable jelly, and a matter very like starch, and is consequently nutritive and demulcent, giving out its virtues to boiling, but not to cold, water. It is much used in form of decoction, and of jelly in phthisis and chlorosis, but has de-

servedly lost its reputation as a specific in pectoral and pulmonic disorders.

Adulterated with other lichens which resemble it in appearance, but are inferior in quality. The genuine ought to be horny, bitter, and mucilaginous. The spurious is more skinny and less bitter. The best is imported from Norway and Iceland.

Enters into Decoct. Lichenis. L. D.

LICHEN PULMONARIUS. P. and the *L. pyxidatus*, *L. cocciferus*, *L. roccella*, *L. saxatilis*, *L. plicatus*, &c. are all bitterish, mucilaginous, and subastringent, and used in coughs, &c.

LIGNUM. Wood. A term applied to several of the woods employed in medicine and the arts, such as *Lignum Braziliense*, *Lignum vitæ*, &c.

LIGNUM'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS consist of a disguised preparation of corrosive sublimate. The proprietor's name was originally *Wood*, which he thought it advantageous to translate into Latin.

LIGUSTRUM VULGARE. Privet. A native plant, the leaves of which are dried and used to adulterate tea. A red pigment is made from the pulp of the berries.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. *Convallaria Maialis*. A native plant, the dried flowers of which are errhine, and an extract from the root and flowers is a bitter purgative resembling aloes, in doses from gr. x to ʒj.

LIMATURÆ. Filings. A term used for filings of iron, copper, tin, &c., used in chemical preparations.

LIME, or Quicklime, is prepared by subjecting limestone, chalk, or shells to a red heat, to drive off the carbonic acid gas. In this state it is used to make lime water. See LIQUOR CALCIS.

Poisonous, producing excoriation of the throat, vomiting, retching, and burning pain of the gullet and stomach, with excruciating colic. The best treatment is to give vinegar, or any vegetable acid, largely, followed by barley water, or gum arabic mucilage. Bleeding is also requisite.

Test. Oxalic acid will precipitate lime from its filtered solutions in form of an oxalate, which is insoluble in water. Lime also changes vegetable blues to green.

LIME (BIRD) is usually made from missletoe-berries, or holly-bark, which are boiled, pounded, and washed with the hands in running water till freed from the refuse.

LIMETTO. The proper term for the Spirit of Bergamot, which is imported from Leghorn. It is inferior to the Roman and Sicilian.

LIMONES. L. E. D. P. Lemons, the fruit of the *Citrus medica*. The juice consists chiefly of citric acid combined with mucilage and water.

Medicinally it is used, combined with water, as a refrigerent in fevers, and an antiseptic in sea-scurvy and scarlatina maligna.

Enters into Acid. Citricum. L. D. Syr. Limonis. L. E.

LIMONUM CORTEX ET OLEUM. L. E. D. P. Lemon-peel. Consists of an interior layer, which is without taste, and not easily digested, and an exterior, which is aromatic, warm, and bitterish, containing a volatile essential oil, which is obtained by rubbing the rind on lump sugar, or by distillation. The latter, however, is inferior, in consequence of the empyreuma, which can seldom be avoided in the process.

LINCTUS, a term applied to medicaments that are *licked* by the tongue, but which are becoming obsolete.

LINCTUS BECHICUS. Cough Linctus. Take equal parts of spermaceti and compound powder of gum tragacanth; make it into a linctus with syrup of poppies, and use a little when cough is troublesome.

LINCTUS FOR APHONIA. Take ℥ij of nitrate of potass, ʒj of rob or extract of elder berries; mix, and take a tea-spoonful occasionally, allowing it to dissolve in the mouth.

LINIMENT FOR CANCER, in *Farriery*. Take ʒiij of sulphate of copper, ʒj of alum in powder, ʒij of vinegar, lbss of honey, melt together, and when nearly cold add ʒiij of sulphuric acid and mix. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

Or, Take ʒix of verdigrise, ʒvj of powdered alum, lbjss of treacle, boil together, and add ʒiij of sulphuric acid and mix. (IBID.)

LINIMENTA. L. E. D. P. Liniments are preparations whose bases are oils, soaps, or balsams, applied externally to bruises, tumours, &c. They are usually fluid, or nearly so, and employed principally to excite the action of the absorbents.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS. L. Verdigrise Liniment. *Oxymel cupri subacetatis.* D. Take ʒj of verdigrise in powder, ʒvij of vinegar, ʒxiv of clarified honey; dissolve the verdigrise in the vinegar, strain the solution through linen, add the honey gradually, and boil down to a proper consistence. This cannot well be called a liniment. When the preparation stands it deposits the *Unguentum Ægyptiacum*, O. the supernatant liquor being the *Mel Ægyptiacum.* O.

Medicinally it is a good detergent and escharotic for fungous ulcers, though it is now but little used. Diluted with water it forms the *Gargarisma æruginis*, which is useful in aphtha and siphilitic sore-throat, but is hazardous if any of it should be swallowed.

LINIMENTUM ALBUM. See UNGUENTUM CETACEI. L.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS. L. D. Volatile Liniment. *Oleum ammoniatum.* E. Take ʒj of solution of ammonia, ʒij of olive oil, and shake these together till well mixed. This is improved by

rubbing down a little camphor with spirit of wine, and mixing the whole.

Medicinally it is an excellent rubefacient and irritant applied on flannel to the throat in tracheal catarrha, cynanche tonsillaris, &c. It sometimes blisters the skin. What does Dr. Paris mean when he calls it a *penetrating* liniment?

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CUM ANTIMONIO TARTARIZATO. Take ʒj of the volatile liniment, ʒj of tartarized antimony; mix and rub in to produce a crop of pustules as a counter-irritant.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CUM OLEO TEREBINTHINÆ. Take ʒjss of the volatile liniment, ʒss of rectified oil of turpentine; mix and apply in chronic rheumatism and gouty pains of the joints.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ OPIATUM. Take ʒjss of purified opium, Oj of diluted alcohol, ʒij of solution of ammonia; digest in a gentle heat till the opium is dissolved. Used in arthritic pains and swellings.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATI. L. This is the old volatile Liniment, which is much weaker than the *Lin. Ammon. fortius*. Take ʒj of the solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, ʒij of olive oil; mix by shaking them together. Stimulant and rubefacient.

LINIMENTUM ANODYNUM. D. See **LINIM. SAP. ET OPII. L.**

LINIMENTUM AQUÆ CALCIS. E. D. Lime-water Liniment. *Carron oil*. Mix equal parts of linseed oil and lime water. Cooling and soothing when applied to burns and scalds, and much used by the workmen at Carron Iron Works, &c., for this purpose. The soapy matter separates when it stands.

LINIMENTUM ARCÆI. See **UNG. ELEMI.**

LINIMENTUM BITUMINIS CAMPHORATUM. Take ʒj of Barbadoes tar, ʒss of camphor rubbed up with a little alcohol; mix and apply to thickenings of the ligaments of the joints. (FORSTER.) It may be made with solution of ammonia instead of camphor. (KIRKLAND.)

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. L. Camphor Liniment. *Oleum camphoratum*. E. D. Take ʒss of camphor, ʒij of olive oil, dissolve the camphor in the oil. A stimulant application when rubbed in by the hand for bruises, chronic affections of the joints, and indolent swellings of the glands. The friction probably does more good than the liniment.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ AMMONIATUM. Take ʒij of camphorated spirit, ʒij of solution of ammonia, ʒj of rosemary oil; mix and apply to arthritic swellings.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Camphor Liniment. Take ʒij of camphor, ʒvj of solution of ammonia, Oj of

spirit of lavender; mix the ammonia with the lavender, distil by a gentle heat Oj out of a glass retort, in which dissolve the camphor. To save the trouble of distilling, rectified spirit of wine may be used, but it is expensive.

Incompatible with all acids, and with water.

Medicinally it is a very elegant and excellent stimulant applied upon flannel in local gout and rheumatism. It is not greasy like the other liniments, but it sometimes induces erysipelas.

LINIMENTUM DEPILATORIUM. Take ʒj of quicklime, ʒj of orpiment, a sufficient quantity of white of egg; mix, and apply to parts whence it is wished to remove hairs; but it is hazardous.

LINIMENTUM ELEMI. Take ʒvj of compound ointment of elemi, ʒxij of olive oil; mix, and apply to blistered surfaces to keep up the discharge, or to the tarsi in ophthalmia.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI. L. Mercurial Liniment. Take ʒiv each of strong mercurial ointment and prepared lard, ʒj of camphor, ℥xv of rectified spirit, ʒiv of solution of ammonia; rub the camphor first with the spirit, then with the lard and the ointment, and gradually add the solution of ammonia.

Medicinally it frequently excites pyalism sooner than the mercurial ointment, probably from the stimulus of the camphor and ammonia. A drachm may be rubbed in night and morning on swelled glands, siphilitic tophi, nodes, &c. The hand, when rubbing it in, should be defended with oilskin.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI ARMONIATUM. Take ʒj each of strong mercurial ointment and prepared lard, ʒij of camphor, ʒiv of solution of ammonia; mix, and apply in venereal nodes, and to the temporal bone in some cases of deafness.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. Take ʒij each of ointment of nitrate of mercury and olive oil, ℥xx of oil of petroleum; mix, and apply in tinea, ringworm, psorophthalmia, &c. It is an excellent application for indolent ophthalmic inflammation.

LINIMENTUM OLEI CUM CALCE. See LINIM. AQUÆ CALCIS.

LINIMENTUM OPII. Liniment of Opium. *Anodyne balsam.* Take ʒjss of compound liniment of soap, ʒss of tincture of opium; mix, and apply for bruises and rheumatic pains.

LINIMENTUM PLUMBI ACETATIS COMPOSITUM. Compound Liniment of Acetate of Lead. Take ʒj of the solution of acetate of lead, ʒij of olive oil, ʒij of tincture of opium; mix.

Decomposition. The acetic acid of the acetate passes over to the potass of the soap forming acetate of potass, while the lead sinks and the grease swims. The lead is therefore useless.

Medicinally it is a soothing and refrigerant application.

LINIMENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. Compound Liniment of Lead.

Take ʒj of litharge ointment, gr. viij each of camphor and opium in powder, gr. xv of acetate of lead ; mix, and apply at bed-time to the tarsi in psorophthalmia.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Liniment of Soap, or *Opodeldoc*. *Tinctura saponis camphorata*. E. Take ʒiij of hard soap, ʒj of camphor, Oj of rosemary ; dissolve the camphor in the spirit, then add the soap, and macerate them in a sand-bath, till it is dissolved.

Medicinally it is a good stimulant and anodyne for local pains. To increase its stimulant properties cajeput oil, or tincture of cantharides may be added, and tincture of opium, to increase its anodyne properties. It is good for allaying the pain of colic.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS ET OPII. E. Liniment of Soap and Opium.

Take ʒiv of hard soap, ʒj of opium, ʒij of camphor, ʒss of oil of rosemary, Oij of alcohol ; mix, and apply as an anodyne for rheumatic and local pains.

LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM OPIATUM. P. Is similar to the last, but is made with oil of almonds and tincture of opium.

LINIMENTUM SEPIÆ. Take ʒss each of cuttle-fish bone and sugar-candy in very fine powder, ʒj of submuriate of mercury, a sufficient quantity of honey of roses ; mix, and apply to remove specks of the cornea.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX. E. Simple Liniment. Take four parts of olive oil, one part of white wax, dissolve the wax in the oil with a gentle heat, and shake till cold. It is refrigerant and anodyne.

LINIMENTUM SUCCINI OPIATUM. Opiated Amber Liniment. Take ʒij each of rectified oil of amber and tincture of opium, ʒj of prepared lard ; mix the lard and the oil, and gradually add the tincture ; and apply for cramp, sprains, &c.

LINIMENTUM SULPHURICUM. Sulphuric Liniment. Take ʒijss of olive oil, ʒj of oil of turpentine, ℥xlv of sulphuric acid ; add the acid to the olive oil, and when well mixed then very gradually add the turpentine. It is a good but disagreeable application for local pains.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. L. D. Turpentine Liniment. Take lbj of resin cerate, Oss of oil of turpentine ; melt the cerate, add the turpentine, and mix. It is applied after bathing the parts with warm oil of turpentine to recent burns, till the eschars loosen. (KENTISH.)

LINIMENTUM TUTIÆ. Tutty Liniment. Take ʒj of prepared tutty, and enough of honey of roses to make it of the consistence of treacle.

LINIMENTUM VOLATILE. See **LINIM. AMMON.**

LINIMENTUM ZINCI SULPHATIS. Take \mathfrak{zj} of sulphate of zinc in fine powder, \mathfrak{zss} of prepared lard; mix, and apply to the eyelids in indolent ophthalmia.

Or, Take \mathfrak{zss} of the oxide of zinc, \mathfrak{zj} of spermaceti ointment \mathfrak{zj} of calomel; mix. (**WARE.**)

LINI USITATISSIMI SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Linseed, or Flax-seed. It has little taste or smell, and gives out oil on pressure, and mucilage by decoction. It is ground into the form of meal, which is used in cataplasms to allay inflammation and recent wounds. (**JOHN HUNTER.**)

Enters into Ol. Lini. L. E. D.

LINUM CATHARTICUM. L. P. Purging Flax. *Laverock Lint.* A native plant, common on dry and barren pastures. It is somewhat acrid and bitter, and is purgative and diuretic in doses of \mathfrak{zj} or more of the powder in nephritis, ascitis, &c., or in form of infusion, \mathfrak{zij} to \mathfrak{Oj} of water.

LIPSALVE. Put \mathfrak{zviij} of good olive oil into a wide-mouthed bottle, and \mathfrak{zij} of the bloomy parts of alkanet root; stop the bottle, and set it in the heat of the sun till it be of a fine crimson colour; strain the oil clear into a pipkin with \mathfrak{zij} each of fine white wax, and fresh well-cleaned mutton or lamb suet; melt the whole by a slow fire, and when taken off add 40 drops of oil of rhodium or lavender, and pour it into small pots.

White Lipsalve is made the same way by leaving out the alkanet root.

LIQUEURS are sweet drams prepared with sugar, spirit, and flavouring ingredients, sometimes distilled, sometimes mixed, and in almost endless variety. See **ANISETTE**, **CEDRAT**, **EAU**, **HUILE**, **KIRCHWASSER**, **RATAFIA**, &c.

LIQUEUR DE PRESSARIN, a foreign nostrum, prepared by taking \mathfrak{zj} each of supertartrate of potass and of the precipitate arising from adding carbonate of potass to mercury dissolved in nitrous acid, and dissolving these in \mathfrak{Oijss} of distilled water. Dilute \mathfrak{zj} of this with \mathfrak{Oj} of distilled water, and take \mathfrak{zij} for a dose thrice a day for venereal.

LIQUID AMBER. See **STYRAX LIQUIDA.** P.

LIQUID SOAP. Take \mathfrak{lbij} of the best Alicant or Joppa soap, scrape it very fine, and put it into a gallon of the best spirits of wine, with half an ounce of good rosemary or lavender oil. Set the bottle in the heat of the sun for ten or twelve days, taking it in at night, and shaking it till the soap is dissolved; then filter through cotton. If properly made it will be transparent, and of the colour of sack. The older the soap the better.

Imitated by using common tallow soap and malt brandy, and is not so strong by half as the genuine.

LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS OLEOSUS D. See OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. L.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Alum Water. *Aqua aluminosa Bateana*. O. Take ʒss each of alum and sulphate of zinc, Oij of boiling water; dissolve the alum and the sulphate of zinc in the water, and filter through paper.

No decomposition takes place, the alum and the sulphate of zinc existing uncombined in the proportion of seven grains of each in the ounce.

Medicinally it is a strong astringent, and is used for collyria, injections for cleansing foul ulcers, and as a corroborant lotion for removing or preventing chilblains. It sometimes requires the addition of more water or mucilage to dilute and moderate its astringency.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. L. Solution of Ammonia. *Aqua ammonia*. E. *Aqua amm. causticæ*. D. Take ʒviij of muriate of ammonia, ʒvj of fresh quicklime, Oiv of water; pour Oj of the water upon the lime, and set them by for an hour in a covered vessel; then add the muriate and the rest of the water previously heated, and again cover the vessel. When the liquor has cooled strain it, and distil ʒxij of the solution of ammonia into a receiver of the temperature of 50° .

Decomposition. The muriate of ammonia is decomposed by the quicklime, which, on account of its superior affinity, unites with the muriatic acid, forming muriate of lime. The ammonia thus set free, passes over in the gaseous form, and unites with the water in the receiver, leaving the muriate of lime in the retort. The ammoniacal gas is colourless and invisible; but when subjected at the temperature of 50° to the pressure of 6.5 atmospheres it becomes fluid, spec. grav. 0.760. The solution contains about ten per cent. of the ammonia.

Adulterated very frequently with carbonate of ammonia, which will at once be detected by dropping a little of it into lime water, when carbonate of lime will be precipitated, which will dissolve with effervescence in nitric acid. When its strength has been impaired by water, its specific gravity will detect the fraud; this ought to be .960, but it may be made as strong as .875, when it will contain $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of ammonia. It ought to be kept well stopped in small bottles.

Incompatible with all the acids, with sulphate of alumina, and with metallic salts, but not with the saline solutions of barytes and lime.

Medicinally it is stimulant and antacid, and may be given in doses of

℥x to ℥xxx or even ʒj diluted with milk and water, or cold bitter infusions or decoctions, in spasms, paralysis, dyspepsia, cardialgia, and in fainting, sinking, hysteria, &c. Externally it may be held to the nostrils in fainting, and in cramp or gout of the stomach, may be applied by dipping a bit of linen with it over the stomach, to raise an immediate blister, being a less terrific mode than a bladder of boiling water; or diluted as a rubefacient.

Poisonous, in large doses, producing burning excoriations of the mouth, throat, and stomach, with vomiting and purging mixed with blood. The best antidote is vinegar, lemon-juice, cream of tartar, or any vegetable acid, to neutralize the alkali, followed by milk, barley water, gruel, or other demulcents.

Tests. A piece of copper put into the solution will turn it blue, as will the solution of any of the salts of copper. It will not change the transparency of a solution of nitrate of silver; and when heated, it will evolve a pungent odour easily recognisable.

Enters into Hydro-Sulphuret. Ammonia. D. Liniment. Camphoræ Comp. L. Lin. Ammoniatum. E. Spir. Ammonia. L. D. Spir. Ammonia Succinatus. L.

LIQUOR AMMONIAE ACETATIS. L. *Aqua Acetatis Ammonia.* E. D. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia. *Spirit of Mindererus.* O. Take ʒij of subcarbonate of ammonia, Oiv or q. s. of diluted acetic acid; add the acid to the ammonia till it ceases to effervesce, or till the liquor ceases to change the colour of litmus and turmeric test papers.

Decomposition. The ammonia of the subcarbonate is disengaged, and passes over to the acetic acid, forming acetate of ammonia, which remains in solution, while the carbonic acid escapes.

Soluble with great readiness both in water and in alcohol.

Incompatible with acids, alkalies, and their subcarbonates; with alum, lime water, magnesia, and its sulphate; with oxymuriate of mercury, the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc; with the acetate and subacetate of lead, and with the nitrate of silver.

Impaired by either an excess of acid or alkali, which will decompose the antimonials, with which it may be prescribed. If it has been long kept, the alkali will generally be in excess, which may render it unsafe as a collyrium.

Medicinally it has been long used internally as a sudorific and diaphoretic in febrile inflammations, rheumatism, &c., in doses of ʒij to ʒj every three or four hours, usually conjoined with Dover's powder, antimonials, opium, or spirit of sulphuric ether. If the patient is

not kept warm it will prove diuretic. Externally, when diluted with rose water, it forms a good injection and collyrium, and a lotion for mumps, tinea capitis, and ringworm; also for sprains, bruises, and superficial inflammation.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS. L. E. D. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia. Dissolve ʒiv of subcarbonate of ammonia in Oj of distilled water, and filter.

Incompatible with potass and magnesia, and with acids, acetates, muriates, and carbonates.

Adulterated with water, the fraud being concealed by rendering it pungent with solution of ammonia. The genuine may be known by its spec. grav. being 1.150, and by its forming a thick coagulum when shaken, with two parts of alcohol to one of the liquor.

Medicinally the dose is ʒss to ʒj in any mucilaginous liquid, for hysteria, dyspepsia, &c., and as a stimulant and antacid.

LIQUOR ANODYNUS HOFFMANNI. See SPIRITUS ETHERIS COMP.

LIQUOR ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. O. See VINUM TARTRATIS ANTIMONII.

LIQUOR ANTIMONII MURIATIS. Solution of Muriated Antimony. This is used under the common name of *Butter of Antimony* for destroying warts, &c.

LIQUOR ARGENTI NITRATIS. Solution of Nitrate of Silver. It is made of various degrees of strength, for injections in the case of fistulous ulcers, &c. Distilled water is indispensable.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. L. D. Arsenical Solution, or *Fowler's Solution* or *Ague Drop*. *Solutio arsenicalis.* E. Take gr. lxxiv each of sublimed white arsenic in very fine powder, and subcarbonate of potass from tartar, ʒiv of compound spirit of lavender, Oj of distilled water; boil the arsenic and the subcarbonate of potass with the water in a glass vessel, till the arsenic is dissolved; when this is cold, add the lavender, and as much distilled water as will make up the whole to one pint. Care should be taken that the arsenic used be not adulterated with gypsum, which will weaken it.

Chemically the arsenic unites with the potass, forming an arsenite of potass in solution, coloured and flavoured by the compound spirit of lavender. A drachm of the preparation contains half a grain of arsenic.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒiv gradually increased to ʒxxx twice a day, as a most powerful alterative and tonic in ague, intermittent, periodical head-ache, lepra, and other obstinate cutaneous diseases, when there is no acceleration of the pulse. It is often proper to combine it with aromatics and opiates. Also as a wash for

cancerous sores. It usually taints the breath when continued. It is contra-indicated in pregnancy, as it is apt to produce abortion by destroying the life of the fœtus.

Poisonous in large doses. See ARSENICI OXYDUM. L.

Incompatible with lime water, infusion or decoction of cinchona, preparations of copper, hydrosulphuret of potass, nitrate of silver, and most metallic salts.

LIQUOR BARYTIS MURIATIS. This is a solution of ℥ij of muriate of barytes in ℥iij of water, which was supposed to be a specific for scrofula, but it is now laid aside as inefficacious. It certainly improves the digestive powers, as I have more than once observed, when it was exhibited in scrofulous cases.

LIQUOR CALCIS. L. Lime Water. *Aqua Calcis D. Solutio Calcis. E.* Take lbss of quicklime, Oxij of distilled water, pour the water on the lime, shake them together, cover up the vessel immediately, and let it stand for three hours, put the solution and the lime into glass vessels well stopped, and when it is to be used take the clear filtered solution.

It has lately been discovered by Dalton, and confirmed by Mr. R. Phillips, that cold water, i. e. at 32°, dissolves more lime by a half than boiling water. Lime water absorbs carbonic acid from the air which soon covers it with a thin pellicle of carbonate of lime. When long exposed to the air, all the lime will thus become carbonated.

Incompatible with astringent vegetable infusions or decoctions, all acids, and acidulous and metallic salts; with ammoniacal salts, alkaline carbonates, borates, sulphur, and spirituous preparations.

Medicinally it is an excellent antacid, and supposed to be a lithontriptic, from its property of dissolving the slimy mucus, which forms the cement of calculi. In bowel disorders, and in worm cases also, where mucus is too abundant in the intestines, it is excellent. The dose is from ℥j to ℥vj in an equal quantity of milk, or mutton-broth, which conceals the nauseous taste. Externally it is a good application to foul ulcers, and in tetter and herpetic eruptions. Sir G. Blane has found it useful in acne, both externally and internally, in large doses.

Enters into Aq. Calcis Comp. D. Ol. Lini cum Calce. E. D.

LIQUOR CALCIS MURIATIS. L. D. Solution of Muriate of Lime. Take ℥ij of muriate of lime, ℥iij of distilled water; dissolve the muriate in the water, and filter through paper.

Incompatible with sulphuric acid and sulphates; with potass, soda, and their carbonates, and with carbonate of ammonia, but not with solution of ammonia.

Medicinally in doses of $\mathfrak{m}x$ to $\mathfrak{z}ij$ in any aromatic bitter, it is a good tonic and deobstruent in glandular obstruction, bronchocele, scrofula, and dyspepsia. When it nauseates it may be combined with tincture of opium, and compound tincture of cardamoms.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI. L. Solution of Ammoniated Copper. *Aqua cupri ammoniati.* D. Take $\mathfrak{z}j$ of ammoniated copper, $\mathcal{O}j$ of distilled water; dissolve, and filter through paper. It is of a fine blue colour.

Impaired by standing, owing to the escape of ammonia, and the consequent precipitation of oxide of copper. When it is largely diluted, the same precipitation takes place.

Medicinally it is escharotic and detergent, and is applied in a diluted form, with a camel's-hair pencil, to remove specks of the cornea. It is also used as a wash for foul ulcers, and in injections.

LIQUOR CUPRI SULPHATIS CAMPHORATUS. Camphorated Solution of Sulphate of Copper. *Aqua camphorata.* O. Take $\mathfrak{z}ss$ of sulphate of copper and French bole, $\mathfrak{z}j$ of camphor, $\mathcal{O}iv$ of boiling water; dissolve, and when cold, filter through paper. It is used in similar cases with the last.

LIQUOR FERRI ALCALINI. L. Solution of Alkaline Iron. Take $\mathfrak{z}ijss$ of iron, $\mathfrak{z}ij$ of nitric acid, and $\mathfrak{z}vj$ each of distilled water and solution of the subcarbonate of potass; pour the acid mixed with the water on the iron, and when no more bubbles escape, decant off the acid liquor, add this gradually at intervals to the subcarbonate of potass, stirring it occasionally, till it becomes reddish brown, and ceases to effervesce; set it aside for six hours, and pour off the solution. The chemical composition of it is not understood.

Decomposition. The iron decomposes the nitric acid, forming a peroxide of iron, while nitric oxide gas is evolved, the acid solution being that of perntrate of iron, with excess of acid. When this is added to the solution of subcarbonate of potass, nitric acid is evolved, and the peroxide of iron is first precipitated, but is soon dissolved again by the subcarbonate of potass. The nitric acid combines with the potass, forming nitrate of potass, which crystallizes, and leaves the alkaline solution of iron clear, but containing a little nitrate of potass. The solution is deep red.

Incompatible with water, alcohol, infusions, and decoctions of vegetables, and with acids and alkalies.

Medicinally it is tonic and emenagogue in doses of $\mathfrak{z}ss$ to $\mathfrak{z}j$; but it is seldom prescribed, and can scarcely be exhibited in any vehicle without being decomposed. All the best authorities agree that it is an injudicious article.

LIQUOR FERRI TARTARIZATI. A solution of tartarized iron, proposed by *Brande*.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS. L. Solution of Oxymuriate of Mercury. Take gr viij of corrosive sublimate, ℥xv of distilled water, ℥j of rectified spirit; dissolve the sublimate in the water, and then add the spirit.

Impaired by keeping, or exposure to light, which decomposes it, and calomel is precipitated, leaving a little free muriatic and chloric acids in the solution. This decomposition however may be prevented by adding a few grains of muriate of soda or ammonia, or a few drops of muriatic acid. The decomposition is promoted by alcohol.

Incompatible. See **HYDRARG. OXYMUR.**

Medicinally this preparation is intended to divide this active medicine into very small doses, ℥j of the solution containing only half a grain of sublimate. The dose is from ℥ss to ℥ij twice a day, in any syrup, honey, mucilage, or infusion of linseed.

LIQUOR OPII SEDATIVUS, prepared by Mr. Battley, is better fitted for injections, collyria, and lotions, than the tincture of opium. See **BATTLEY**.

Imitated by mixing ℥jss of opium with ℥jx of pure water and ℥j of pyroligneous acid.

Dose. Six to ten drops or more. (Dr. EPPS.)

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. L. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, or Goulard's Extract. *Liquor subacet. lythargyri. D. Extractum saturni. O.* Take ℔ij of semivitreous oxide of lead (litharge), one gallon of diluted acetic acid; mix, and boil down to Ovj ; set this aside till the dregs are deposited, and then decant and filter.

Chemically the acetic acid unites with the oxide of lead, and the subacetate of lead remains in solution. Its strength will depend on the spec. grav. of the vinegar; and the colour, on its purity; common vinegar giving a deep yellowish brown, and distilled vinegar a pale straw colour, with a tinge of green. It is injured by keeping, as it deposits oxide of lead.

Medicinally it is employed as a cooling and astringent external application to inflamed surfaces and old ulcers, and, when diluted, is used as an eye-water in purulent ophthalmia. As there is a possibility of its being absorbed, and producing colica pictonum, impotence, paralysis, and other bad consequences, it ought not to be applied to recent sores or abraded surfaces, unless they appear indolent. Accidents from this cause are, I believe, rare; but it is well to guard against them.

Adulterated with the dark preparation made from the residuum remaining after the distillation of vinegar.

Incompatible with water containing the minutest portion of carbonic acid gas, with all mucilaginous infusions or decoctions, with lime water, alkalies and their carbonates, alkaline sulphates, and sulphurets, muriates, solution of sulphuretted hydrogen, solution of acetate of ammonia, and the liniment of soap.

Enters into Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis Dil. L. D.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS. L. D. Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead. *Liquor subacetatis lithargyri compositus. D.* Take ʒj each of the solution of subacetate of lead and proof spirit, and Oj of distilled water; mix.

Medicinally it is used in the same cases as the former, but ought always to be made when it is to be used, and a much larger proportion of spirit will be necessary to increase its cooling properties, by accelerating evaporation. It would be better to add ʒjss of spirits.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. L. Solution of Potass. *Aqua potassæ. E. Aqua potassæ causticæ. D.* Take lbj of subcarbonate of potass, lbss of fresh quicklime, a gallon of boiling distilled water; dissolve the potass in Oij of the water, add the rest of the water to the lime, mix the hot liquors together, cover, and set aside till cold, and then filter through a cotton strainer. If the addition of any diluted acid produce effervescence in the solution, add more lime, and filter again. A pint of the solution ought to weigh ʒxvj spec. grav. 1.056.

Decomposition. The lime, by its strong affinity for carbonic acid, decomposes the subcarbonate of potass, seizes upon its carbonic acid, forming carbonate of lime, which is precipitated, and left on the filter, while the pure potass remains in solution.

Medicinally it is a powerful antacid and absorbent, and in doses of ℥x to ʒss in veal-soup, mutton-broth, bitter infusions, or table-beer, which is not sour or *hard*, for dyspepsia, cardialgia, and gravel or stone, arising from a superabundance of uric acid; and in scrofula and cutaneous disorders, such as acne, lepra, &c., arising from acids irritating the stomach and bowels, it is excellent. Externally it is used as a stimulant lotion for rickety and gouty swellings: and ʒij to ʒviij of rose water is Hanway's preventive wash for venereal: soap and water is as good, and not so hazardous.

Poisonous in large doses, producing burning in the throat, an acrid urinous taste in the mouth, vomiting of blood, dreadful colic and

torturing pain of the stomach, violent purging, convulsions, and death. The best antidotes are vegetable acids, such as vinegar, lemon-juice, followed by bland fluids, and bleeding, if necessary.

Tests. It precipitates nitrate of silver in the form of a dark-coloured oxide, which dissolves in nitric acid. Water impregnated with carbonic acid is not rendered turbid by it, and no precipitate follows. Evaporated to dryness in a silver or platina spoon, and exposed to the air, it deliquesces.

Adulterated with carbonic acid, from which it can seldom be so entirely freed, as to occasion no turbidity or precipitate on adding lime water. It also usually contains portions of silica, lime, and of the muriate or the sulphate of potass; though seldom in such proportion as to injure it much. The genuine is dense, colourless, and transparent, without smell, and very acrid to the taste. It feels soapy to the touch, from its dissolving a portion of the grease of the skin, and forming a soap. It ought to be kept from the air, as it will thence attract carbonic acid.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ SUBCARBONATIS. L. . Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass. *Aqua potassa subcarbonatis.* D. Take ℥j of subcarbonate of potass, ℥xij of distilled water; dissolve, and filter through paper.

This is a very good antacid, absorbent, diuretic, and lithontriptic, in doses of ℥x to ℥j in mild table-beer, or any tonic bitter infusion, such as that of chamomile or gentian. Dr. A. T. Thompson recommends macerating it with a fourth part of powdered myrrh, as an antacid. Its nauseous taste has made it less used than the carbonate of potass; but it is often very useful in nephritic irritation from uric sand.

Incompatible. See POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS. L.

LIQUOR TARTARI EMETICI. D. Solution of Tartar Emetic. Take ℥j of tartar emetic, ℥viij of boiling distilled water, and ℥ij of rectified spirit of wine; dissolve the tartar emetic in the water, and add the spirit.

Incompatible with bark, alkalies, astringent vegetables, and common water.

Medicinally as a sudorific or emetic, in doses of ℥vj to ℥iij.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVINI. Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn. It has similar properties to the solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, and only differs from it in being foetid and nauseous, in consequence of empyreumatic oil.

LIQUORICE. See GLYCIRRHIZA.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. Tulip-tree has lately been employed in America as a tonic, stimulant in intermittents and chronic rheumatism. The dose is \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zij} of the powdered bark.

LITHARGE. See **PLUMBI OXIDUM SEMIVITR.**

LITHIC or **URIC ACID** forms a part of gouty and urinary concretions, and is always present in healthy urine, combined with ammonia or some other alkali. It is usually procured by powdering the solid urine of the boa constrictor or birds of prey in a solution of pure potass, when the ammonia is disengaged, and the lithate of potass thence resulting is treated with ascetic or muriatic acid, and the uric acid is thrown down and washed.

Soluble sparingly in hot water; but insoluble in alcohol.

LITHONTRIPTICS, from *lithos* a stone and *tribo* to wear away, are medicines supposed to have the power of dissolving stone in the bladder. They are chiefly alkaline substances. See **STEPHENS'S REMEDY**, &c.

LITMUS: LACMUS TINCTORIUS. D. Litmus, or Archil. *Lichen roccella.* Take a quantity of archil, reduce it to powder, add to it half the quantity of barilla, or pearlash, and moisten it with urine till it ferments, and becomes of a violet colour; then cut it into small portions, and dry it. The watery infusion, or unsized paper dyed with it, is a very delicate test for the minutest portion of acid, changing from violet-blue to red.

LIVER OF ANTIMONY is an old term for a preparation of antimony and potass, chiefly used as a horse-purge.

LIVER OF SULPHUR. See **SULPHURETUM POTASSÆ.**

LIXIVIUM SAPONARIUM. See **LIQUOR POTASSÆ. L.**

LOBELIA INFLATA. Indian Tobacco. A plant which has recently come into great repute in America, and has been partially tried in Britain, though it is not always to be procured.

Medicinally it is emetic in doses of gr. v to \mathfrak{zj} of the powdered leaves; expectorant and narcotic in smaller doses for asthma, croup, hooping-cough, &c. See **TINCT. LOBEL.**

Poisonous in over-doses, producing similar effects to tobacco, foxglove, or deadly nightshade. The treatment of course must be with stimulants, such as brandy, to rouse the powers of life; bleeding, &c., if inflammatory symptoms appear.

LOBELIA SYPHILITICA. P. Blue Cardinal-flower. The root is cathartic, diuretic, and emetic, and prescribed in form of decoction, \mathfrak{zss} of the dried root to \mathfrak{Oxij} of water, boiled down to \mathfrak{Oviij} ; dose \mathfrak{Oss} twice a day in syphilis.

LOGWOOD. See **HÆMATOXYLI.**

LOCATELLI'S BALSAM. A nostrum prepared in several ways: *e. g.* Take

℥iij of hogs' lard, ℥j of yellow resin, ℥j of olive oil, ℥jss of Venice turpentine, ℥ss of yellow wax, ℥iv of dragons-blood; melt by heat, and make an ointment.

Or, leave out the resin and the lard, and use alkanet root, or red sandal-wood, to colour it; and mix with conserve of roses, for coughs.

LOHOCHS, or LOOKS. P. or *Eclegmata*. A sort of thick syrups, made with mucilaginous substances. They must be fresh made, as they will not keep.

LOHOCH ALBUM, or AMYGDALINUM. P. Take ℥ss of blanched sweet almonds, two bitter almonds, ℥iv of white sugar powder, and add gradually ℥iv of water to make an emulsion; and mix with it in a marble mortar gr. xvj of gum tragacanth, ℥ss of fresh oil of almonds, ℥ij of sugar, and at the end, ℥ij of orange-flower water. Expectorant in coughs.

LOHOCH EX OVO. P. Take ℥ss of fresh yolk of eggs, ℥jss of oil of almonds, ℥j of syrup of marsh-mallows; mix, and add gradually ℥j of orange-flower water, and ℥ij of red-poppy syrup. Demulcent in coughs.

LOHOCH DE TRONCHIN is very similar to the Lohoch Album, with the addition of manna, cassia pulp, and syrup of maiden-hair.

LOHOCH VIRIDE. P. or *Loh. cum croco et pistaciis*. Take ℥j of syrup of violets, ℥xx of tincture of saffron, ℥iv of water; mix, and add ℥vj of dried pistachio-seeds, and make an emulsion. Then take gr. xvj of gum tragacanth in powder, ℥ss of oil of almonds; mix, bruise, and add gradually the former emulsion: towards the end, add ℥ij of orange-flower water. Sedative and expectorant in cough.

LONG'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION is said to consist of nothing more than the tartar emetic ointment rubbed upon the chest. Mr. St. John Long, however, has made some show of denying this. See ANTIMONII TARTARIZATUM.

LOTION or SOLUTION OF ALUM, in *Farriery*. Take ℥ss of alum, Ovijs of boiling water, stir till dissolved. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLL.)

LOTION or SOLUTION OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD, in *Farriery*. Take ℥xxxvj each of semivitreous oxide of lead, and of litharge, gal. j of vinegar, boil down to six pints and strain. (PHARM. VET. COLL.)

LOTION or SOLUTION OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD (*Dilute*), in *Farriery*. Take ℥ij of solution of subacetate of lead and rectified spirit, Oj of water, and mix: if used for the eyes two pints of water. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

LOTION or SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF COPPER, in *Farriery*. Take ℥ij of sulphate of copper, gal. j of boiling water, and stir till dissolved.

LOTION or SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF ZINC, in *Farriery*. Take ℥ij of sulphate of zinc, Ovj of boiling water, stir till dissolved. These are saturated, and may be used alone or diluted.

LOTIONS are washes or fomentations which are applied externally to sores and swellings. Eye-lotions are called **COLLYRIA**. See **GOULARD**, &c.

LOTIO ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. Lotion of Prussic Acid. Made by diluting ʒj of the acid with ʒvj of orange-flower water. It is useful in acne and porrigo; but being so powerfully poisonous, it requires to be cautiously used.

LOTIO ACIDI NITRICI. Lotion of Nitric Acid. Made by diluting ʒj of the acid in Oj of distilled water. It is used to wash foul and fœtid ulcers, and to gangrenous or spongy granulations, and phagedenic sores.

LOTIO ACIDI PYROLIGNICI. Lotion of Pyrolignic Acid. Made by mixing ʒj of the acid with ʒiv of alcohol, and ʒiij of distilled water. A cooling application for inflamed mammæ, by soaking linen cloths in it, and changing them as they become warm.

LOTIO ALUMINIS. Alum Wash. Made by dissolving ʒss of super-sulphate of alumina in Oj of distilled water. It is applied as a discutient in superficial inflammation.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. Lotion of Acetate of Ammonia. Take ʒij each of solution of acetate of ammonia and alcohol, ʒiv of distilled water; mix, and apply in recent inflammation of the mammæ, when the lead wash cannot be used for fear of the infant. It is also useful in whitlow.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ MURIATIS. Lotion of Muriate of Ammonia. Made by dissolving ʒj of the muriate of ammonia powdered in Oj of the spirit of rosemary, and applied, as the preceding, to the breast; but is too irritating when the skin is tender or abraded. (**JUSTAMOND**.)

Half an ounce of muriate of ammonia dissolved in Oj each of acetic acid and rectified spirit of wine, is a powerful discutient in superficial chronic inflammation about the joints, &c.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ OPIATA. Take ʒijss of the compound spirit of ammonia, ʒiv of distilled water, ʒss of tincture of opium; mix, and apply to mammary tumours threatening scirrhusity. (**KIRKLAND**.)

LOTIO CALCIS. Lime Wash. Take ʒvj of lime water, ʒiij of proof spirit; mix, and apply to burns or scalds, where the skin is not broken.

LOTIO CUPRI ACETATIS. Lotion of Acetate of Copper. Take ʒj of

acetate of copper, ʒij of camphor mixture; mix, and apply as a stimulant to phagedenic ulcers.

LOTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS. Take ʒss of sulphate of copper, Oss of elder-flower water; mix, and apply in erysipelas, and pruritus ani et pudendi labii.

LOTIO FLAVA. Yellow Wash. Take gr. xv of corrosive sublimate, Oj of lime water; mix, and apply to scrofulous and venereal ulcers, when phagedenic, foul, and spreading. The sublimate decomposes the lime water, and the preparation is not chemical, but it is found, notwithstanding, to be useful and excellent.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS. Lotion of Corrosive Sublimate. Several washes are prepared with this powerful drug, such as Goulard's lotion, which is made by triturating in a glass mortar gr. ij of the sublimate, adding ʒvj of muriatic acid, and then gradually ʒvij of almond emulsion. It is good in acne and lepra.

Another is made by adding ʒxl of the solution of corrosive sublimate to Oj of rose water, for itch.

LOTIO HYDROSULPHURATA AD SCABIEM. P. Hydro-sulphurated Wash for Itch. Take 1000 parts of water, 96 parts of sulphuret of potass, four parts of sulphuric acid, 66° Centigr.; dissolve the sulphuret in the water, add the acid, and shake it when it is used. Wash the skin with it thrice a day. (DUPUYTREN.)

LOTIO MYRRHÆ COMPOSITA. Compound Lotion of Myrrh. Take ʒij each of honey of roses and tincture of myrrh, ʒjss of lime water; mix, and apply to ulcers within the mouth upon pledgits of lint.

LOTIO NIGRA. Black Wash. Take ʒij of submuriate of mercury, Oj of lime water, triturate till it become black, and shake when it is used. It is one of the best lotions for venereal sores, sloughing ulcers, and the fungous excrescences of paronychia. It is to be applied on lint.

LOTIO OPII. Lotion of Opium. Take ʒij of soft opium, Oj of boiling distilled water; triturate the opium, and add the water gradually. It is sedative and anodyne.

LOTIO PICIS. Pitch Wash. Take ʒj of rectified pitch acid, Oj of distilled water; mix, and apply for tinea capitis, and ichorous eruptions, or for freckles.

LOTIO PLUMBI ACETATIS COMPOSITA. Take ʒij of solution of acetate of lead, ʒiv of acetic acid, ʒj of proof spirit, Oj of distilled water; mix, and apply as a cooling wash. Camphorated spirit is sometimes added.

LOTIO POTASSÆ SULPHURETI. Take ʒss of sulphuret of potass, Oj

of lime water, powder the sulphuret, and triturate with the lime water. It is a good wash for psora, porrigo, lepra, &c.

LOTIO SULPHURIS. Sulphur Wash. Take ʒij of precipitated sulphur, ʒj of acetate of lead, ʒviij of rose water; mix, and apply for herpetic eruptions, night and morning. (B. BELL.)

LOTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS. Lotion of Sulphate of Zinc. Take ʒss of sulphate of zinc, Oj of distilled water; mix, and apply as an astringent wash in excoriations, and for promoting the cicatrization of ulcers.

The acetate of zinc may be employed in the same manner.

✕ **LOVAGE.** *Ligusticum Scoticum.* A native umbelliferous plant, having similar qualities with angelica, which it resembles in appearance.

LOVAGE CORDIAL is made by steeping the fresh roots in brandy, with sugar.

LOZENGES. *Trochisci.* E. Are composed of fine powders mixed with mucilage and sugar, rolled into cakes, cut in shapes, and dried in a stove. The best lozenge paste is made by soaking lbj of fine gum arabic in a pint of soft water, straining it by pressure through a cloth, working it well in a mortar with treble-refined sugar, then working it with the hand till quite stiff, and using a little hair-powder while rolling it out. This may be flavoured at pleasure with a few drops of oil of *peppermint, lavender, cinnamon, roses, cloves, lemons*, &c. Or it may be made the basis of medicinal substances, such as *ginger, catechu*, &c. See **PASTILLI, TROCHISCI,** and **TABLETTES.**

Adulterated with pipeclay instead of sugar; a fraud extensively practised, in order to afford, it is said, a cheap article; the genuine being sold at sixpence, and the adulterated at threepence per ounce. The fraud may be detected by dissolving the lozenges in a glass of water, when the clay will fall to the bottom; or by burning them, when they will be hardened like bricks, instead of melting and being converted into charcoal.

Absorbent Lozenges. A nostrum sold in Bond-street; and prepared by adding magnesia and prepared chalk to the above paste, with flavouring essences, &c.

Ching's Worm Lozenges. See **CHING.**

Ipecacuan Lozenges. See **IPECACUANHA.**

Steel Lozenges are made by adding finely-pulverized steel filings, or rust of iron, to the above paste.

Tolu Lozenges are made by triturating in a mortar ʒj of balsam of Tolu, with ʒiij of sugar, and mixing this with lbj of the above paste.

LUNGWORT. A name given to *Pulmonaria*, and some other plants, from their efficacy, real or supposed, in disorders of the lungs.

LUPINE. P. *Lupinus albus*. The seeds are farinaceous, bitter, vermifuge, and when used externally, cosmetic.

LUPULINE. New. A chemical principle, discovered by Dr. Ives, of New York, in the form of small shining yellowish grains, covering the base of the scales in the hop, *humulus lupulus*. It is very bitter, and contains the active properties of the hop. The dose is not yet determined; but as it is not poisonous, little danger can arise from trials with it. Magendie has given formulæ for powders, pills, syrup, and tincture of lupuline, which I have inserted in their places in the alphabet.

LYCOPERDON BOVISTA. P. A fungus which forms a good astringent in hæmorrhages.

LYCOPodium CLAVATUM. P. Club Moss. The pollen is desiccative, and useful for ichorous excoriations, and also to cover pills.

LYNCH'S EMBROCATION, a nostrum consisting of nothing but olive oil coloured with alkanet root, and scented with essence of bergamot and oil of rosemary.

LYSIMACHIA. P. Loosestrife. A genus of plants, most of which are feebly astringent and acidulous.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA. D. Purple Loosestrife. A native plant, common in ditches and marshy ground, and, like the preceding, is astringent, and the decoction is sometimes prescribed in diarrhœa and dysentery, in doses of ʒiij thrice a day.

LYTTA. See CANTHARIDES.

M.

MACE. *Macis*. O. Is the covering of the nutmeg, which is separated when the fruit is gathered and dried in the sun. Mace contains an essential volatile oil, and may be given in substance as a stimulant and carminative in doses of gr. x to ʒj.

Adulterated with mace from which the oil has been partly extracted. The fraud may be detected by the article being less aromatic, and the blades being more thick and spongy.

MADDER. See RUBIÆ RADIX. L.

MAGISTERY OF BISMUTH, or *Spanish White*. See BISM. SUBNITR. It is the subnitrate of bismuth, produced by dissolving nitrate of bismuth in a large quantity of water, when it falls down in the form of a white powder, which is thus prepared for the cosmetic known by the name

of *Pearl powder*. Take ʒiv of the subnitrate of bismuth, ʒij of fine starch-powder; mix and put into a glass wide at top and narrow at bottom; pour in Ojss of proof spirit, and after shaking and stirring it, let it stand for two days to settle; then pour off the liquor and dry the powder by evaporation. Repeat this process thrice, and levigate what remains into an impalpable powder. It will be blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen, and it is not therefore proper to use it as a cosmetic when going into crowded rooms.

MAGNESIA. L. E. *Magnesia usta*. D. Calcined Magnesia. Take ʒiv of subcarbonate of magnesia, heat it intensely for two hours, or until dilute acetic acid dropped upon it produces no effervescence.

Decomposition. The heat expels both water and carbonic acid, which usually amount to 50 or 60 *per cent.* leaving the pure magnesia, and a compound, according to Sir H. Davy, of 40 oxygen, and 60 of the metallic base called magnesium.

Adulterated with chalk, gypsum, and flour. When genuine it is without colour, taste, or smell, and has 2·3 of spec. grav. It ought not to effervesce with acids. Lime may be detected by dissolving it in dilute sulphuric acid, and precipitating it with oxalate of ammonia—chalk by dissolving it in nitric acid, and precipitating with subcarbonate of ammonia. Flour may be detected by its burning when thrown on red-hot iron or coals.

Insoluble, or nearly so, as it requires 2000 times its weight of water to solve it.

Medicinally, calcined magnesia is an antacid, and when it meets with an acid in the stomach, or bowels, it becomes a neutral salt, and is laxative. In flatulence it is to be preferred to the carbonate, which will evolve more flatus. The dose is gr. x to ʒj in water or milk for cardialgia and acidity. It may be combined with supertartrate of potass and manna. It is double the strength of the carbonate as an antacid.

Incompatible with metallic and acidulous salts, muriate of ammonia, and acids; but not with lime water.

MAGNESIA SUBCARBONAS. L. P. Subcarbonate of Magnesia. *Carbonas magnesia*. E. *Magnesia*. D. *Magnesia alba*. O. *Count Palma's powder*. O. Henry's Magnesia is similar. Take ʒij of sulphate of magnesia, ʒix of subcarbonate of potass, and three gallons of water; dissolve separately, the subcarbonate of potass in Oij of the water, and the sulphate of magnesia in Ov of the water, and filter; then add the remaining water to the solution of sulphate of magnesia; boil this, and while it is boiling mix the former solution with it, stirring them thoroughly with a spatula: then strain

through linen, wash the powder repeatedly with boiling water, and dry it on bibulous paper in a heat of 200°. It is sometimes made up into squares or cubes while drying. If it is made with *hard* water it will contain lime.

Decomposition. There is a mutual exchange of affinities. The sulphuric acid of the sulphate of magnesia passes over to the potass, forming sulphate of potass, which remains in solution; while the carbonic acid and the magnesia, being thus set free, unite and form the carbonate of magnesia, which being insoluble is precipitated, and remains on the filter; but with a deficient proportion of carbonic acid. The preparation indeed consists of both hydrate and carbonate of magnesia, containing 48.92 of magnesia, 38.42 of carbonic acid, and 15.76 of water.

Adulterated with water, chalk, gypsum, sulphate of potass, flour, &c. The water makes it heavier, and is the consequence of imperfect drying. This may be known by the spec. grav. and by its not being light and spongy. Chalk will be precipitated by dilute sulphuric acid, in form of a dense, white, insoluble deposit, consisting of sulphate of lime. Gypsum, by boiling it in distilled water, and adding oxalate of ammonia, which will precipitate oxalate of lime; or muriate of barytes will precipitate sulphate of barytes. Sulphate of potass will be detected by dissolving it in dilute nitric acid, and adding nitrate of barytes, which will precipitate sulphate of barytes. Flour will be discovered by burning.

Insoluble in water and spirits of wine.

Incompatible with metallic and acidulous salts, such as the sulphates of iron and zinc, alum, and supertartrate of potass, muriate of ammonia, lime water, acids, alkalies, and neutral salts.

Medicinally it is employed, like the preceding, as an antacid, laxative, and lithontriptic; but from its insolubility, unless it meet with an acid in the stomach or bowels, it is apt to lodge, accumulate, and to be cemented by mucus, and become the nucleus of intestinal calculi. The dose for cardialgia and acidity, aphtha, and the fevers attending dentition, is ℥j to ʒj. In calculous affections, uric, or red gravel, when other alkaline remedies disagree, ℥j to ℥jss, or more, twice or thrice a day, will be advantageous. It is hurtful in white or phosphoric gravel. Small doses are useful in acne, herpes, and urticaria arising from acidity. In large doses of ʒiij or more, it is often effectual for immediately arresting the course of diarrhoea and cholera. (Dr. W. AINSLIE.)

Water is the best vehicle, as milk often contains acid, or becomes acid on the stomach, and thus neutralizes the effect of the medicine.

The evolution of the carbonic acid gas sometimes produces troublesome flatul.

Enters into Magnes. L. E. D. Hydrarg. cum Magnes. D.

MAGNESIA SULPHAS. L. E. D. P. Sulphate of Magnesia, or Epsom Salts. *Magnesia vitriolata*, or *Sal catharticum amarum*. O. Bitter purging salts. It is manufactured on the large scale from sea-water, and from magnesian limestone. When made from sea-water it always contains some muriate of magnesia which causes it to deliquesce; but when made from limestone it has not this disadvantage.

Adulterated most commonly with sulphate of soda, or rather this is substituted for the genuine salt by forming the crystals small. To detect this dissolve 100 grains of the salt in distilled water, add an equal weight of subcarbonate of soda; boil this, and wash and dry the precipitate obtained, which, if the salt is genuine, will weigh 34 grains; if less than this it is spurious: or the solution of the genuine salt will give no precipitate with carbonate of potass. Muriate of magnesia may be known by the salts deliquescent, or by chlorine being disengaged by dropping sulphuric acid on the crystals. The genuine ought to effloresce instead of deliquescent. It is well that those adulterations rather promote than injure the action of the Epsom salts.

Soluble in about equal its weight of cold, and more of hot water, but insoluble in alcohol.

Incompatible with potass, soda, and their carbonates, which precipitate the magnesia, but not with the bicarbonates; with lime water and the muriates of lime, ammonia, and barytes; with the acetate of lead, and nitrate of silver, and slightly with ammonia, but not with its subcarbonate. The aromatic spirit of ammonia is not incompatible with it.

Medicinally it is an excellent purgative and diuretic. It does not gripe, and its operation is promoted by being largely diluted, or worked off, as it is termed, with gruel, beef tea, hot table-beer, &c. Its nauseous taste is covered by adding magnesia, infusion of roses, dilute sulphuric acid, bitter infusions, and aromatics. The dose is ʒss to ʒj of the crystals dissolved in Oj of hot water taken in the morning, or ʒij to ʒx frequently repeated. In form of enema ʒjss to ʒiij will be requisite. See SENNA and BLACK DRAUGHT.

Mistakes occur from oxalic acid in crystals being so very like the salts as not to be readily distinguished by the eye. The taste will at once determine this, or a little ink in a pen, which will not be changed in

colour by the salts, but will become light reddish brown by touching it with a crystal of the acid. Mr. West, of Lymington, by slowly cooling the solution, makes his Epsom salts in fine *large* crystals that cannot be mistaken.

Enters into Enema Catharticum. D. Enema Fœtid. D.

MAGNESIA WATER, or *Aerated magnesia water*, is made by mixing ʒiij of carbonate of magnesia with one gallon of water, and impregnating it with ten times its volume of carbonic acid gas by means of a forcing pump, or soda-water apparatus. It is a good antacid, and an excellent vehicle for antacid and lithontriptic medicines.

MAIDEN HAIR. See ADIANTUM.

MAIZE. *Zea mays*. P. Indian Corn. The seeds of which are farinaceous, nutritive, and, in form of cataplasms, emollient.

MALACHITE. Green Bice. A native ore of copper, being a hydrocarbonate of the peroxide.

Imitated by exposing metallic copper to air and moisture, or from the persulphate by double decomposition. (R. PHILLIPS.)

MALAS FERRI. P. Malate of Iron. Take 500 parts of clear iron filings, 2000 parts of acidulous pulp of apples; mix, and let the whole digest for three days in a heat of 5° Centigr. Then evaporate to half the quantity and strain; then again evaporate in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract, and keep in a close vessel. Of this lozenges may be made with sugar, and it is a good form for children as a tonic. It is a *proto-malate*.

MALATES are salts formed by malic acid, and are very soluble in water, and deliquescent.

MALIC ACID is procured by digesting sugar with three times its weight of nitric acid, or by treating the juice of unripe service-berries boiled in four parts of water with acetate of lead, when malate of lead will be formed, which is to be decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid.

Soluble in water and alcohol, and attracts moisture from the air.

MALT is prepared from barley and other grain, by moistening it, and keeping it in a warm place till it germinate or begin to grow; during which process a saccharine principle is evolved and preserved by drying the grain in a regulated heat; and it is pale, amber-coloured, or brown, according to the degree of heat employed.

Good Malt is known by being of a full round body, and the grains when broken presenting a soft flour enveloped in a thin skin. It also breaks easy between the teeth, and has a sweet mellow taste. If it breaks hard and flinty, and is not sweet and mealy, it is bad.

Good malt besides will swim on water—the bad will sink.

Patent Malt is prepared by roasting common malt till it is of a dark brown or blackish colour from partial charring. It is employed to darken the colour of malt liquors.

MALVA. L. E. Common Mallow. *Malva sylvestris*. It is sometimes improperly called marsh-mallow. It is a native plant, common in wastes and by waysides, particularly near the sea-coast. It is like the rest of the family, mucilaginous, demulcent, and emollient, and the decoction is used in gravel, nephritis, and strangury; externally in form of cataplasm and fomentation, but only when the genuine marsh-mallow cannot be procured.

MANCHINEEL TREE. *Hippomane mancinella*. An American tree, which produces beautiful wood and tempting-looking fruit, but the whole tree has the disadvantage of being

Poisonous. The fruit ulcerates the mouth, and produces swelling of the abdomen, with violent vomiting and purging. The green wood, when rubbed on the skin, produces inflammation, and its sawdust is so acrid and poisonous, that sawyers and carpenters are forced to work upon the wood with gauze masks. It is, I believe, a popular error, that persons are poisoned by taking shelter or rest under its branches. (See BECK'S *Med. Jurisprudence*.)

+ **MANDRAGORA. P.** Mandrake. *Atropa mandragora*. A very celebrated plant from the earliest ages, said to be aphrodisiac, like hemlock, &c. It is purgative and anodyne, two properties which would make it worth a scientific investigation. In cataplasm it is used for scrofulous and cancerous tumours.

Poisonous, producing similar symptoms with the BELLADONNA, which see.

MANGANESIC AND MANGANESIOUS ACID, were discovered by Forchhammer, when experimenting on the Mineral Chameleon, the change in the colours of which, when thrown into water, is caused by those acids.

MANGANESEIUM. D. Manganese. The native black oxide, or peroxide, which contains rather less than a third of oxygen. It is black and pulverulent, and when exposed to heat gives out oxygen gas in abundance. Mixed with common salt, sulphuric acid, and water, it is also employed in fumigation.

MANGE OINTMENT, for Dogs. Take ʒij of roll or black sulphur, ʒss of white hellebore, both in fine powder, ʒj of soft soap, ʒiij of lard or palm oil, ʒ ¼ of rectified oil of tar or turpentine; mix, to form an ointment.

Medicinally it is very useful in curing mange, and is to be applied once

every day, the dog being previously washed with soft soap and warm water. He ought to be muzzled to prevent his licking the parts.

MANNA. L. E. D. P. The concrete juice of the *Fraxinus ornus* and other species of ash, as the *F. rotundifolia*, *F. excelsior*, procured either by spontaneous exudation, when it is called *Manna in tears*, and *Flake manna*; or by incisions, when it is called *Common manna*, and this, if old and viscous, is called *Fat manna*. It contains mannite.

Adulterated with other concrete juices of similar appearance, but little or no medicinal power, and with impurities contracted when concreting on the trees. The *Manna canulata*, or flake manna, is the best.

Imitated by a preparation composed of honey and sugar, with a little scammony or gamboge to render it purgative. It is too bungling a fraud to impose upon those who know the proper yellowish-white colour, and soft granular texture of manna.

Medicinally it is a sweetish bitter, inodorous, laxative in doses, for children (for whom it is chiefly prescribed), of ʒj to ʒiij; but as it is apt to produce flatulence it is falling into disuse, unless combined with some warm aromatic, or more active purgative. For adults the dose is ʒss to ʒij.

Soluble in water and alcohol, and also in solution of Epsom salts, and the black draught, with which it is sometimes prescribed.

Enters into Confect. Cassiæ. L. E. D. Enema Cathartic. D. Enema Fœtid. D. Syr. Sennæ. D.

MANNA BRIGANTINA. P. Briançon Manna. Is the concrete juice of the *Abies laryx*, or Larch. It is very feebly aperient, and little used.

MANNITE, the sweet principle of manna, is procured by dissolving manna in boiling alcohol, and upon cooling, pure mannite is deposited in minute acicular crystals.

MARASQUIN DE ZARA. A celebrated liqueur. Take ℥xij of sour cherries, ℥bj of cherry-leaves, ʒiij of spirit of jasmin, ʒx each of spirit of roses and spirit of orange-flowers, Oiv of brandy, Oj of kirch-wasser, and ℥iv of sugar. Pick the cherries and stone them, leaving the pulp to macerate three or four days in the brandy, and distil three pints from this by means of a water-bath. Then put the cherry-leaves in water, and distil three pints from this, to which add the former product, and having melted the sugar, mix the whole, filter, and bottle up.

Imitated by using gooseberries instead of cherries, the other ingredients being the same.

MARGARIC ACID is formed when converting castor oil into soap along with the *ricinic* and the *elaiodic* acids.

Soluble in hot water, but insoluble in alcohol.

MARINE ACID. See **ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM**.

MARJORUM. See **ORIGANUM**.

MARMALADE. A term applied to particular sorts of preserves, or confections made of oranges, lemons, apples, or quinces.

Orange Marmalade, or Scotch Marmalade, is made by rasping a quantity of Seville oranges, cutting out the pulp, boiling the rinds very tender, and beating them fine in a marble mortar. Then boil $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of loaf sugar in a pint of water, skim it, and add a pound of the rind; boil quickly till the syrup is thick, stirring it the while. Then put in a pint of the pulp and juice, the seeds having been removed, and a pint of apple liquor; boil all gently for half an hour, or till well jellied, and put into pots.

Lemon Marmalade is made the same way.

Peach Marmalade is made by picking and stoning peaches, straining them by pressure through linen, and boiling up the juice with half its weight of sugar, to a thick consistence. The kernels of the stones, when done with the pulp, give it an agreeable flavour. *Apple, Apricot, Quince*, and *Cherry* marmalades are made in a similar way.

MARMOR ALBUM. White Marble, or Carbonate of Lime. Is employed in producing carbonic acid gas for soda water, magnesia water, &c., which it supplies in the proportion of a cubic inch from a grain. It is also used for making quicklime.

MARROW is sometimes used in preparing pomatums, and mixing with bear's grease, &c.

MARRUBIUM. L. E. D P. White Horehound. *Marrubium vulgare*.

A native plant of hoary appearance, a strong but not unpleasant smell, and a very bitter, aromatic taste. It is tonic, stimulant, deobstruent, expectorant, and vermifuge, and is said to be excellent in humoral asthma, obstructions of the viscera, and violent salivation. The dose is $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to $\frac{3}{4}$ j of the powder, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to $\frac{3}{4}$ jss of the expressed juice, or $\frac{3}{4}$ j of the infusion, thrice a day. In large doses it is laxative. It is falling into disuse, but appears to be as good as many other bitters in fashion.

Candied Horehound. See **CANDIED**.

MARSDEN'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS. A solution of corrosive sublimate in the infusion of gentian, with a little spirit of wine to make it keep.

MARSEILLES VINEGAR. See **ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM**. E.

MARSHALL'S CERATE. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ of palm oil, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of submuriate of mercury, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of nitrate of mercury, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of acetate of lead; mix, and form a cerate. It is a good stimulant for indolent ulcers.

MARSH MALLOW. See *ALTHÆA* and *MALV. SYLV.*

MARUM SYRIACUM. D. E. Syrian Herb Mastich. *Teucrium marum*. A bitter aromatic plant, smelling like ammonia, and used as a powerful errhine. It has lately been asserted to be excellent in nasal polypus. (*Quart. Journ. of For. Med.*)

Enters into Pulv. Asari Comp. E. D.

MARYGOLD. The flowers are said to be tonic. The petals are used to adulterate saffron.

MASSICOT. A yellow pigment prepared from lead by roasting or calcination.

MASTICHE. L. Mastic. *Pistachia lentisci resina*. E. D. and *Pistachia Chia*. P. A resinous and aromatic concretion, which is used to fill the cavities of decayed teeth, and for making pills. It is chiefly used, however, in making varnishes.

Adulterated with other resins, but the genuine may be known by three-fourths of it dissolving in spirit of wine, and producing a brittle, shining, colourless resin, the other fourth being tough and elastic like Indian rubber.

MATCHES, usually called Chemical, for instantaneous light. Soak small pieces of wood, or match pasteboard, in camphorated spirits, or oil of turpentine; then make a paste with gr. iij of sugar, gr. ij each of sulphur and wheat flour, gr. j of vermilion, gr. ix of chlorate of potass, and oil of turpentine, or spirit of wine, to moisten the whole. Dry the matches, and when light is wanted dip one into a little dilute sulphuric acid, and they will take fire instantly.

MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA. P. Corn Feverfew. A native plant, aromatic and bitter, which may be used as a substitute for chamomile in cataplasm and infusion.

MATTHEW'S INJECTION for fistula, piles, &c. is a nostrum composed of tincture of cantharides diluted with water. In many cases it may produce troublesome, and even dangerous irritation.

MATTHEW'S PILLS. A nostrum composed of equal parts of black hellebore root, white hellebore root, liquorice root, turmeric, opium purified, Castile soap, and syrup of saffron, made into a mass with oil of turpentine, and divided into five-grain pills.

MEAD is made in the same way as we have directed for hydromel, by boiling honeycombs drained of their honey, in water, and fermenting with hops and yeast.

Cowslip Mead is made by boiling honey in water, ℥ij to the gallon, and adding cowslip-flowers, sweetbriar-leaves, and lemon-peel to flavour, fermenting as before.

Sack Mead is made by putting ℔iv of honey, and 3j of hops to the gallon of water, boiling it, and, when put into the cask, a quart of brandy to the 13 gallons.

MEADOW SAFFRON. See COLCHICI SEMINA.

MECONATE OF MORPHINE. A salt which exists in opium, and is decomposed in making morphine, &c. It is probable it may become useful in medicine.

MECONIC ACID. This exists in combination with morphine in opium, whence it is that opium reddens vegetable blues. To procure it, dissolve in dilute sulphuric acid the residuum of the magnesian precipitate, left after the action of the boiling alcohol in the process for procuring morphine, and add muriate of barytes to the solution. This will throw down a rose-coloured precipitate, consisting of sulphate and meconate of barytes. Boil this in very dilute sulphuric acid, filter the solution, evaporate, and crystals of meconic acid will form, which are to be washed with water, dried, and sublimed in a flask.

Soluble in water and alcohol, and it combines with alkaline bases. With peroxide of iron it produces an intense red colour.

Test. The acetate of lead will detect this acid in the most dilute solution of opium producing meconate of lead, which falls down, is easily decomposed by sulphuric acid, and on adding a persalt of iron, a red colour is caused by free meconic acid.

Medicinally it is not narcotic, and produces no apparent effect on the animal system.

MEDULLINE. *New.* A chemical principal discovered by John in the pith of the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*).

MEL. L. D. P. Honey. A sweet substance of the consistence of syrup and similar to sugar, collected from flowers by bees, and differing in qualities according to the flowers whence it is collected.

Composed of sugar or saccharine matter, mucilage, wax, acid, and essential oils, in varying proportions.

Virgin honey is that which is drained from the combs without pressure or boiling, and is the best.

Narbonne honey contains less wax than the English honey, and as it is chiefly derived from the flowers of lavender, rosemary, &c., it is more fragrant.

Adulterated largely with syrup made with brown sugar, mixed with small portion of melted wax, a fraud which it is difficult to detect

except by the taste or smell; though it is generally less granular, and is more fluid than genuine honey. Flour is also mixed with honey, and may be discovered by dissolving it in warm water, which will take up the flour, and when boiled will form common paste.

Medicinally honey is laxative, but is apt to excite griping and flatulence when eaten in quantity. It is chiefly used for covering the taste of salts, in gargles; and sometimes for old ulcers. It is good for chopped lips.

Poisonous when it has been extracted from poisonous flowers; but this happens rarely; when it does it cannot be easily detected.

Enters into Mel Despumatum. L. D.

MEL BORACIS. L. Honey of Borax. Take ʒj of subborate of soda in powder, ʒj of clarified honey; mix, and use as a linctus, or gargle, in aphtha and ulcerations of the mouth as a cooling detergent.

MEL DESPUMATUM. L. D. Clarified Honey. *Mel clarificatum.* O. Melt the honey in a water-bath, then remove the scum. The heat causes the wax contained in the honey, or other impurities which may be present, to rise along with the flour. Clarified honey is said to be less agreeable to the smell and taste than crude honey; but that will only happen when it is clarified on an open fire, or carelessly. It is more viscid than syrup, limpid, and yellowish brown, and is less apt to ferment when it stands, or to produce tormina when taken internally, than crude honey. It is chiefly used for gargles, electuaries, &c.

Enters into Mel Boracis, L. Mel Rosæ. L. D. Oxymel. L. D. Oxym. Æruginis. D. Oxym. Colchici. D. Oxym. Scillæ. L. D.

MEL HYDRARGYRI. Mercurial Honey. Take ʒij of purified quicksilver, ʒj of clarified honey, and triturate till the globules disappear. The dose is gr. v to gr. x night and morning. It is said to be preferable to blue pill. A good application for venereal ulcers of the throat and mouth is made by mixing ʒij each of this and clarified honey with ʒj of oil of cloves.

MELLITIC ACID is contained in honey stone, but from the rarity of this mineral little is known of its properties.

MEL ROSÆ. L. D. Honey of Roses. *Mel rosaceum, vel rosatum.* O. Take ʒiv of red rose petals, Oij of boiling water, lbv of clarified honey; steep the roses in the water for six hours, then to the strained liquor add the honey, and boil them down in a water-bath to a proper consistence.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒiv, chiefly as a vehicle for children's medicines. Externally it is applied as an astringent and detergent in form of gargle for gangrenous aphthæ and ulcerous

excoriations of the mouth and lips. It is often combined with honey of borax, muriatic acid, &c.

MEL SCILLÆ. See OXYMEL.

MELALEUCA LEUCADENDRON. See CAJEPUTI OLEUM.

MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS. P. Melilot Trefoil. A native plant common in pastures, the flowering tops of which are used in form of lotion and cataplasm in inflammations, tumours, &c.

MELISSÆ OFFICINALIS FOLIA. E. P. Balm Leaves. An Alpine plant, of an aromatic odour and taste, stimulant, antispasmodic, stomachic, and diuretic. The dose in powder is gr. x to ʒj; of the distilled water ʒss to ʒij; and of the tea, or infusion, two cups twice or thrice a day.

MELON. P. *Cucumis melo*. The seeds are used for preparing a refreshing emulsion in fevers.

MELÖE. See CANTHARIDIS.

MENISPERMIC ACID, procured from *Coculus Indicus*, is composed of malic and sulphuric acid with a bitter colouring matter. (VAUQUELIN.)

MENTHA. Mint. A genus of well-known aromatic plants, most species of which may be used in making distilled waters, tinctures, &c. The Paris Pharmacopœia mentions *Mentha aquatica*, *M. arvensis*, *M. crispa*, *M. rotundifolia*, and *M. sylvestris*, besides those used by our British colleges; but their properties are nearly the same.

MENTHA PIPERITA. L. E. P. Peppermint. *Mentha piperitis*. D. O. A native plant, of a powerful aromatic flavour, pungent and warm to the taste at first, but leaving a sensation of coldness in the *arrière gout*. It contains camphor, and an essential oil. See OLEUM.

The plants ought to be cut in dry weather, otherwise they soon rot.

Medicinally it is a good carminative and stomachic; and the dose of the powder is gr. x to ʒj; but this is never used, as the water is so much preferable. See AQUA MENTH. PIP. It is also exhibited in form of lozenges, drops, syrup, and tincture.

Enters into Aq. Menthæ Piperitæ. L. E. D. Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ L. E. D. Spir. Menthæ Pip. L. E.

MENTHA PULEGIUM. Pennyroyal. See PULEGII HERBA.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. L. Spearmint. *Mentha sativa*. D. *Mentha gentilis*. P. A native plant, very much like Peppermint, but more austere to the taste, and not so agreeable in flavour. See AQUA, OLEUM, and SPIRITUS.

Enters into Aq. Menthæ Vir. L. D. Ol. Menthæ Vir. L. D. Infus.

Menthæ Comp. D. Spir. Menthæ Vir. L.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA. L. E. P. Buckbean, Marsh Trefoil.

Trifolium paludosum. D. O. A native plant, not uncommon in bogs and marshes, and easily recognisable by its thick treble leaves.

Medicinally, it is an intense aromatic bitter, but without smell. It is stimulant, tonic, diuretic, and laxative, and is given in doses of ʒj to ʒj of the powdered leaves twice a day, in rheumatism, dyspepsia, chlorosis, herpetic eruptions, &c. It is preferable, however, in form of infusion, along with orange-peel. Cullen says he has seen it useful in cancerous and cutaneous affections. Mr. Brande is for banishing it from the Pharmacopœia, but he might as well banish gentian, or any other bitter.

MERCURIALIS PERENNIS. Dog's Mercury. A native plant common in woods and hedges, growing in large patches. It is poisonous both to men and cattle. Ray gives the case of a whole family that were nearly poisoned by eating it fried with bacon.

MERCURIAL OINTMENT and **MERC. PILL.** See **UNG. HYDRARG.** and **PILUL. HYDRARG.**

MERCURY. See **HYDRARGYRUS.**

METHEGLIN. See **HYDROMEL.**

MEUM. See **ÆTHUSA.**

MEZEREI CORTEX. L. E. D. P. Mezereon. *Daphne mezereum*. A native plant, not common wild, but cultivated as an early flowering shrub. The inner bark, which is used, is very acrid, and when applied to the skin, excoriates and blisters it.

Adulteration. Dr. Paris says that the bark of the spurge laurel, *Daphne laureola*, is frequently sold for mezereon. As the properties of this, however, are nearly the same, it is of less consequence.

Medicinally it is stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative, in doses of gr. j to gr. x of the powder, for syphilis, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, &c. but being uncertain in effect, it is wearing out of use, and is only used in decoction. In larger doses it is emetic. As a masticatory it sometimes allays violent salivation. (**WITHERING.**)

Poisonous in large doses, or when the berries are eaten by children, producing burning heat in the throat, vomiting, retching, &c. A smart emetic should be immediately given, followed by demulcent drinks, such as barley water, with bleeding if necessary.

It is used by fraudulent brewers to give a pungent flavour to weak malt liquors, and make them appear strong.

Enters into Decoct. *Daphnes Mezerei*. E. Decoct. *Sarsaparillæ Comp.* L. D.

MILFOIL. *Achillea millefolium*. P. Yarrow. A very common native plant. It is a bitter aromatic and astringent, and in form of infusion may be given in dyspepsia and flatulent colic. See **ACHILLEA.**

MILK OF ROSES. Take 3j each of oil of almonds and of Spanish oil soap, 3ij each of oil of lavender, white wax, and spermaceti, one pint of spirits of wine, and two quarts and a half of rose water, and 3xij of Jordan almonds; put all these into a jar, with 3j of pearl-ash dissolved in $3\frac{1}{4}$ of warm water; shake the whole well, and bottle for use. The quantity will be three quarts and a half.

MILLEPEDEÆ PRÆPARATÆ. Wood Lice, or Slaters. *Oniscus asellus*. Killed by the vapour of spirit of wine. They have a nauseous, sweetish taste, and are said to be diuretic and deobstruent, in doses of 3j to 3ij of the powder, for dropsy, humoral asthma, and visceral obstructions; but the preparation is too disgusting for rational practice.

MILLET. P. *Panicum milliaceum*. The seeds are farinaceous, nutritive and emollient.

MIMOSA. See GUMMI.

MINERAL CHAMELEON is procured by mixing peroxide of manganese with an equal weight of nitre or carbonate of potass, and exposing the mixture to a red heat. A green mass is thus formed which on being thrown into water gives a green solution, but changes successively to blue, purple, red, brown, and at length becomes colourless.

MINERAL TAR. See PETROLEUM.

MINIUM, or Red Lead. Is the deutoxide of lead, which is prepared by calcining the semivitreous oxide of lead in a clear fire, till it is reduced to a red powder, which in medicine is used for making plasters, and for destroying pediculi; and in farriery for charges. Its chief use, however, is as a cheap paint for gates, carts, and other things which do not require much nicety. It is also used to adulterate vermilion, &c.

Adulterated with Armenian bole, and other earths, which may be discovered by fusing it on a bit of charcoal, with the blow-pipe, when the minium will form metallic lead, and the earth will remain, either in its coloured state, or reduced to whiteness.

Poisonous, producing excruciating colic, costiveness, twisting of the bowels, palsy of the limbs, and death. The best treatment is a smart dose of Epsom salts, the warm-bath, demulcent drinks, and bleeding if necessary.

Test. Reduce it to the metallic form, as just directed by means of the blowpipe; or sulphate of potass will precipitate it white, hydrosulphate of potass black, and chromate of potass yellow.

MINT. See MENTHA.

MISTURÆ. Mixtures differ from draughts, in being larger in quantity.

It is by no means indispensable that mixtures be transparent, provided the substances be equally diffused, and not of too great specific gravity. Calomel, for example, is not very proper for a mixture, on this account. Mixtures, besides, ought not to be too thick and pasty, and should be made as agreeable as possible, without injuring their medicinal intention. They should generally be used soon after they are made, as many of them are injured by standing.

MISTURA AMMONIACI. L. Mixture of Ammoniac. *Lac ammoniaci.* D.

Take ʒij of ammoniacum, Oss of water, triturate the ammoniacum with the water, gradually added to it till they are perfectly mixed. The gum of the ammoniacum, being diffused through the water, suspends its resinous matter; and it ought to appear uniformly milky.

Incompatible with acids, particularly vinegar and oxymel, and with ether, spirit of nitric ether, corrosive sublimate, and superacetate of potass.

Medicinally it is expectorant and slightly stimulant, and is given in coughs, when no inflammatory tendency is present, in doses of ʒss to ʒj along with tincture of squills, ipecacuan, camphor, &c.

MISTURA AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. See LIQUOR AMMON. ACET.

MISTURA AMYGDALARUM. L. Almond Mixture. *Emulsio amygdalæ.*

E. *Lac amygdalæ.* D. Take ʒij of confection of almonds, Oj of distilled water; add the water gradually, triturate and strain.

Incompatible with alcohol, and, of course, with tinctures, with acids, oxymel and syrup of squills, spirit of nitric ether, hard pump-water, supertartrate of potass, and corrosive sublimate.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒjss to Oss, or more as a cooling demulcent in strangury and blenorrhœa; but is chiefly employed as an elegant vehicle for other medicines, particularly the alkalies and their carbonates, nitrate of potass, sulphate of magnesia, and for expectorants, such as squills, ipecacuan, &c.

MISTURA ASSAFÆTIDÆ. L. Assafœtida Mixture. *Lac assafœtidæ.* D.

Take ʒij of assafœtida, Oss of water; triturate the gum with the water, added gradually, till thoroughly mixed.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒss to ʒjss, along with ammonia, &c., every hour, or two hours, in hysteric fits, as being more active than the pills. Its nauseous taste may be somewhat covered by peppermint water. It is better, however, in form of enema; and in this way it is sometimes prescribed for worms, and the convulsions of dentition.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ. L. Camphor Mixture. *Emulsio camphoræ.* E.

Mistura camphorata. D. Take ʒss of camphor, ℥x of rectified

spirit, Oj of water; triturate the camphor with the spirit, then with water, adding it gradually, and filter through paper.

Incompatible with liquor potassæ, and Epsom salts, which separate the camphor.

Medicinally it is given as a gentle stimulant, in doses of ʒss to ʒij, but is chiefly employed as an elegant vehicle for cordial tinctures, in typhus and collapse, as the water takes up but a small portion of camphor.

MISTURA COPAIBÆ COMPOSITA. Compound Mixture of Copaiba. Take ʒss of balsam of copaiba, ʒjss of gum Arabic mucilage, ʒij of olibanum, ʒss of simple syrup, ʒv of cinnamon water; powder the olibanum, and mix with the copaiba; mix this with the syrup and mucilage, and then add the water.

Medicinally the dose ʒjss to ʒij, or more, twice or thrice a day, in gonorrhœa and gleet; also in mucous expectoration.

MISTURA CORNU USTI. L. Mixture of Burnt Hartshorn. *Decoctum cornu cervini. D.* Take ʒij of calcined Hartshorn, ʒj of gum arabic, Oij of water; boil down to Oij, stirring it the while, and strain.

As this is a very unscientific preparation, it ought to be discarded.

MISTURA CRETÆ. L. D. Chalk Mixture. *Potio carbonatis calcis. E.* Take ʒss each of prepared chalk and gum Arabic, ʒiij of refined sugar, and Oj of water and mix.

Incompatible with supertartrate of potass, and generally with acids and acidulous salts.

Medicinally it is useful as an antacid and astringent, combined with opium, kino, or catechu, in diarrhœa; but it is not preferable to large doses of magnesia. The dose is ʒj to ʒij every three hours.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. L. Compound Mixture of Iron. Take ʒj each of myrrh and purified sugar, gr. xxv of subcarbonate of potass, ʒvijss of rose water, ʒj of sulphate of iron in powder, ʒss of spirit of nutmeg; triturate the myrrh with the spirit of nutmeg and the subcarbonate of potass, and to these add, whilst rubbing, first the rose water with the sugar, and then the sulphate of iron; put the mixture immediately into a proper glass vessel, and stop it.

Decomposition. The sulphuric acid of the sulphate of iron goes over to the potass of the subcarbonate of potass, forming sulphate of potass, while the carbonic acid and the iron, thus set free, unite and form subcarbonate of iron, of a deep green colour, which is partly dissolved in the liquid, and partly suspended by means of the soapy matter formed by the myrrh, and the excess of potass. The sub-

carbonate of iron readily absorbs oxygen from the air, upon standing, and becomes a peroxide, which is less soluble, and of a reddish-yellow colour.

Incompatible with galls and astringent vegetables, and with acids, and acidulous salts.

Medicinally it is an excellent tonic, similar to Griffith's myrrh mixture, and is given in slow hectic, chlorosis, hysteria, painful swellings of the mammæ in chlorotic patients, &c., premising a purgative to unload the bowels. The sulphate of potass, however, serves to prevent it from constipating or griping. The dose is \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zij} twice or thrice a day, an hour before meals. It sometimes constipates at first; but when it agrees, it sharpens the appetite, gives tone to the muscles, and clearness to the skin. It is one of the best forms of iron, but ought not to be given unless it be of a good dark-green colour.

MISTURA GUAIACI. L. Mixture of Guaiac. *Lac guaiaci. O.* Take \mathfrak{zjss} of gum guaiac, \mathfrak{zij} each of purified sugar and gum arabic mucilage, \mathfrak{zviij} of cinnamon water; triturate the guaiac with the sugar and the mucilage, and to these, whilst rubbing, gradually add the cinnamon water.

Medicinally it is given in doses of \mathfrak{zss} to \mathfrak{zij} as a stimulant and diaphoretic in rheumatism, gout, &c.

MISTURA MOSCHI. Musk Mixture. *Mistura moschata. O.* Take \mathfrak{zj} each of musk, gum arabic in powder, and refined sugar, \mathfrak{zvj} of rose water; triturate the musk with the sugar, then with the gum, adding the rose water gradually.

Incompatible with infusion of Peruvian bark, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, and the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.

Medicinally it is given in doses of \mathfrak{zss} to \mathfrak{zij} twice or thrice a day, as a diaphoretic and antispasmodic, and also as a stimulant, in which case it will be advantageous to combine it with ammonia, ether, camphor, spirit of lavender, or juniper, &c., in sloughing syphilitic ulcers, &c. (WHITE.)

MISTURA STRYCHNINÆ. Mixture of Strychnine. Mix gr. j of strychnine, \mathfrak{zij} of white sugar, with \mathfrak{zij} of distilled water. The dose is \mathfrak{zij} twice a day in nervous affections.

MITHRIDATE. A very ancient and complicated preparation, having opium for its basis. It is now displaced by the confection of opium. The old formula of Democrates is, Take \mathfrak{zxxiv} of cinnamon, \mathfrak{zx} each of Indian spikenard, ginger, saffron, seeds of shepherd's purse, frankincense, and Chia turpentine, \mathfrak{zj} each of zedoary, mace, long pepper, juice of hypocistus, storax, opoponax, galbanum, opobal-

samum, and castor, ʒvij each of scordium, cubebs, white pepper, carrot-seed, and bdellium, ʒv each of Celtic nard, gentian, dittany of Crete, red roses, wild parsley-seed, cardamoms, sweet fennel-seeds, gum arabic, and strained opium, dissolved in wine, ʒij each of aromatic reed, valerian root, sagapenum, and anise-seeds, ʒijss each of catechu, St. John's wort, and skinks; dry these, powder, and make into an electuary, with three times its weight of honey.

Medicinally the dose is ʒij to ʒij. It is an absurd farrago, supposed to have been taken by Mithridates, as an antidote to poison. It still keeps its place on the Continent, but has been laughed at in Britain, ever since Dr. Heberden published his "*Antitheriaca*."

MIXTURES. See MISTURA and *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

MOCHLIQUE DES FRERES DE LA CHARITE. A foreign nostrum, prepared with one part of glass of antimony, and two parts of refined sugar, triturated into a fine powder, and given in doses of ʒj to ʒ½ as an antimonial.

MOLUCCA GRAINS. Seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*. See TIGLI OLEUM.

MOLY. An herb celebrated among the Greeks, and supposed to have been a species of *allium*. The root was used as a pessary in prolapsus uteri.

MOLYBDIC ACID is procured by heating the brittle metal molybdena in an open vessel. There is also a *molybdous* acid;—but neither of these are important.

MOMORDICA ELATERIUM. See ELATERIUM.

MONKSHOOD. See ACONITUM.

MORI BACCÆ. L. Mulberries. The fruit of the *Morus nigra*. Mulberries are somewhat like bramble-berries in appearance and taste, and are cooling, aperient, and wholesome. They contain mucilage, jelly, and tartaric acid, and are chiefly used in making syrup, wine, &c.

Enters into Syr. Mori. L.

MORIC, or MOROXYLIC ACID, is found in the bark of the white mulberry (*Morus alba*), and may be obtained by decomposing the moroxylate of lime with acetate of lead, and then separating the lead by sulphuric acid.

MORPHINE, or MORPHIA. P. Is a new chemical alkaline substance found in opium, and possessing its sedative properties in a high degree. Several processes are given for obtaining it, and two are adopted in the Paris Codex.

Robiquet's method. P. Macerate 300 parts of pure opium cut small, in 1000 parts of water for five days, strain and add 15 parts of very pure magnesia, boil the whole for 10 or 15 minutes, filter, wash the

grey precipitate in cold water, dry it, and digest it in weak warm alcohol, to remove the colouring matter; then collect it on a filter, boil it in highly-rectified alcohol, filter the solution while hot, and, as it cools, crystals of morphine will form.

According to this process, the meconate of morphine, existing in the opium, is decomposed; the meconic acid going over to the magnesia, which is precipitated along with the morphine, but is separated by the boiling alcohol.

Sertuerner's method. P. Dissolve 500 parts of opium in water, allow it to cool, and add 160 parts, or more, of solution of ammonia, so that this may be in excess; strain through paper, collect the crystals, wash, dry, and dissolve in hot sulphuric acid, diluted with eight times its volume of distilled water. This will form sulphate of morphine, from which ammonia will separate the morphine in the form of a very white pulverulent substance, which being dissolved in boiling alcohol, will deposit morphine in crystals, as it cools. The salt thus obtained is impure.

Brandé's method. Triturate powdered opium into a thin paste, with acetic acid, and then add six or eight parts of water; filter through coarse paper, treat the residue with a small additional portion of acetic acid and water as before; add excess of ammonia to the filtered liquors, and collect the precipitate thence obtained on a filter; evaporate the filtered liquor to one fifth its bulk; add a little more ammonia, which will give a second precipitate, that is to be added to the first. These precipitates are impure morphine, and the impurities are to be separated by digesting in cold alcohol, while the residue, dissolved in boiling alcohol, will, on cooling, give crystals of pure morphine.

Pure morphine is colourless, bitter, and inodorous, almost insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and in boiling alcohol, and unites with the acetic, hydrochloric, and sulphuric acids, forming crystallizable salts, which are the best forms of exhibiting it medicinally.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; but the ACETATE (which see), is preferable, from being more soluble. See also, SULPH. MORPH.

Poisonous in large doses, producing all the effects of an over-dose of opium, such as drowsiness, paralysis, and death. The best treatment will be a quick emetic, hot brandy, cold affusion, volatile salts to the nostrils, &c.

Tests. Nitric acid turns it red, and is therefore an important test. It will readily distinguish it from sulphate of quinine which it resembles. See BECK's *Med. Jurispr. Appendix*.

MORSULI are made like drops and lozenges, without regular form.

MORUS. See **MORI BACCÆ**.

MOSCHUS. L. E. D. P. Musk is a peculiar concrete substance procured from the musk-deer, *Moschus moschiferus*, a native of the East, and from the musk-rat, a native of America. It is imported in the natural bags which are taken from behind the navel of the deer, and are about the size of a pigeon's egg. Those from China are thin, and covered with brownish-yellow hair; those from Russia and Bengal are thick, and covered with *white* hair, being probably taken from old animals. It is chiefly used as a perfume.

Imitated by dropping ʒijss of nitric acid on ʒj of rectified oil of amber. In the course of a day a black substance is produced, which smells similar to musk.

Or, Take two parts of any foetid animal oil procured by distillation, and one part of nitric acid, digest for eight or ten days, add gradually 32 parts of rectified spirit of wine, and digest again for four weeks. The substance thus procured is very like genuine musk.

Adulterated very extensively with dried blood, asphaltum, ammoniacal salts and a sort of gritty resin. In China the musk bags are often cut open between the hair, part of the contents abstracted, and the deficiency made up with dried blood, rolled up into pills, so as to imitate the true grains of musk. The bags ought therefore to be carefully inspected to detect such openings, which are always very neatly closed. The presence of dried blood may be known by its emitting a foetid vapour, like burnt horn, on burning, when held over a candle on the point of a thin knife. When asphaltum is present, it will melt and run on the knife point before it inflames, while genuine musk does not melt, but is turned into charcoal. Punctures are also often made in the bags, which are difficult to detect, and through which sand, small stones, and even pieces of lead and barytes, are introduced to increase the weight. These are easily discovered on opening the bags. Other musk dealers, less fraudulent in spirit, leave the bags in a damp place, to increase their weight, and this also injures the musk. The musk from Holland is brought in leaden pots sewed up in canvas, and is nothing more than dried blood, mixed with a little oil and tincture of musk. It is generally very moist, and exhales a disagreeable urinous smell. The artificial bags may be known from the genuine by wanting the internal membrane, or skin. It is also adulterated with spikenard, chocolate, aloes, nutmeg, storax, &c. Dr. John Davy says, it is always impure if it exhale an ammoniacal odour when mixed with quicklime.

Genuine musk, from China, is of the colour of an old brown nutmeg, rolled up in little round friable pills. Russian musk, even when good, is not in form of pills, but loose in the bag, and has a urinous odour. To preserve it well it ought to be kept perfectly dry; but moistened when it is to be used as a perfume. (Dr. JOHN DAVY.)

Chemically, musk contains resin, combined with the odoriferous volatile oil that gives it perfume, besides several animal matters. It is soluble in sulphuric ether, and in boiling water; also in alcohol and sulphuric acid, with the loss of its odour. Added to other odoriferous substances, such as lavender water, it increases their odour, as ammonia often does from its volatility.

Incompatible with infusion of bark, sulphuric acid, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, and the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc.

Medicinally, it is reputed to be one of the strongest antispasmodic non-irritating stimulants, (though many doubt its powers,) and with this view has been given in doses of gr. x to ℥jss in form of pill, bolus, or mixture, along with ether, camphor, or ammonia, for hysteric paroxysms, subsultus tendinum, epilepsy, chorea, whooping-cough, gout in the stomach, &c. In bad cases of phagedena and gangrene, particularly from syphilitic and strumous causes, it has been found excellent for arresting sloughing. (WHITE.) Its failure may often arise from its being adulterated.

Enters into Mist. Moschi. L. Tinct. Moschi. D.

MOSELEY'S PILLS. A nostrum composed of rhubarb and ginger, made into a mass with conserve or mucilage.

MOUSSE DE CORSE. See FUCUS HELMINTH.

MOXA is a term erroneously applied in surgery, as if it were some particular substance; whereas it appears that many different substances, such as the down of several species of *Artemisia*, cotton wool, Eriophoron spikes, &c., are all called moxa when formed into a cone about an inch long. This is set fire to, and placed upon the skin, which it gradually burns. It has lately come into repute, but it has little chance to continue so, in consequence of the prejudices of patients.

Medicinally moxa is applied as a counter-irritant, in the same way as blisters in local inflammation, &c.

MUCIC ACID. See SACCHOLACTIC ACID.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ. L. E. P. Gum Arabic Mucilage. *Mucilago gummi arabici.* D. Take ℥iv of gum arabic in powder, Oss of boiling water; add the water by degrees to the gum, and triturate them together, till a mucilage is formed. In order to have the mucilage free from ropiness, it is necessary to have the gum genuine, and the water soft. It may be made with cold soft water.

Incompatible with sulphuric ether, ammonia, acetate and subacetate of lead, nitrate of mercury, and the tincture of muriate of iron.

Medicinally it is chiefly used as a vehicle to suspend insoluble substances in a fluid; but occasionally it is used by itself as a demulcent to sooth the irritation of the fauces, caused by catarrhal coughs. A few drops of tincture of opium, or of syrup of poppies, are a good addition.

Enters into Mist. Guaiaci. L. Potio Carbonatis Calcis. E.

MUCILAGO AMYLI. L. E. D. P. Starch Mucilage. Take ʒij of starch, Oj of water; add the water gradually to the starch, and triturate them together, then boil till a mucilage is formed. It is necessary that the starch be free from smalt, &c., and that the water be soft.

Medicinally it is demulcent and emollient, but being insipid, and by no means pleasant, it is seldom given internally, except in cases of poisoning. It forms a good basis for opiate or astringent enemata, and may even be prescribed in this form alone.

Incompatible with iodine, which precipitates starch of a violet colour.

MUCILAGO ASTRAGALI TRAGACANTHÆ. E. D. Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth. Take ʒij of gum tragacanth bruised, ʒviiij of boiling water, macerate for 24 hours. Then triturate till the gum has dissolved, and beat it smooth with a wooden spatula. Strain by pressure through a linen cloth.

Medicinally it is used for similar purposes as the mucilage of gum arabic, and has similar properties.

Enters into Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp. L.

MUCILAGO CYDONIÆ SEMINUM. Quince Mucilage. Take ʒj of quince-seeds, Oss of distilled water, boil over a slow fire till the liquor become thick and viscid. It is seldom used, and is not preferable to the preceding,

MULBERRY. See MORI BACCÆ.

MULTUM. A compound of extract of liquorice and quassia, sold by brewers' druggists under this name, the better to conceal it when used, as it frequently is, to adulterate porter, ale, &c.

Another substance, called *hard multum*, is similarly used, and consists of an extract of coculus indicus.

MUM. A malt liquor brewed in the same manner as beer, by employing the malt of wheat.

MURIAS AMMONIÆ. See AMMON. MURIAS.

MURIAS ANTIMONII. P. Muriate of Antimony. *Butter of Antimony.*

O. Take equal parts of corrosive sublimate and common antimony, triturate into a powder, and distil in a wide-necked retort, and pre-

serve the butyraceous matter that comes over in a moist place. It is a dark-coloured thickish fluid.

Decomposition. The chlorine of the corrosive sublimate is separated from the mercury, and goes over to the antimony, forming a bichloride, or, as the Codex calls it, *Chloruretum stibii*, sive *Deuto murias stibii sublimatus*.

Medicinally it is corrosive and caustic, and is only used externally to reduce fungous ulcers, warts, excrescences, &c. It is singular that its action, when applied to moist surfaces, soon ceases, the caustic property being apparently neutralized.

MURIAS AURI. See MURIATE OF GOLD.

MURIAS BARYTÆ. E. D. Muriate of Barytes. Take one part each of carbonate of barytes and muriatic acid, three parts of water; add the carbonate, broken into little bits, to the water and acid previously mixed; and after the effervescence has ceased, digest for an hour, strain the liquor, and evaporate that crystals may form. When the carbonate of barytes is not to be procured, the muriate may be formed from the sulphate by means of charcoal and muriatic acid; but the process is both complicated and difficult.

Decomposition. The muriatic acid decomposes the carbonate of barytes, and forms a crystallizable muriate; or, according to Sir H. Davy, the barium of the carbonate unites with the chlorine of the muriatic acid, while the carbonic acid escapes. According to this view the preparation is a chloride of barium.

Incompatible with the sulphates of alumen, iron, magnesia, potass, and soda; and with the nitrate of potass and nitrate of silver.

Medicinally the muriate of barytes is only employed in solution. See SOLUTIO MUR. BAR. E. *Poisonous*, see next article.

Chemically it is much used as a test for sulphuric acid.

Enters into Sol. Muriatis Barytæ. E.

MURIAS CALCIS. L. D. Muriate of Lime. Take ℥ij of the salt which remains after the sublimation of subcarbonate of ammonia, Oj of water; mix, and filter through paper, evaporate the solution till the salt becomes dry, and keep it in a well-stopped vessel.

Decomposition. According to the old opinion, the salt remaining after the sublimation of subcarbonate of ammonia is muriate of lime, which is only purified by this process. According to Sir H. Davy's views, the above salt is chloride of calcium, which by mixture with water becomes muriate of lime; and this being evaporated to dryness, it is decomposed, the hydrogen of the muriatic acid combining with the oxygen of the calcium forming water, which passes off, while the chlorine goes over to the calcium forming chloride of calcium.

What is therefore called by the College *muriate of lime*, contains neither lime nor muriatic acid.

Soluble in water and alcohol, and deliquescent in the air.

Incompatible with the fixed alkalies and their carbonates, and with carbonate of ammonia, but not with pure ammonia; also with sulphuric acid and its salts.

Medicinally it has a disagreeable, pungent, saline, and bitter taste, and is used in form of solution for scrofula and dyspepsia. See LIQUOR MUR. CALCIS. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{xx}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ or more.

Poisonous, like muriate of barytes above, producing violent retching and vomiting, with severe pain in the stomach and bowels, stupor, giddiness, palsy of the legs, spasms, convulsions, and death. The best treatment is to give large doses of Epsom or Glauber's salts, or dilute sulphuric acid, which will decompose the muriate, and form sulphate of barytes, which is insoluble, and may be removed by emetics and purgatives.

Tests. Sulphuric acid will precipitate the barytes in the form of a sulphate, which is insoluble in water and in nitric acid. Nitrate of silver also will form a white curdy precipitate; but if coffee or red wine be present, their colour must be destroyed by chlorine, which also must be expelled by heat before testing the mixture.

MURIAS FERRI. See TINCTURA MUR. FERRI.

MURIAS HYDRARGYRI. See HYDRARG. OXYMUR.

MURIAS SODÆ. See SODÆ MURIAS. L.

MURIAS SODÆ SICCATUM. E. Dried Muriate of Soda. Take any quantity of common salt, roast over a fire in a glass vessel slightly covered, shaking it the while till it cease to crepitate.

Decomposition. By this process water is formed and driven off, leaving chloride of sodium. See SODÆ MURIAS.

It is chiefly used for procuring muriatic acid by distillation.

MURIATES (see MURIAS) are salts formed with alkaline or metallic bases, uniting with chlorine and water (hydrate of oxygen), muriatic acid itself consisting of 36 parts chlorine, and one part hydrogen.

MURIATE OF ATROPINE. *New.* Atropine when treated with muriatic (hydrochloric) acid, forms a neutral salt similar to muriate of daturine, in beautiful white brilliant crystals, cubical or quadrangular. It has not yet been used.

MURIATE OF DATURINE. *New.* Formed like the preceding. Its properties have not yet been much investigated.

MURIATE OF GOLD, AURI MURIAS vel CHLORURETUM. P. Take 100 parts of pure gold finely divided, 300 parts of nitromuriatic acid,

composed of one part nitric acid, and two parts muriatic acid; put this in a vessel on a sand-bath moderately heated, till the gold is quite dissolved, then evaporate to dryness with a *very* gentle heat in a porcelain or glass capsule. If the heat is strong the acid will separate, and the metallic gold will appear. Keep it in a phial closely stopped.

Decomposition. The chlorine of the acid is separated, and goes over to the gold, while the nitric acid escapes.

Medicinally the muriate of gold has lately been tried in France to a considerable extent for chronic venereal affections, exostoses, and glandular swellings, scirrhus and strumous. The dose is gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. ss rubbed upon the tongue or gums, along with a little liquorice powder, or in form of pill gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ made with extract of mezereon. (CHRESTIEN.) See UNG. AURI.

Poisonous in large doses, producing the same violent symptoms as corrosive sublimate. See HYDRARG. OXYM.

MURIATE OF TIN, in the solid state, occurs in small needle-shaped crystals of a yellowish-white colour, and they contain excess of acid as they redden vegetable blues. Exposed to the air they deliquesce.

Poisonous, producing a disagreeable, acerb, metallic taste, with constriction of the throat, difficulty of breathing, vomiting, pain of the bowels, hypercatharsis, cramp, convulsive twitches of the face, syncope, and death.

Treatment. Milk drank copiously is supposed to decompose the muriate, which must be removed by emetics. When inflammation is obvious, bleeding will be requisite, while the warm bath and fomentations will relieve the tormina, when accompanied with emollient and anodyne enemata.

Tests. The muriate of tin will precipitate gold from its solution of a purple colour. Or a little strong tea, or tincture of galls, will precipitate the tin of a bright yellow colour. Liquor of potass or prussiate of potass will give a white precipitate.

MURIATIC ACID. See ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

MURIDE the name first given to BROMINE.

MUSHROOMS. *Agarici.* Are used in making ketchup, &c., but it is requisite to be very cautious in selecting them, as more of them are poisonous than wholesome. The wholesome ones commonly used are pink in the gills, and white above; the bad ones are black or brown in the gills, and broad.

Poisonous mushrooms usually grow in wet, shady places, have a nauseous odour, and are soft, open, and porous, with their surface gaudily

coloured or dirty looking, and the stalks soft and bulbous. They grow rapidly, and soon corrupt.

Symptoms. Nausea and retching, colic, purging, thirst, fainting, stupor, delirium, cold sweats, convulsions, and death. The nervous system seems to be chiefly affected.

Treatment. The best thing to be done is to give an emetic of sulphate of copper or zinc, or of tartar emetic, following it up with saline purgatives, such as the black draught, and clysters of the same. If there is much sinking, hot brandy and water, camphorated mixtures, ether, and other stimulants, may be useful, and the warm bath.

MUSK. See MOSCHUS.

MUSTARD. For its medical properties see SINAPIS SEMINA. To prepare mustard for the table, rub up in a mortar a quantity of the best Durham flour mustard with vinegar, white wine, or cold water, in which scraped horse-radish has been boiled; when it is smooth, put it up in a close-stopped pot. It may be flavoured to taste, with garlic, capers, ketchup, &c. See WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD.

Adulterated with common flour, or with powdered radish-seed, bean or peas flour, &c., and made pungent by capsicum or cayenne pepper. Dr. Paris and Mr. Brande say it is coloured yellow by turmeric; but this, I believe, is more conjectural than real. If turmeric be present it may readily be detected by adding a little potass, or soda, dissolved in water, which will change the bright yellow to brown or orange.

Patent Mustard. Take ʒijss of cayenne pepper, ℥jss of bay-salt, ℥vij of mustard flour, ℥jss of wheaten flour: dissolve the salt in water, make the whole into a paste, and put up in pots.

Ready-made Mustard is prepared with about one-sixth of mustard flour, and the rest wheat flour, cayenne, and common salt to make it keep.

MUSTARD EMBROCATION for horses. Take ʒiv of flour of mustard, ʒjss of solution of ammonia, ʒj of oil of turpentine, with enough of water to make a mixture of the consistence of cream. It is applied externally for inflammation of the lungs.

MUSTARD (ESSENCE OF). See WHITEHEAD.

MUSTARD SEED (WHITE). See SINAPIS SEMINA.

MUSSELS. A common species of shell-fish, *Mytilus edulis*, which is for the most part nutritive and wholesome, but is occasionally deleterious, in consequence, as is vulgarly supposed, of feeding on copper-

banks; but more probably, as Dr. Burrows thinks, from the fish being unhealthy. (See *Med. Repository*, iii. 451.)

Poisonous in such cases, producing nausea, weight at the stomach, constriction of the throat, vertigo, head-ache, great thirst, heat of the eyes, eruptions on the skin, subsultus tendinum, convulsions, and death.

Treatment. An emetic of tartarized antimony, or sulphate of copper, speedily given, and followed with the black draught, or castor oil, to clear out the bowels, keeping up the strength with ether, tincture of musk, brandy and water, &c.

MYRISTICÆ NUCLEI. L. Nutmegs. *Nux moschata*. E. D. P. A well known aromatic spice, and used extensively both in the kitchen and in medicine. The fruit of the *Myristica moschata* is about the size of a nectarine, and contains the nutmeg, surrounded by a shell which constitutes mace. The nutmegs are gently baked, the mace separated, and then they are washed in lime water. The active properties of the nutmeg reside in the dark brown veins which traverse the substance of the nucleus. This oil is extracted by alcohol, or by decoction. See **MACE**.

Adulterated with nutmegs from which the oil has been abstracted, by perforating them with small holes, boiling them, and then filling up the perforations with powdered sassafras, &c. Sometimes, also, bits of lead are introduced to give them the requisite weight, and conceal the fraud. To detect these spurious nutmegs, steep them in hot water, which will disclose the perforations. They are also more easily broken than the genuine.

Medicinally nutmeg is stimulant, carminative, and sometimes narcotic when given in large doses, probably from collapse after the stimulant effect is over. The dose is gr. v to ℥jss for diarrhoea, nausea, &c. It corrects the tendency of alum to disturb the bowels, and is used in the composition of a considerable number of medicaments as a flavouring ingredient, and often in form of oil. See **OLEUM**.

Enters into (of the Nutmeg) Spir. Myristicæ. L. E. D. Spir. Lavan-
dulæ Comp. L. E. D. Elect. Catechu. E. D. Confect. Aromatica.
L. D. Pulv. Carbonatis Calcis Comp. D. Spir. Raphani Comp. D.
Troch. Carbonat. Calcis. E. D. (Of the Oil) Emplast. Picis
Comp. L. Pil. Scillæ. D. Spir. Ammoniae Aromat.

MYROBALANUS BELLIRICA. P. Myrobalan, the dried fruit of which is acidulous, feebly astringent, and cathartic. It is given in scorbutus, dysentery, &c.

MYRRH (COMPOUND TINCTURE OF), in *Farriery*. Take ℥j of gum

resin of myrrh, ℥xviij of aloes, gal. j of rectified spirit, Oiv of water, macerate 14 days, often shaking it up, then pour it off for use. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

MYRRHA. L. E. D. P. Myrrh, or Gum Myrrh. A resinous substance, imported from Turkey, and said to come from Abyssinia and Arabia Felix; but the plant or tree whence it is derived is still unknown to botanists.

Soluble in alkalies, and partly in distilled water, when triturated with it; but only the resinous part, in alcohol.

Adulterated with various species of gums and gum resins, whose names are scarcely known. Bdellium may be recognised by being dark, opaque, and nauseous to the taste. Some of the other gums are pale, white, or transparent. Genuine myrrh is reddish yellow, or brown, somewhat translucent, but not transparent, in tears of an irregular form, but these sometimes broken, and it is also light.

Medicinally it is a warm aromatic, tonic, stimulant, and expectorant, also diaphoretic, and said to be emenagogue. The dose is gr. x to ℥j along with nitrate of potass, camphor, or alkaline sulphates, for chlorosis, dyspepsia, hysteria, humoral asthma, catarrh, amenorrhœa atonica, fœtid belchings, &c. Externally it is used in form of tincture, &c., for spongy gums, aphthæ, and for gangrenous, carious, and fistulous sores. It is often used in stimulant compounds.

MYRTLE. *Myrtus communis.* P. The leaves and berries are aromatic, warm, and astringent, and are sometimes prescribed in profluvia.

By the perfumer, myrtle-leaves are used for herb snuff, and myrtle water. The leaves should be fresh from the tree, and the common sort are always to be preferred to any of those called the sweet-smelling sorts.

MYRTLE WATER. Macerate lbj of fresh myrtle-leaves, or twigs, in a gallon of soft water, and after it has stood a day, add ℥j or more of good yeast. Let it stand other two days, and then put it into a retort with ℥ij of baysalt; draw off all the water, to which add more fresh leaves or twigs, and proceed as at first, repeating this process three or four times. It ought to be kept well stopped, and in a place neither too warm nor too cold.

Poisonous, producing burning of the throat, thirst, pain of the stomach, convulsions, and death. The best treatment is a smart emetic, followed by castor oil, or saline purgatives and mucilaginous drinks.

MYRTUS. See PIMENTÆ BACCÆ.

N

NAPHTHA is a fine transparent, colourless, or pale yellow fluid, found natural in some parts of Persia, issuing out of clay soils. A substance little different is procured by distillation from coal tar. The odour is penetrating, and not disagreeable. Its chief use is chemical. It is used for preserving potassium from oxidizing. It is used externally as a stimulant, &c.

NAPHTHALINE is a white crystalline body procured by gentle distillation from coal tar.

NARCISSUS PSEUDO-NARCISSUS. P. Daffodil. The flowers are aromatic and antispasmodic, but are little used.

NARCOTICS are drugs which usually produce, first a stimulant effect on the circulation, and on the nervous energy, and this is, of course, followed by a collapse, which commonly terminates in sleep: hence they have also been called *hypnotics* and *soporifics*. From the sensations also being weakened and blunted during the collapse, pain is less felt; and hence they have been called *anodynes* and *sedatives*. Such is the most probable theory; but all stimulants that are followed by collapse, do not induce sleep, nor ease pain; and consequently, unless they do so, they are not considered narcotics.

NARCOTINE. *New*. A chemical principle, sometimes called *Opiane*, and the *Salt of Derosnes*, from the discoverer. To prepare it, digest opium in sulphuric ether to form a tincture, filter, and evaporate, till crystals form, which are the narcotine, along with a little oil and caoutchouc. It is without smell or taste, and has no action on vegetable colours.

Insoluble in water, very sparingly soluble in alcohol, but more soluble in boiling ether.

Medicinally it is supposed to have the stimulant without the sedative effects of opium, but has not been much used.

NARDUS INDICUS VULGARIS. P. Spikenard. The root of this plant is bitter, aromatic, cardiac, stomachic, and is sometimes prescribed in asthenia, and dyspepsia.

NASTURTIIUM. *Cress*. A genus of plants, whose properties are reputed antiscorbutic, though it does not appear that they are greatly more so than other fresh vegetables, except from their being slightly stimulant.

NATRON. O. The name formerly given to soda; hence the sulphate of soda was called *Natron vitriolatum*; the carbonate of soda, *Natron*

præparatum; and the tartrate of soda and potass (Rochelle salts), *Natron tartarizatum*.

NECKLACES of Vervain roots, tied with a yard of white satin ribbon, have been recommended for the cure of scrofula; of peony root for epilepsy; of henbane root, &c., for the teething of children; and of stick-sulphur for rheumatism. It is obvious that these must be very feeble in their operation, if they operate at all. The sulphur does appear to have some influence, probably from its being taken up in small quantity by cutaneous absorption. The anodyne necklaces sold at a high price, are unquestionably inert and useless.

NECTAR. A liqueur, so called, is made with 15 gallons of red ratafia, 3ss each of oil of cinnamon and of caraway-seeds, dissolved in half a pint of spirit of wine. Put this into a twenty-gallon cask, and fill it up with orange wine, adding sugar to sweeten it according to taste.

NEPENTHE. A drug, which, according to Homer, the beautiful Helen mingled with wine, to soothe the cares and promote the mirth of the guests of Menelaus. It is highly probable that it was opium. Hence the old Pharmacopœia called the common opiate pills *Nepenthes opiatum*.

NEPHRITICS are medicines which act upon the kidneys.

NEROLI is the essential oil of orange-flowers, and is a very fine, delicate, and expensive perfume, often adulterated with inferior matters.

NERVINE, a medicine which relieves nervous affections.

NETTLE. *Urtica*. A common native plant, which was formerly used as an astringent, but has fallen into neglect. Dr. Withering says, that a leaf put on the tongue, and pressed against the roof of the mouth, will stop epistaxis. Palsied limbs are sometimes switched with nettles, as an external irritant. In spring it is a good potherb.

NICOTIANA. See **TABACI FOLIA**.

NICOTINE. *New*. The active principle of tobacco is procured by a process similar to that of obtaining Daturine, &c. It is powerfully poisonous; but has not yet been employed in medicine.

NIGELLA SATIVA. P. Fennel Flower. The seeds are aromatic, stimulant, sialagogue, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, errhine, acrid, laxative, and

Poisonous, when taken in quantity, producing similar symptoms to the ranunculus acris. The *nigella arvensis* has similar qualities.

NIHIL ALBUM. Oxide of Zinc. See **ZINCI OXYDUM**.

NINSENG, or *Ninzi*. The root of the *Sium ninsi*. P. Was formerly confounded with ginseng, and is a good aromatic bitter, used in marasmus and asthenia. In China it is reckoned aphrodisiac.

NITRAS ARGENTI. See ARGENTI NITRAS.

NITRAS POTASSÆ. See POTASSÆ NITRAS.

NITRÈ. *Salt Petre*. See POTASSÆ NITRAS.

NITRATE OF BISMUTH. See BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS.

NITRIC ACID, or *Aqua fortis*. See ACIDUM NITRICUM. L.

NITRICO-OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI. See HYDRARGYRI NITR. OXYD.

NITROGEN. See AZOTE.

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID. *Aqui regia*. O. See ACIDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM.

NITROUS ACID. See ACIDUM NITROSUM.

NITRUM. O. Nitrate of Potass. See POTASSÆ NITRAS.

NORFOLK FLUID. Take three pints of linseed oil, ζ iv of yellow resin, ζ ij of frankincense, ζ xij of yellow wax; melt together, and add two pints of neat's foot oil, and one pint of oil of turpentine. If it were coloured with ivory or lamp black, it would form an oil blacking for shoes, which it softens.

NORRIS'S DROPS. A nostrum prepared by dissolving tartar emetic in rectified spirit, disguised with some vegetable colouring matter. Dr. Paris found no indications of opium.

NORTON'S DROPS. A nostrum composed of corrosive sublimate, disguised like the preceding.

NOSTRUM. A term applied to medicinal preparations, the composition of which is kept secret by the proprietors. The word, indeed, originally signifies *ours*, or *our property*; but is now usually taken in a bad sense, for an imposition.

NOUFFLEUR'S RECEIPT FOR WORMS. The following is the celebrated remedy, the receipt of which was purchased from Madame Nouffleur, by Louis XV., for a large sum of money, and published. Powder very finely, for one dose, ζ iiij of the male fern, *Aspidium filix mas*, and after the patient has been prepared the previous night by an emollient clyster, and a supper of panada, this is to be taken early in the morning, fasting: two hours after, a bolus is to be given, made with gr. xij each of calomel and scammony, and gr. v of gamboge. This, as Dr. Good remarks, will probably kill either the tapeworm or the patient!

NOYAU. A celebrated liqueur. Take a gallon and a half of the best French brandy, ζ vj of French prunes, ζ ij of celery, ζ iiij of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, or peaches, ζ j of bitter almonds, all gently bruised; two dwts. each of essence of orange and of lemon-peel, and lbss of loaf sugar; digest for a fortnight, decant, and add as much rose water as will make up two gallons.

Dangerous when drank in any quantity, as it contains prussic acid.
See ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.

Imitated by adding essence of bitter almonds, or a few drops of prussic acid, with essence of lemon-peel, and oil of rhodium, to brandy, till it is of the requisite flavour, and then sweetening it with sugar.

NUT. A term applied to fruits which have a hard shell, and a farinaceous oily kernel.

NUTGALLS. See GALLÆ.

NUTMEG. See MYRISTICÆ NUCLEI.

Essence of Nutmeg is made by bruising ʒij of nutmeg, and steep it for a fortnight in a quart of brandy; shake it occasionally, and then, after it has settled, pour off the clear liquor.

NUT OIL is prepared by expression from filberts, or hazel-nuts; and, as it is without smell, it is much used in perfumery, as a substitute for oil of ben, and also by painters for mixing their colours.

NUX MOSCHATA. See MYRISTICÆ NUCLEI.

NUX VOMICA. P. The fruit of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, D. Ratsbane, or Poison-nut. The wood is also used. *Nux vomica* is a bitter tonic and stimulant, with a tendency to affect more particularly the spinal marrow and its nerves. It is also vermifuge and emenagogue. It is given in doses of gr. ij to ʒj, cautiously increasing the dose in mania, epilepsy, chorea, paralysis, tænia, amenorrhæa; as well as in scrofula, gout, syphilis, &c.

It contains STRYCHNINE and BRUCINE, which see.

Poisonous in large doses, producing feelings similar to tipsiness, giddiness, nausea, vomiting, retching, thirst, spasms, and cramps of the limbs, oppressed breathing, fainting, coma, and death. The best treatment is to promote vomiting, and even to give a vomit of sulphate of copper instantly. Copious draughts of vinegar and water, or any other vegetable acid, will also do good; and if there is much stupor, the affusion of cold water may be tried. There is no test yet discovered for it.

Employed to adulterate spirituous and malt liquors; and enters into most of the compositions sold under various names by brewers' druggists.

NYMPHÆA. P. The Waterlily. The roots of several species of which, such as the *N. alba*, and *N. lutea*, are used medicinally, as aromatic astringents and refrigerants. The dose is ʒss to ʒj of the distilled water. A syrup is also made of the flowers, which is said to be antaphrodisiac, but this is not probable.

O.

OAK BARK. See **QUERCUS CORTEX.**

OAK (POISON). See **TOXICODENDRI FOLIA.**

OATS. See **AVENÆ SEMINA.**

OCBRE. A general term applied to pulverulent clays. It is nearly synonymous with the term **BOLE**. *Red ochre* and *Yellow ochre* are the chief, and ought to be chosen of a fine colour, as free from sandy or gritty matter as possible. The colours chiefly depend on the presence of an oxide of iron, or some other metal.

OCULI CANCRORUM. Crabs' Eyes. See **CANCRI CHELÆ.**

ODONTALGIA. A medicine which relieves or cures tooth-ache.

ODONTON. A nostrum advertised as a dentifrice.

ŒNANTHE. A genus of umbelliferous plants, of which the *Œ. crocata*, hemlock dropwort, is common in ditches and marshy places, not far from the sea-coast.

Medicinally it has been found useful in obstinate cutaneous affections, in the dose of three tea-spoonfuls of the juice every morning, and in form of infusion, but it is far from safe. It is good in cancerous and scrofulous sores, in form of cataplasm. (**WITHERING.**)

Poisonous. Perhaps, says Dr. Pulteney, the most virulent vegetable poison that grows in Britain, producing constriction of the throat, vertigo, spasm, vomiting, retching, oppressed breathing, asphyxia, and death.

Treatment. Diluted vinegar and vegetable acids should be largely administered, along with gruel and demulcents. Bleeding will be necessary if there should be inflammation.

OIL COLOURS, for artists, ought to be brilliant, clear, and permanent, as pictures soon lose their value when painted in perishable colours. Some of the Egyptian paintings remain unchanged in tint after 2000 years; while some of the pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds have not stood 40 without fading. The following are a few of the chief oil colours, and the methods of preparing them :

Azure. Take ʒij of quicksilver, ʒss each of sulphur and muriate of ammonia; grind all together, and put the contents to digest in a matrass over a slow fire, increase the heat a little, and when an azure fume arises, take the matrass from the fire. When cool, these will make as beautiful an azure as ultramarine.

Liquid Blue. Put into a small matrass, or phial, ʒj of fine prussiate of iron (prussian blue), reduced to powder, and pour over it from ʒ½

to ʒij of concentrated muriatic acid. The mixture produces an effervescence, and the prussiate soon assumes the consistence of thin paste. Leave it in this state for 24 hours, then dilute it with ʒviij or ʒix of water, and preserve the colour thus diluted in a bottle well stopped. The intensity of this colour may be lessened, if necessary, by the addition of water. If the whole of this mixture be poured into a quart of water, it will still exhibit a colour sufficiently dark for washing prints. This colour, charged with its mordant, requires the use of gum water made of gum tragacanth. Mucilage of gum arabic does not possess sufficient consistence.

Blue Verditer. Into 100lb of whiting pour copper water, and stir them together for some hours, till the water grows pale; then pour that away, set it by for other use, and pour on more of the green water, and so till the verditer be made, which, being taken out, is laid on large pieces of chalk in the sun, till it be dry and fit for market.

Saxon Blue may be successfully imitated by mixing with a divided earth prussiate of iron, at the moment of its formation and precipitation. Into a solution of 144 grains of sulphate of iron, pour a solution of prussiate of potass; at the time of the formation of the prussiate of iron, add in the same vessel, a solution of ʒij of alum, and pour in with it the solution of potass, just sufficient to decompose the sulphate of alumine; for alkali in excess might alter the prussiate of iron. It will therefore be much better to leave a little alum, which may afterwards be carried off by washing. As soon as the alkaline liquor is added, the alumine precipitated becomes exactly mixed with the prussiate of iron, the intensity of which it lessens, by bringing it to the tone of common Saxon blue. The matter is then thrown on a filter, and, after being washed in clean water, is dried. This substance is a kind of blue verditer, the intensity of which may vary according to the greater or less quantity of the sulphate of alumine decomposed. It may be used for painting in distemper.

Dutch Pink from Wood. Boil the stems of wood in alum water, and then mix the liquor with clay, marl, or chalk, which will become charged with the colour of the decoction. When the earthy matter has acquired consistence, form it into small cakes, and expose them to dry. It is under this form that the Dutch pinks are sold in the colour shops.

The small blackthorn produces a fruit, which, when collected green, are called yellow berries. The seeds, when boiled in alum water, form a Dutch pink superior to the former. A certain quantity of clay or marl is mixed with the decoction, by which means the

colouring part of the berries unites with the earthy matter, and communicates to it a beautiful yellow colour.

Or, by substituting for clay a substance which presents a mixture of clay and metallic oxide; the result will be a Dutch pink of a very superior kind. Boil separately ℥j of yellow berries, and ʒij of the sulphate of alumine, in ℔xij of water, which must be reduced to ℔iv; strain the decoction through a piece of linen, and squeeze it strongly; then mix up with it ℔ij of ceruse, finely ground on porphyry, and ℔j of pulverized Spanish white; evaporate the mixture till the mass acquire the consistence of a paste, and having formed it into small cakes, dry them in the shade. When these cakes are dry, reduce them to powder, and mix them with a new decoction of yellow berries. By repeating this process a third time, a brown Dutch pink will be obtained. In general the decoctions must be warmed when mixed with the earth. They ought not to be long kept, as their colour is speedily altered by fermentation; care must be taken also to use a wooden spatula for stirring the mixture. When only one decoction of wood or yellow berries is employed to colour a given quantity of earth, the Dutch pink resulting from it is of a bright yellow colour, and is easily mixed for use. When the colouring part of several decoctions is absorbed, the composition becomes brown, and is mixed with more difficulty, especially if the paste be argillaceous, for it is the property of this earth to unite with oily and resinous parts, to adhere strongly to them, and incorporate with them. In the latter the artist must not be satisfied with mixing the colour, it ought to be ground; an operation equally proper for every kind of Dutch pink, and even the softest, when destined for oil painting.

Yellow Lake. Take ℔j of turmeric root in fine powder, three pints of water, and ʒj of subcarbonate of potass, put all into a glazed earthen vessel, and boil them together over a clear gentle fire till the water appears highly impregnated, and stains the table of a beautiful yellow; filter this liquor, and gradually add to it a strong solution of roche alum in water, till the yellow matter is all curdled and precipitated. After this, pour the whole into a filter of paper, and the water will run off, and leave the yellow matter behind; wash it with fresh water till the water comes off insipid, and then is obtained the beautiful yellow called lacque of turmeric.

Another Yellow Lake. Make a lye of potass and lime sufficiently strong; in this boil gently fresh broom-flowers, till they are white; then take out the flowers, and put the lye to boil in earthen vessels over the fire, add as much alum as the liquor will dissolve, then

empty this lye into a vessel of clear water and it will give a yellow colour at the bottom; settle, and decant off the clear liquor, wash this powder, which is found at the bottom, washed off, then separate the yellow matter, and dry it in the shade.

Lemon Yellow. A beautiful lemon-colour may be formed by following the prescriptions of the old painters; who mix together the oxides of arsenic (*realgar* and *orpiment*); but these colours, which may be imitated in another manner, have the disadvantage of being of a poisonous quality. It will therefore be better to substitute in their room Dutch pink of Troyes, and Naples yellow. This composition is proper for distemper, and for varnish; when ground and mixed, the result will be a bright solid colour, without smell, if an alcoholic varnish be applied for the last coating.

Naples Yellow. There are two processes given for making this colour: first, 1½j of antimony, 1½j of lead, 3j of alum, and 3j of common salt: second, 3jss of pure ceruse, 3ij of peroxide of antimony, 3ss of calcined alum, and 3j of pure muriate of ammonia. The ingredients are to be well mixed together, and calcined in a moderate heat for three hours, in a covered crucible, till it becomes nearly red-hot, when the mass will become of a beautiful yellow colour; with a larger proportion of oxide of antimony, and muriate of ammonia, the yellow verges towards gold colour. Glass may be tinged yellow with the above preparation.

Patent Yellow. It is prepared by triturating minium or red oxide of lead and common salt together, and then exposing in a crucible to a gentle heat.

Under the words LAKE, CARMINE, PRUSSIAN BLUE, VERMILION, &c., I have given the methods of preparing other colours, used by painters.

OILS. *Olea.* An extensive class of fluids, whose most obvious properties are that they float on water, and are immiscible with it. They are divided into two classes—fixed, or expressed oils—and essential, or volatile oils; the first having a heavy and frequently an unpleasant smell; the second being, for the most part, odoriferous, and many of them, on that account, used in perfumery. See OLEA.

I shall in this place, as in most other similar cases in this work, give the College preparations under the Latin term OLEUM, and the rest under that of OIL.

OIL OF ALMONDS. See OLEUM AMYGDALARUM.

OIL OF AMBER. See OLEUM SUCCINI.

OIL (ANIMAL). See OLEUM CORNU CERV.

OIL OF ANISE. See **OLEUM ANISI.**

OIL OF BALM. An essential oil, procured by distilling the flowering tops of *Melissa officinalis*. It is very fragrant, and may be used in imitating Eau de Cologne.

OIL OF BAYS may be procured from bay-berries, both by expression, and by pounding and boiling them in water; when the oil, which smells like the berries, and is thick and greenish, floats, and may be skimmed off. It is sometimes used instead of lard, for making mercurial ointment. The expressed oil is very thin.

OIL OF BEECH-MAST is procured by expression, and is a good substitute for olive oil, being well tasted, and not apt to become rancid.

OIL OF BEN, or BEHN, is prepared like that of almonds, by beating the nuts of the *Moringo zeylanica*, P. (the *Guilandia moringa*, LINN.) into a pulp, then sifting them through a coarse wire sieve, and afterwards expressing the oil. It is colourless, and usually of a thick butyraceous consistence, which shuts out the air, and prevents it from spoiling. It is much used in perfumery, because it has no smell, and readily imbibes and retains aromata.

Adulterated with other thick vegetable oils; but the genuine is easily recognised by its want of smell.

OIL OF BENZOIN, or BENJAMIN, sometimes confounded with the preceding, by the compilers of receipts. This is procured by distilling with a strong heat the gum which remains in the retort after making benzoic acid. It has a peculiar fragrance, and is used in the manufacture of Russia leather.

OIL OF BERGAMOTTE. See **ESSENCE OF BERGAMOTTE.**

OIL OF BIRCH is procured by distilling the bark of the birch-tree, *Betula alba*, and is used, like oil of benzoïn, on account of its peculiar odour for perfuming leather.

OIL OF BOXWOOD is procured by distilling boxwood, *Buxus sempervirens*; and is said to promote the growth of the hair.

OIL OF BRICKS. A nostrum, said to be advantageous in palsy and gout!! It is made by mixing olive oil with pulverized bricks, and distilling the mixture.

OIL OF CACAO. A thick; butyraceous, vegetable oil, distilled from the nuts of the *Theobroma cacao*.

OIL OF CAJEPUT. See **CAJEPUTI OLEUM.**

OIL OF CAMOMILE is procured by beating up one part of camomile-flowers with four parts of olive oil, digesting for six or eight days, and repeating the process with fresh flowers. It is used as an emollient liniment. See **OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS.**

OIL OF CARAWAY. See OLEUM CARUI.

OIL OF CASSIA is distilled from the buds, &c., of the *Laurus cassia*, and is used as oil of cinnamon, for which it is frequently sold.

OIL OF CINNAMON. See CINNAMOMI OLEUM.

OIL OF CLARY is procured by distillation from the flowers of the *Salvia verbenaca*.

OIL OF CLOVES. See OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI.

OIL OF COCOA. Procured from the cocoa nut, and is used for making oil gas.

OIL OF CORIANDER is prepared in the same way as oil of caraway.

OIL OF CROTON. See TIGLII OLEUM.

OIL OF DILL is prepared in the same way as oil of caraway.

OIL OF EARTHWORMS. See OLEUM DE LUMBRICIS. P.

OIL OF ELDER-FLOWERS is made by boiling one part of elder-flowers in two parts of olive oil, till the flowers are crisp, when the whole is to be pressed, and put aside to clear.

OIL OF FENNEL SEEDS. See OLEUM SEM. FENICULI.

OIL OF HARTSHORN. See OLEUM CORNU CERV.

OIL OF HYSSOP. Procured by distillation from the leaves and herbs of the *Hyssopus officinalis*.

OIL OF JASMINE. See ESSENCE OF JASMINE.

OIL OF LAVENDER. See OLEUM LAVANDULE.

OIL OF LEMONS. See ESSENCE OF LEMONS.

OIL OF LINSEED. See OLEUM LINI.

OIL OF MACE. See OLEUM MYRISTICÆ.

OIL OF MARJORAM. See OLEUM ORIGANI.

OIL OF MASTICH is an exudation of the nature of gum, procured from the *Pistachia lentiscus*.

OIL OF MILFOIL is procured by distillation, from the flowering tops of the *Achillea millefolia* or Yarrow.

OIL OF MINT. See OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRID.

OIL OF MUSTARD is procured from the husks or epidermis of black mustard-seed. It is rubefacient, and used as an external irritant.

OIL OF MYRTLE is a thick butyraceous oil, extracted from myrtle-berries, and used for its odour in perfumery. It forms a good ointment for chapped lips.

OIL OF NUTMEGS is distilled from nutmegs, and is very thin, pale, yellow, and odoriferous.

OIL OF OLIVES. See OLIVE OLEUM.

OIL OF PALMA CHRISTI. See OLEUM RICINI.

OIL OF PENNYROYAL. See OLEUM PULEGII.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT. See OLEUM MENTH. PIPER.

OIL OF POPPIES. See **OLEUM PAPAVERIS.**

OIL OF RHODIUM is procured by distillation, from rhodium wood, or from the root of the *Rhodiola rosea*. When fresh, it is of a yellowish colour, but when long kept, it becomes pale brownish-red. See **RHODIUM.**

Adulterated with alcohol and cheaper oils, but these may be detected by dropping it on paper, and holding it to the fire; if the oil be genuine, no stain will remain on the paper; if alcohol be present, it will tinge water, into which it is dropped, of a blue colour. It comes chiefly from Holland; but the Dutch often buy the genuine in London, and after mixing and remaking it, import it for the English market.

Used in perfumery, to give the odour of roses; and as it is of importance to have it genuine, the perfumer ought either to make it himself, or purchase it from a respectable manufacturing chemist.

OIL OF ROSEMARY. See **OLEUM RORISMARINI.**

OIL OF ROSES. See **OTTO OF ROSES.** A sort of rose oil is also made by beating rose petals to a pulp, and mixing one part of this with four parts of olive oil, macerating for a week, pressing out the oil, and repeating this process till the odour is sufficiently powerful. See **HUILE ANTIQUE A LA ROSE.**

OIL OF RUE is procured by distillation, from the dried plants of *Ruta graveolens*; and it retains the odour and some of the properties of rue, but is little used.

OIL OF ST. JOHN'S WORT ought to be procured by macerating the flowering tops of the *Hypericum perforatum*, or *H. elegans*, in olive oil, or rather the oil of the seeds procured by expression, but it is seldom made.

Imitated by tinging sweet oil with alkanet root. Mr. White says it is tinged with verdigrise; but this, I think, must be a great mistake. Green oil is certainly sold for it,

OIL OF SASSAFRAS. See **OLEUM LAURI SASSAFR.**

OIL OF SAVINE. See **OLEUM SABINÆ.**

OIL OF SCORPIONS is made by steeping scorpions, or centipedes (*scolopendra*), in oil, to render it alexiterial, or an antidote to poisons!!

OIL OF SPIKE. This term is applied to foreign oil of lavender, and also to oil of turpentine; but is commonly given to a mixture of three parts of oil of turpentine, and one part of oil of lavender; and is used for mixing the colours used in enamel painting.

OIL OF SUNFLOWER. Procured by expression from the seeds of the *Helianthus annuus*.

OIL OF SWEET FLAG. Procured by distillation from the root of the *Acorus calamus*, and is used in perfumery on account of its fragrance.

OIL OF TANSY. Procured by distillation, is vermifuge in doses of $\mathfrak{m}j$ to $\mathfrak{m}v$.

OIL OF TAR is procured by distillation from tar; and though it is at first fluid, it soon thickens. It dries rapidly, and is consequently extremely useful for mixing paints, and making varnishes.

OIL OF TARTAR is prepared by allowing pearl ashes to deliquesce in a damp place, and then straining the fluid. It is almost the same as **LIQUOR POTASSÆ**, and is used in scouring metallic articles, which it does by combining readily with acids and oxides.

OIL OF THYME is procured by distillation from the flowering tops of thyme, and is used by perfumers and by farriers. As a stimulant it may be given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}ij$ to $\mathfrak{m}x$.

OIL OF TURPENTINE. See **OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ**.

OIL OF VITRIOL. O. Sulphuric Acid. See **ACIDUM SULPHUR**.

OIL OF WALNUTS is procured from walnuts by expression, and is used for mixing oil colours, and for varnishes.

OIL OF WINE is procured by distilling by gentle heat equal parts, by measure, of alcohol and sulphuric acid. To the oily matter, which comes over, add solution of potass, till it ceases to discolour litmus paper, and again distil; when the oil will be seen swimming on the fluid which comes over.

OIL OF WORMSEED. See **OLEUM CHENOPODII**.

OIL OF WORMWOOD is procured by distillation from the tops of *Artemisia absinthium*, and is sometimes prescribed as an anthelmintic and carminative.

OINTMENT. *Unguentum.* A term applied to an extensive class of preparations, used for ulcers, &c. See **UNGUENTA**.

Under the English term **OINTMENT**, I shall give a few select preparations, chiefly used in farriery.

OINTMENT (ASTRINGENT), for grease in horses. Take $\mathfrak{z}iv$ of Venice turpentine, $\mathfrak{z}vj$ of hogs' lard, melt over a slow fire; when it is nearly cold, but still soft, add $\mathfrak{z}ij$ of acetate of lead, finely powdered, and stir till it is quite cold.

Or, Take $\mathfrak{z}iv$ of hogs' lard, $\mathfrak{z}ij$ of oil of rosemary, $\mathfrak{z}jss$ of white lead; mix, to make an ointment.

OINTMENT (BLISTERING), for horses. Take $\mathfrak{z}ij$ of oil of turpentine, $\mathfrak{z}j$ of sulphuric acid; mix carefully in the open air, or under a chimney, avoiding the suffocating vapour which arises, and then add $\mathfrak{z}vj$ or $\mathfrak{z}viiij$ of hogs' lard: $\mathfrak{z}ij$ of this rubbed up with $\mathfrak{z}iv$ of powdered cantharides, will form a strong blister.

OINTMENT (DIGESTIVE), for horses. Take $\mathfrak{z}iv$ of ointment of yellow resin, $\mathfrak{z}j$ each of turpentine and nitric oxide of mercury, finely

powdered; mix, to form an ointment to promote the suppuration of sores.

Or, Take ʒiv of ointment of nitrated mercury, ʒj of oil of turpentine; mix, to form an ointment.

OINTMENT FOR FISTULA in horses. Take ʒiv of ointment of yellow resin, ʒj of oil of turpentine, and ʒss of verdigrise; mix to form an ointment.

OINTMENT FOR FOOT-ROT, or *Low*, in cows. Take four parts each of turpentine and hogs' lard; melt, and add one part of sulphate of copper; mix, to form an ointment.

OINTMENT FOR GREASE in horses. Take ʒiv of hogs' lard, ʒij of palm oil, ʒj of olive oil; melt, and when it is nearly cold, add ʒjss of the solution of the acetate of lead.

OINTMENT FOR THE GROWTH OF HAIR on rubbed places and the broken knees of horses. Take ʒij of ointment of yellow wax, ʒij of camphor, ʒj of rosemary oil, and enough of ivory-black to colour it. I have no faith in the effects of this, except as a colouring matter to conceal white hair, which usually grows on scars in horses; and for this a solution of nitrate of silver would be better.

OINTMENT FOR THE HEELS. Take ℥iij of hogs' lard, ℥ij of honey, ℥j of turpentine, ʒviij each of sulphate of copper, verdigrise, alum, and train oil; mix to form an ointment.

OINTMENT FOR THE HOOFS. Take equal parts of pitch, tar, and hogs' lard, or tallow, and melt to form an ointment for cracks in the hoofs or heels.

OINTMENT FOR MALLENDERS. Take ʒij of ointment of yellow wax, ʒj of olive oil, ʒj each of rosemary oil and camphor, ʒj of solution of acetate of lead; mix, to form an ointment.

OINTMENT FOR MANGE in horses. Take ʒvj of hogs' lard, ʒiij of oil of turpentine, and ʒiv of sulphur; mix, to form an ointment.

OINTMENT FOR SITFASTS. Take ʒix of mercurial ointment, ʒss of submuriate of mercury, ʒix of oil of turpentine; mix, to form an ointment.

OINTMENT FOR WINDGALLS. Take ʒiv of Burgundy pitch, ʒiij of yellow wax, ʒij of Petroleum; melt, and add ʒiv of minium, and if it is too hard, add olive oil or lard to it.

OLEA DISTILLATA. L. Distilled Oils, volatile or essential. *Olea volatilæ*. E. P. *Olea essentialia*. D. The London College directs the seeds of anise and caraway, the flowers of camomile and lavender, the berries of juniper and pimenta, the tops of rosemary, and the fresh herbs of marjoram, mint, peppermint, and pennyroyal, to be employed. Put a portion of these into an alembic, and add as

much water as will cover it; then let the oil distil over into a large refrigeratory vessel. The water which distils over with the oils of caraway, mint, peppermint, pimenta, and pennyroyal, is to be kept for use. The Dublin and Paris Colleges direct some of the substances to be macerated, and the Edinburgh College orders seeds and woods to be bruised or rasped previous to distillation.

Adulterated with **FIXED OILS**, which may be detected by dropping some of the suspected oil on a bit of paper, and holding it to the fire. If the oil is genuine, no greasy stain will remain, as it will evaporate entirely at a heat of 212° ; but the fixed oils do not evaporate, and will leave a stain. Castor oil is most commonly used to adulterate them, from its being soluble in alcohol. **ALCOHOL** is detected by dropping some of the suspected article in water, when, if it is not genuine, it will produce an increase of heat, and by making the water milky, or opalescent, while it will at the same time diminish in bulk, as always happens on mixing water and alcohol. **OIL OF TURPENTINE** may be known by its burning with a thick black smoke, and smelling strong when rubbed on the hand and held to the fire. It is a good method indeed to rub a drop between the palms and smell to it, as the heat develops the odour more strongly.

Soluble very completely in alcohol, their solutions being called **ESSENCES**. They are also soluble in water, but in a small degree, their solutions being called *Distilled Waters*. Solutions of ammonia, ether, and the the fixed oils, also dissolve them.

Incompatible with the fixed alkalies, the mineral acids, which instantly inflame some of them and blacken others. Oxygen and light convert them into a sort of resin, hence they should not be exposed to the atmosphere, but kept in small opaque vessels quite filled and closely stopped. Sulphur converts them into compounds, formerly called *Balsams of Sulphur*. Heat also injures them.

Medicinally they are stimulant, tonic, and carminative, but are chiefly used to cover the taste or smell of disagreeable substances. Some of them, such as oil of caraway, are added to purgative medicines to prevent griping and flatulence. Externally they are also employed as stimulants. They have all the very valuable property, lately discovered, of preventing mouldiness in any thing perfumed with them. Ink, for example, may be kept from turning mouldy by adding a drop of any of them to it, or putting into it a blade of mace or a clove.

OLEA EUROPEA. -See **OLIVÆ OLEUM**.

OLEA EXPRESSA. L. D. P. Expressed or Fixed Oils. *Olea fixa.* E. These are prepared from seeds, &c., by pounding them in a marble

mortar into a paste, and submitting them to pressure in a linen cloth. When they are required of greater purity they may be filtered through paper. Some seeds are exposed on a sieve to the vapour of boiling water for a quarter of an hour to soften them, after which they are subject to pressure. P.

Adulterated with cheaper oils, but particularly with impure and rancid oils of the same kind. The oils, for instance, which are procured by means of heat are always inferior, though larger in quantity. They are particularly liable to become rancid, and are often tinged with empyreuma. Exposure to the air produces rancidity.

Soluble, though very sparingly, in alcohol and ether. Castor oil is an exception, and is very soluble in alcohol. They are insoluble in water, but may be mixed with it by means of sugar, gum, yolk of eggs, albumen, and gluten.

Incompatible with alkalies and alkaline earths, with which they form soaps; also with chlorine and the mineral acids, particularly the nitric.

Medicinally they are used sometimes internally as purgatives in form of enema, emulsion, &c., and externally in the form of liniment, &c., possessing varying qualities according to the substances from which they are extracted.

OLEA MEDICATA. P. Medicated Oils. Are prepared by macerating, infusing, or decocting, in some of the fixed oils, odoriferous, narcotic, and acrid substances, till those qualities are imparted to the oils. These medicated oils are scarcely, if at all, known in this country.

OLEIC ACID is procured by treating with cold alcohol the soap formed by potass and linseed oil, which consists chiefly of oleate of potass. The oleic acid is then precipitated from an aqueous solution by means of an acid.

OLEO-RICINIC ACID is procured by distillation from castor oil along with the ricinic and stearo-ricinic acids. (LECANU.)

OLEO-SACCHARUM. P. Take \mathfrak{mij} of any volatile oil, \mathfrak{zj} of very white sugar, triturate intimately in a glass or marble mortar. In this way are prepared the oleo-sacchara of fennel, cinnamon, cloves, &c. For the oleo-sacchara of lemon and orange peel, see ESSENCE OF LEMON-PEEL.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. L. Æthereal Oil, or Oil of Wine. *Oleum vini.* O. After the distillation of sulphuric ether, having lowered the temperature, again distil the liquor till a black froth swells up; then instantly remove the retort from the fire; add water to the liquor remaining in the retort, so that the oily part may float upon the sur-

face; remove this, and mix with it a sufficient quantity of lime water to saturate the acid; shake them together, and collect the separated oil.

Impurities may be removed by washing it with a weak solution of the subcarbonate of potass, or by following the process described under OIL OF WINE, which see.

Soluble in ether and in alcohol, but insoluble in water and aqueous infusions and decoctions.

Medicinally it is fragrant, aromatic, bitterish, pungent, and stimulant; but is not employed except in the preparation of the compound spirit of ether.

Enters into Spir. Ætheris Comp. L. D.

OLEUM AMMONIATUM. See LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS. L.

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM. L. E. D. Oil of Almonds. *Oleum amygdalæ.*

P. Macerate either sweet or bitter almonds in cold water for twelve hours, bruise them, and express the oil without employing heat.

Good almonds yield about one-third of their weight or more of this oil, which is without smell or taste, of a pale greenish straw colour, an more limpid than olive oil. When bitter almonds are used, their deleterious properties are not communicated to the oil, but remain in the cake, provided that no heat be used. It ought to be filtered through paper.

Insoluble in alcohol and water, but may be mixed with distilled water through the medium of mucilage, yolk of egg, or alkalies, with which it must be well mixed by trituration.

Incompatible with acids and acidulous salts, such as cream of tartar, and with syrup and oxymel of squills, syrup of poppies, resins, corrosive sublimate, and water impregnated with earthy salts.

Medicinally it is emollient and demulcent. With gr. ij of acetate of lead to ʒj of oil it forms a good injection in gonorrhea. Internally it may be given in large doses as a laxative; but its chief use is in form of emulsion for pectoral irritation and coughs. The dose is gr. iij to ʒj.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ ESSENTIALE. *New.* The essential, distilled, or volatile oil of Bitter Almonds, is obtained by distillation from the almond-cake, after expressing the fixed oil; but the operation is peculiarly dangerous, in consequence of the deleterious vapours exhaled. It is usually combined with prussic acid, which may be separated by agitating it with a concentrated solution of potass, and distilling the whole, when the potass will combine with the acid, and remain in the retort, while the essential oil will come over along with the water, and being specifically heavier than the water will sink.

Soluble very readily in spirit of wine and in ether, but very sparingly in water.

Medicinally it is fragrant, pungent, and bitter, and seems to possess the peculiar properties of the prussic acid; but it has not yet been used, so far as I am aware.

Poisonous in a very high degree. A drop put on the tongue of a sparrow killed it almost instantly. Mr. Gray has *discovered* that it is poisonous to poultry!!! See ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.

OLEUM ANETHI. P. Oil of Dill-seed. Is procured by distillation, and is fragrant, carminative, and stimulant; but seldom used in this country.

OLEUM ANIMALE. See OLEUM CORN. CERV.

OLEUM ANISI. L. E. D. P. Oil of Anise. Procured by distillation from the seeds of the *Pimpinella anisi*. It is chiefly imported from Spain, that which is manufactured in Britain being more expensive, though it has certainly more aroma.

Adulterated with camphor, spermaceti, wax, almond oil, and olive oil.

As it crystallizes at a temperature of 50°, the concrete substances can only be detected by heat, by exposure to which the genuine, flat, tubular crystals will dissolve; the spurious will not, at a low heat.

Medicinally it is pungent, bitter, stimulant, and carminative, and is useful in colic, flatulence, and atonic dyspepsia, in doses of $\mathfrak{m}v$ to $\mathfrak{m}xx$ triturated with sugar, or in making pills.

“*Poisonous*,” says Mr. Gray, “to pigeons, if rubbed on their bill, or head.” This must be some old woman’s apocryphal nonsense.

Enters into Tinct. Opii Ammoniata. E. Tinct. Opii Camphorata. E.

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. E. P. Oil of Camomile. *Oleum chamomeli*.

O. Is procured by distillation from the flowers, and, when recent, is of a fine blue colour, but becomes yellow if long kept.

Medicinally it is pungent, nauseous, stimulant, antispasmodic, and carminative, and is sometimes added to purgative medicines to prevent their griping. In colic, flatulence, and cramp or spasm of the stomach, it may be given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}v$ to $\mathfrak{m}xv$.

OLEUM CAJEPUTI. See CAJEPUTI OLEUM. L.

OLEUM CAMPHORATUM. E. D. See LINIMENT. CAMPH. L.

OLEUM CARUI. L. D. P. Oil of Caraway. Procured from the seeds by distillation. It is pungent and fragrant, and is added to pills, &c., as a carminative and stimulant. In flatulence and colic it may be given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}j$ to $\mathfrak{m}xv$. It is sometimes applied externally in form of liniment.

Enters into Confect. Scammonii. L. Elect. Sennæ. D. Pil. Aloes Myrrha. D. Pil. Aloes Comp. L.

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI. E. D. P. Oil of Cloves. Is procured from cloves by distillation. See **CARYOPHYLL. OLEUM.**

Adulterated with castor oil dissolved in spirit of wine, which is difficult to detect, except by the specific gravity, that of the genuine oil being 1.034, while that of the mixture cannot be more than .9; the refractive power of the genuine also is 1.535, of the spurious 1.498.

OLEUM CHENOPODII, Oil of Wormseed, is procured by distillation, and is given in America as a bitter, acrid and aromatic anthelmintic, in doses of five to ten drops on sugar.

OLEUM Cicutæ. P. Oil of Hemlock. Prepared by digesting in a gentle heat one part of the fresh leaves, or herb, with two parts of olive oil.

Medicinally it possesses the narcotic and sedative properties of the plant, and may be applied to strumous and cancerous sores.

OLEUM CORNU CERVINI RECTIFICATUM. D. Rectified Oil of Hartshorn. *Oleum animale Dippelii.* O. Take ℥iij of the oil which ascends in the preparation of ammonia from bones, ℥vj of water; distil the oil, and redistil with the water till it becomes limpid. It ought to be kept in small opaque phials well corked.

Medicinally it is pungent, anodyne, antispasmodic, and sudorific, and may be given in doses of ℥v to ℥xxx in water, or with sugar and ether for intermittents, immediately before an expected paroxysm; for hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, spasms, &c. Hoffman says, it induces a long, calm, and profound sleep, without subsequent languor or debility, and excites perspiration without heating. Externally it is stimulant, and is applied in local debility, amaurosis, and to paralytic limbs.

OLEUM FENICULI DULCIS. D. P. Oil of Fennel. Is procured by distillation from the seeds, and retains their aroma and warm pungency. It congeals at the freezing temperature.

Medicinally it is stimulant, tonic, and carminative, in doses of ℥ij to ℥x with sugar.

OLEUM HYOSCYAMI. P. Oil of Hyoscyamus. Is prepared by macerating in a gentle heat one part of the leaves, or tops, of hyoscyamus in two parts of olive oil. It is anodyne externally.

OLEUM HYPERICI. See **OIL OF ST. JOHN'S WORT.**

OLEUM HYSSOPI. See **OIL OF HYSSOP.**

OLEUM JASMINI. See **ESSENCE OF JASMIN.**

OLEUM IRIDIS. See **ESSENCE OF VIOLETS.**

OLEUM JUNIPERI. L. E. D. P. Oil of Juniper. Is procured from juniper-berries by distillation, and retains their aroma and warm pungent taste. It is very sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Adulterated with oil of turpentine, which may be known from its stronger smell, when a drop is rubbed between the palms of the hands, and from its burning with a thick black smoke.

Medicinally it is diuretic, stimulant, carminative, and sudorific, and is given rubbed up with sugar or mucilage in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ in dyspepsia, dropsy, hydrothorax, &c. It is a good adjunct to digitalis when prescribed as a diuretic.

OLEUM LATERITIUM. See OIL OF BRICKS.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. L. E. D. P. Oil of Lavender is procured from the flowers by distillation (see LAVANDULÆ FLORES), and retains their fragrance and warm taste.

Adulterated, like other essential oils, with alcohol, oil of turpentine, &c., which may be detected by the means above given under OLEA DISTILLATA. The foreign oil of lavender is not so fine as the English, because the herb is distilled along with the flowers. It is always best during the year it is made, and, if it is wanted to keep longer, it must be mixed with an equal quantity of highly-rectified spirit of wine. Without this, particularly if kept in large bottles, or frequently opened, it will grow thick, rancid, and fœtid. What is for sale within the year ought to be kept unmixed; and if any remain unsold, it may with very little loss be returned in the distillation of the following year. See LAVENDER WATER.

Medicinally it is stimulant and nervine, and is sometimes prescribed in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$ on a bit of lump sugar in nervous cephalalgia and hysteria. It is also added to ointments; it covers the smell of sulphur ointment.

Enters into Ung. Sulphuris. E.

OLEUM LAURI NOBILIS. E. Laurel Oil. Procured from the berries by expression, is limpid and insipid, and is employed externally as a stimulant for indolent tumours, sprains, rheumatic pains, and also for itch, to destroy vermin, &c.

OLEUM LAURI SASSAFRAS. E. D. Sassafras Oil. Procured by distillation from the chips of the bark and wood. It is fragrant, very hot, and acrid to the taste, and of a transparent yellow colour. Its specific gravity is 1.094, it is consequently heavier than water. Its refractive power is the same as oil of cloves.

Medicinally it is stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and is given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ in atonic dyspepsia, sea scurvy, chronic gout, and also in lepra and other cutaneous disorders.

OLEUM LIMONIS. L. E. See LIMONES and ESSENCE OF LEMON-PEEL.

OLEUM LINI. L. E. D. P. Linseed Oil. Is procured by expression from bruised flax-seed. It has almost the same properties as olive

oil, but is nauseous and of a disagreeable odour. It soon also becomes rancid. The spec. grav. is .9403.

Medicinally it is eccoprotic, emollient, and demulcent, and is frequently prescribed in form of enema in flatulent colic, piles, stricture of the rectum depending on ulcerations, and externally in form of cataplasm and liniment. It is sometimes prescribed as a purgative in doses of ʒss to ʒj .

Enters into Liniment. Aquæ Calcis. E.

OLEUM DE LUMBRICIS. P. Oil of Earthworms. Take ʒiv each of live earthworms, fresh olive oil, and good white wine. Wash the worms, and put them with the wine and the oil in a vessel; place this beside a gentle fire till all the watery liquid be dissipated; strain by expression, leave it to settle, then decant and preserve.

Medicinally it is reputed to be discutient when applied to tumours, and in the case of articular pains; but it does not appear that the worms add much to the effects of the oil and the wine.

OLEUM MACIS. See **OLEUM MYRISTICÆ.**

OLEUM MARJORANÆ. See **OLEUM ORIGANI.**

OLEUM MELALEUCÆ. See **CAJEPUTI OLEUM.**

OLEUM MELISSÆ. See **OIL OF BALM.**

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. E. D. P. Oil of Peppermint. Procured by distillation from the dried herb. It is highly fragrant, and tastes at first hot, and then cold. It is of a yellowish-brown colour, and has a spec. grav. of .9070.

Adulterated with one-third of spirit of wine, which may be detected by its rendering water milky.

Medicinally it is chiefly used in making pill masses, as its carminative properties tend to prevent rhubarb, senna, scammony, aloes, and colocynth, from griping. It may be given as an antispasmodic, or stimulant, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij dropped upon a bit of lump sugar. See **PEPPERMINT DROPS** and **LOZENGES.**

Enters into Pil. Aloes cum Zingibere. D. Pil. Rhei Comp. E.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. L. D. P. Oil of Spearmint. Procured by distillation from the dried herb. It has a warm, pungent taste, but not so strong as oil of peppermint. The spec. grav. is .9394. It is dearer than the preceding.

Medicinally it is employed in the same cases as the preceding, but in doses of at least one-third more.

Enters into Infus. Menthæ Comp. D.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ. E. D. Oil of Nutmeg and Oil of Mace. The oil of nutmeg possesses the odour and taste of the nutmeg in a concentrated degree; it is of a pale straw colour, and lighter than

water. What is erroneously called *oil of mace* is composed of fixed oil, volatile oil, and wax. When first drawn, or expressed, it is limpid and yellow, but on cooling acquires the consistence of spermaceti, and the appearance of Castile soap, being whitish and mottled with reddish brown.

Medicinally both are stimulant, carminative, and in large doses narcotic; hence they are improper for apoplectic or paralytic patients, but useful in combination for flatulent colic and diarrhœa.

OLEUM MYRTI. See ESSENCE OF MYRTLE.

OLEUM NARCISSI. See ESSENCE OF JONQUIL.

OLEUM DE NARCOTICIS. P. *Baume tranquille*. Take ʒiv each of the leaves of stramonium, solanum nigrum, belladonna, tobacco, hyoscyamus, and white poppy-seeds; chop, bruise, and put them into Ovj of olive oil; expose to heat till the liquid be nearly dissipated; strain, and add ʒj each of the flowers or dried tops of rosemary, sage, rue, wormwood, hyssop, lavender, thyme, organum, tansy, mint, elder, and tutsan: macerate for several months in the sun in a close vessel; express and strain.

Medicinally it is anodyne externally in rheumatic and nervous pains.

In doses of ʒss to ʒij in enemas it is soothing and emollient. The belladonna alone would probably answer better than the whole farrago.

OLEUM NUCUM. See NUT OIL.

OLEUM OLIVÆ. See OLIVÆ OLEUM.

OLEUM ORIGANI. L. D. P. Oil of Origanum, or Marjoram. Procured by distillation from the dried herb. It has the fragrant aroma of the plant, and is acrid, pungent, of a yellow colour, and .9090 of spec. grav.

Adulterated with about a third or more of oil of turpentine, coloured with petroleum, which may be detected by its burning with a dense black smoke. It is not good if not made within the year, and it varies also very much with the dryness or wetness of the season, and with the soil where the plant grows. The best way to ascertain its goodness is to rub a little between the palms, and to observe the odour which is exhaled.

Medicinally it is sometimes put into the hole of a carious tooth to relieve tooth-ache. It is stimulant, stomachic, nervin, and emmenagogue in doses of ʒj to ʒij , but is seldom used.

OLEUM OSSIUM. Oil of Bones. See OLEUM CORN. CERV.

OLEUM PALMÆ. See PALM OIL and OLEUM RICINI.

OLEUM PAPAVERIS. Poppy Oil. Is obtained from poppy-seeds by expression, and is emollient, drying, and does not readily become rancid. It is not at all narcotic. Seldom used in medicine.

OLEUM PETRÆ. See PETROLEUM.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. L. E. D. Pimenta Oil. Is procured by distillation from the allspice berries, and is very aromatic, and tastes like the berries.

Medicinally it is stimulant, stomachic, and carminative, and is sometimes added to purgatives to prevent them from griping, and to nauseous medicines to conceal their taste. The dose is ℥iij to ℥v, rubbed up with sugar, or mucilage.

Enters into Emplast. Aromatic. D.

OLEUM PIMPINELLÆ. See OLEUM ANISI.

OLEUM PINI. See OIL OF TAR and OLEUM TAREBINTH. RECTIF.

OLEUM PULEGII. L. D. P. Oil of Pennyroyal. Is procured by distillation from the dried herb. It retains the odour and taste of the plant, is of a yellowish-red colour, and .9390 of spec. grav.

Medicinally it is stimulant, antispasmodic, and reputed to be emmenagogue. It is prescribed in doses of ℥j to ℥v dropped on a bit of lump sugar, or as an adjunct to aloetic or chalybeate pills for chlorosis, hysteria, &c.

OLEUM RHODII. See OIL OF RHODIUM.

OLEUM RICINI. L. E. D. P. Castor Oil, the word "Castor" being a corruption of *Castus*, from its supposed antaphrodisiac virtues; *Oleum Palmæ liquidum*, *Oleum kervinum*. O. Palma Christi Oil. See RICINI SEMINA.

Prepared by taking off the outer coat of the seeds of the *Ricinus communis*, or *Palma Christi*, bruising them in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle, and then expressing the oil without heat: hence it is said to be cold drawn.

Or, By first roasting the seeds in a slight degree, expressing the oil, and then dissipating its acrid principle by boiling. P.

Soluble in alcohol of spec. grav. .820, and in ether, differing in this, from the other fixed oils. With one part of camphor to eight of alcohol, spec. grav. .840, castor oil is dissolved. When boiled with a little dilute nitric acid it is converted into a hard butyraceous substance; and it sometimes also takes this form in the bowels, and passes off in round nodules resembling gall-stones. (BRANDE.)

Contains several acids which seem to require investigation. They have been named the ricinic, margaric, elaiodic, oleo-ricinic, and stearo-ricinic acids.

Medicinally it is a valuable mild purgative in cases in which stimulant and irritating cathartics might be injurious, as in cases of pregnancy, internal inflammation, diarrhœa, dysentery, European cholera, lead colic, nephritis, cysteritis, gonorrhœa, ileus, tœnia, and hysteric

spasms. It is not to be trusted in obstinate constipation, unless joined with other purgatives. It is of great value after surgical operations, accidents, &c.; but it ought not to be given when vomiting might prove hurtful, as it frequently produces troublesome nausea and emesis, in spite of peppermint water and other aromatics with which it may be combined. Dose \mathfrak{zss} to \mathfrak{zjss} .

Exhibited most conveniently by pouring it on a glass of cold water, or, what is preferable, peppermint water or tincture of senna. Some prefer it in form of emulsion, rubbed up with the half of the yolk of an egg with honey, or with q. s. of gum-arabic mucilage, and any aromatic water or essential oil; but the emulsion is, I think, by far the most nauseous to the greater number of patients.

Adulterated most commonly with about a fourth part of oil of almonds, and frequently also with linseed, olive, and poppy oil. All these may easily be detected by mixing the suspected oil with alcohol of the spec. grav. of .820, when, if any oil remain undissolved, or if the mixture appear milky or turbid, the article is not genuine. It ought also to be soluble in sulphuric ether of the spec. grav. of .7563. When the adulteration with other oils is carried to any extent, some of the stronger purgative tinctures that have least colour are added to keep up the deception. As this may render the medicine improper in many cases, it would be well if practitioners were always to try their castor oil with alcohol or ether.

Genuine castor oil is glutinous, thickish, and either without colour, or of a very pale straw-yellow, and quite limpid. It is nauseous to the taste, with a slight sense of acridness. When not cold drawn it is deeper coloured, and more irritating as a purgative. This is the case with all that is brought from the West Indies, and what is prepared in Britain from the seeds, which are usually rancid from keeping. That from the East Indies is the best. When old it becomes dark-coloured and rancid.

A Substitute may be made for castor oil by triturating \mathfrak{zjss} of olive oil with gr. iij of Venetian soap, and gr. ix of extract of jalap.

OLEUM ROSMARINI. L. E. D. Rosemary Oil. Is procured by distillation from the flowering tops of the *Rosmarinus officinalis*. It contains a portion of camphor, which, by keeping, it deposits in crystals. The spec. grav. is .9118. It is very aromatic, and like other essential oils is stimulant and carminative, and may be given in chlorosis, dyspepsia, &c., on a bit of lump sugar, in doses of \mathfrak{mij} to \mathfrak{miv} . It is also used in pills, tinctures, and other compounds.

Adulterated extensively with alcohol, oil of turpentine, &c., which may be detected by the methods given under **OLEUM LAVANDULÆ**;

and the same remarks as to keeping, &c., will apply. When old it acquires a strong smell of turpentine. The English is the best.

Enters into Alcohol Ammoniatum Aromatic. E. Tinct. Saponis. E.

OLEUM ROSÆ. See OTTO OF ROSES, OIL OF ROSES, and HUILE ANT. A LA ROSE.

OLEUM RUTÆ. D. P. Oil of Rue. The Dublin College directs the dried plant to be distilled; the Paris Codex orders the oil to be prepared by infusion. It retains the peculiar odour of the plant, and has a hot pungent taste. It is yellowish when fresh, but becomes dark coloured when old.

Medicinally it is antispasmodic, and reputed anthelmintic. Externally it is stimulant and rubefacient. The dose is \mathfrak{mij} to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ rubbed up with sugar in chlorosis, worms, dyspepsia, and externally for numbed or palsied limbs.

Poisonous. See RUTÆ FOL.

OLEUM SABINÆ. D. Oil of Savin. Procured from the dried leaves by distillation. It is transparent like water, but of a pale yellow colour, and has a resinous odour and taste. It is stimulant, anthelmintic, antispasmodic, and reputed to be emmenagogue. Externally it is rubefacient, and will sometimes blister the skin. The dose is \mathfrak{mij} to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{vj}$ in chlorosis and in worms.

OLEUM SAMBUCI. See OIL OF ELDER.

OLEUM SPICÆ. See OIL OF SPIKE.

OLEUM SOLANI. Oil of Bittersweet. Is prepared by digesting with a gentle heat one part of the twigs of *Solanum dulcamara* with two parts of olive oil. It is little used.

OLEUM STRAMONII. P. Oil of Thornapple. Is prepared in the same manner as the preceding.

OLEUM SUCCINI. L. E. D. P. Oil of Amber. Put a portion of amber into an alembic, so that from a sand-bath gradually heated, an acid liquor, an oil, and a salt contaminated by the oil may distil; then let the oil be distilled a second and a third time.

Adulterated with petroleum, sometimes to the extent of two-thirds. When genuine it is nearly colourless, has a strong unpleasant, bituminous smell, and a pungent taste. When old, or not redistilled as above directed, it is thick and dark-coloured.

Soluble in water, according to Dr. A. T. Thomson (*Conspectus*) but insoluble according to Mr. Brande, who is right. Sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Medicinally it is stimulant, antispasmodic, and externally rubefacient. It may be given with mucilage in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xij}$ for chlorosis

and spasmodic disorders. Externally as a liniment in whooping-cough, the singultus of infants, paralysis, &c.

Enters into Spir. Ammoniae Succinatus. L.

OLEUM SUCCINI OXIDATUM. Oxidated Oil of Amber. Into ʒj of oil of amber in a glass vessel gradually drop ʒijss of nitric acid, stirring it with a glass rod. Let it stand 36 hours, and separate the supernatant resinous matter from the acid beneath, which is to be washed, first with hot, and then with cold water, till it do not taste sour.

Properties, similar to musk, for which it may be used.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM, L. E. Sulphurated Oil. Take ʒij of washed sulphur, Oj of olive oil; heat the oil in a very large iron vessel, and add the sulphur gradually, constantly stirring, till they have united.

Decomposition. The sulphur is partly united with the oil in the form of a viscid brown-coloured substance, and partly by means of the heat forms sulphuretted hydrogen.

Medicinally it is acrid and stimulant, and was formerly in great repute as a *balsam* for coughs and pectoral disorders; but from its irritating properties must have often proved injurious. The dose is ʒv to ʒss in a glass of water, and with from ʒj to ʒij of oil of anise-seed; but it is seldom used at present. Externally it is applied as a detergent to indolent and foul ulcers, which have an ichorous or sanious discharge. It is also used in the composition of plasters.

Enters into Emplast. Ammoniaci cum Hydrarg. L. Emplast. Hydrargyri. L.

OLEUM TÆDÆ. See OIL OF TAR.

OLEUM TARTARI. See LIQUOR POTASSÆ.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ. See TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM.

OLUM THYMI. See OIL OF THYME.

OLEUM TIGLI. See TIGLI OLEUM.

OLEUM TUBEROSÆ. See ESSENCE OF TUBEROSE.

OLEUM VIRIDE. Green Oil, or Exeter Oil. A formerly popular, but nearly obsolete preparation, made by boiling ʒij each of the fresh leaves of laurel, rue, marjoram, wormwood, and camomile in two pints of olive oil, till the herbs are crisp, when they are to be pressed out. Mr. Gray says it is emollient!

OLEUM VITRIOLI. See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

OLIBANUM, L. E. D. P. Frankincense. A gum resin derived from the *Juniperus Lycia*, *J. Phœnicia*, *J. Thurifera*, or rather the *Boswellia serrata* (ROXB.) It is supposed by some to be the Frankincense of the ancients.

Genuine Olibanum is in form of tears of a whitish yellow, partly translucent, and partly opaque, covered usually with a white powder, smelling slightly of turpentine. The spec. grav. ought to be 1.1732. The best is imported from the Levant.

Composed of eight parts of a fragrant volatile oil, 56 parts of resin, 30 parts of gum, and 5.2 of a substance somewhat like gum, but insoluble in water or alcohol. (BRACCONOT.)

Soluble in part in alcohol and ether, and sparingly in water, with which, when triturated, it forms a milky mixture.

Medicinally it is stimulant and diaphoretic, and is occasionally prescribed in doses of ℥j to ʒj thrice a day in gleets and leucorrhœa in the form of electuary. It was once considered to be an expectorant, but is now chiefly employed to perfume sick rooms by burning it. It is also used as a stimulant in plasters.

OLIVE OLEUM. L. E. D. D. Olive Oil, *Salad oil*, or *Sweet oil*. Is procured by expression from olives, the fruit of the *Olea Europæa*. It is composed of 72 parts oil and 28 parts of a whitish suet. (BRACCONOT.)

Adulterated with inferior olive oil, prepared by boiling and fermenting the pulp, after the good oil has been expressed. This inferior sort is brought to the market in jars; while the *prime* oil is put up in jars, or glass flasks. The inferior oil is generally thinner than the prime, and very commonly rancid. The rancidity is sometimes removed or concealed by lead. When this has been done, shake it together with three parts of water, impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, which will change it to a dark brown colour. Poppy oil, which is very usually added to olive oil, may be detected by freezing a portion, as the olive oil congeals at 38°, while the poppy oil remains fluid. Pernitrate of mercury, also, will in a few hours congeal genuine olive oil at a cool temperature, but will not act on other fixed oils.

Insoluble in alcohol and in water; but may be suspended and mixed by means of a few drops of solution of potass or ammonia, of mucilage, or yolk of eggs. With alkalies and lime it forms soap. It readily attracts oxygen from the atmosphere, and becomes rancid.

Medicinally it is a gentle laxative, much milder than castor oil: but is seldom prescribed. The dose is ʒss to ʒjss or more, triturated with mucilage, &c. It is a good demulcent, when acrid or corrosive poisons have been swallowed. It was erroneously supposed to be an antidote to the bite of the viper, and other snakes. Externally it is used in preparing liniments with more active substances, such as

ammonia, cantharides, and belladonna, whose powers it concentrates and retains on the skin. It has been recommended to be rubbed on the skin in dropsy, but the effects, if any, are very trifling. In plague, it appears on good evidence to be useful, when anointed all over the body. This is even said to prevent plague. It forms a good emollient injection in gonorrhœa, piles, dysentery, ulcerated rectum, &c. It is also used in making plasters and ointments.

OLIVES, when preserved, are astringent, and are said to prevent wine from producing inebriation, when a few are eaten previous to a debauch.

OLIVILA. *New*. A name given by M. Pelletier to the residuum left upon gently evaporating the alcoholic solution of the gum which exudes from the olive-tree.

ONION. *Alium cepa*. P. Is diuretic, expectorant, and anthelmintic. Onion tea is a favourite provincial remedy for coughs. Externally the juice of onions is stimulant, and is applied in tooth-ache, nervous deafness, and to the scalp, to increase the growth of hair; though it has not probably any such effect. A roasted or boiled onion, applied to a small tumour, is a good digestive, and to a foul sore a good detergent.

ONISCUS. Wood-Louse, or Slater. See **MILLEPEDES**.

ONOPORDUM ACANTHIUM. P. Cotton Thistle. A native plant; the fresh juice has been applied to cancerous and other ulcers, but with very doubtful efficacy. It is bitter, and slightly astringent.

ONOSMA ECHIOIDES, P. The root is said to be a substitute for that of alkanet.

OPHIORIZA MUNGOS. P. The root is intensely bitter, and has been prescribed for mania, hydrophobia, and the bites of poisonous serpents.

OPIATE is a term almost synonymous with anodyne and sedative; and though it is chiefly applied to medicines which have opium for their basis, it is not rigidly confined to these. See **DELESCOT**.

OPIANE. See **NARCOTINE**.

OPII EXTRACTUM NARCOTINA PRIVATUM. Extract of Opium freed from Narcotine. Macerate opium coarsely-powdered in cold water, filtrate and evaporate to the consistence of syrup; digest in rectified ether, and repeat the process as long as any crystals of narcotine are formed in the residuum. Then evaporate the solution.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. j to gr. vj as an opiate.

OPIUM. L. E. D. P. The concrete juice of the white poppy. *Papaver*

somniferum. A native of the south of Europe, and of the east. The term is derived from the Greek *οπος*, which simply means juice. There are 40,000lb annually imported into London alone.

Procured by planting the young poppies in rows about six inches asunder; and at first watering them abundantly. When six or eight inches high, they are richly manured, and again watered abundantly as they are about to flower. When the capsules or germens are about half grown, the collection of the opium commences, by making in each, at sun-set, two or three longitudinal incisions, taking care not to penetrate through to the cavity where the seed is lodged. Through these incisions the juice flows, and as it concretes, it is removed, and put into earthen pots, being afterwards dried in the sun. It is then formed into balls or cakes, and wrapped up in poppy or tobacco leaves, and again further dried.

Turkey Opium, which is the best, is imported in flat cakes of a solid form, with fragments of leaves, and the reddish seeds of some sort of dock adhering to it. Its solution is not disturbed by that of the acetate of barytes, or of oxalic acid, and consequently it contains no sulphate of lime. The inferior sorts have none of the reddish seeds adhering to them.

East Indian Opium is in rounded masses of a darker colour, and more smooth and soft texture, with a burnt smell, and a less bitter but more nauseous taste. It is wholly soluble in water, and therefore contains no gluten. It gives a precipitate with oxalic acid, and with acetate of barytes, and therefore contains sulphate of lime. It contains one third less morphine than Turkey opium, and is therefore so much weaker.

English Opium has lately been partially cultivated; and externally it is like the East Indian, but lighter in colour, though in quality it is said to equal the Turkish. This, however, would seem to depend very much on the seasons. For an account of its culture, see *Edinb. Phil. Journ.* ii. 262; and *Brandé's Journ.* ix. 69. I am afraid that we have little chance of succeeding in making its cultivation very extensive or lucrative.

Genuine Opium smells heavy and narcotic, has a very disagreeable bitter taste, with a warmish and subacid after-taste. It is of a deep rich fawn or brown colour, of a tough and plastic consistency, and of a smooth uniform texture, marking paper with an interrupted streak. It has a spec. grav. of 1.336; which is one of the best tests of its purity, as few vegetable products are so heavy, if we except gum arabic and opoponax.

Bad Opium wants the peculiar narcotic odour or smell of empyreuma;

is friable or soft, full of dark brown, or black patches, or is all of a deep black, marks paper with a continuous brown streak, tinges water yellow, easily melts when exposed to heat, and tastes sweetish.

Adulterated so very extensively, that little opium, altogether genuine, is to be found; as the high price is an irresistible temptation to fraud. Pieces of lead and small stones are often found imbedded in the best opium to increase the weight; and all sorts of extracts and substances, the least likely to be detected, are mixed with it from the extract of poppies, or of liquorice, to the dung of sheep and oxen. Extracts of belladonna, hemlock, and other narcotics, are sometimes added, but more commonly aloes, gum arabic, or tragacanth; or extract of celandine and lettuce.

Chemically, opium contains the two active principles of MORPHINE and NARCOTINE; the first in combination with MECONIC ACID, in the form of Meconite of Morphine. Besides these, it contains a sort of gum, gluten, volatile oil, besides a little sulphate of lime, and always more or less impurity; frequently as much as one-fourth, or one-third.

Soluble in water, ether, and alcohol; but much more so in vinegar, lemon-juice, or any of the vegetable acids in solution; on which latter principle it is that the Black Drop, the Liquor Opii Sedativus of Battley, Rosseau's Drops, &c., are prepared.

Incompatible with infusion or tincture of galls, infusion or tincture of bark, alkalies and alkaline carbonates, acetate and superacetate of lead, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, and the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc. It is also improper to combine it with stimulants, when it is intended as an anodyne. (ORFILA.)

Medicinally opium ranks high as a narcotic, sedative, and anodyne; but it usually acts first as a stimulant, and the sedative and narcotic effects are apparently the consequent collapse of the system, as the sequela of excitement. Some maintain that it acts directly as a sedative, without the intervention of excitement. It decreases the secretion of most of the glands, such as the kidneys, the parotids, the liver; and it produces constipation of the bowels, and sometimes diminishes, though at other times it increases, the cutaneous perspiration. When it excites, the first feelings are heat of the body, thirst, absence of mind, and sometimes head-ache and vertigo; afterwards exhilaration of mind, removal of pain, ending in drowsiness, and sleep, which is usually disturbed with painful dreams. On awaking, nausea, languor, and feverishness, often succeed. It is also a powerful antispasmodic and astringent. In

the East, and on the Continent, it is reputed to be one of the best aphrodisiacs. When frequently taken, the effects diminish; and the dose, in such cases, must be increased to produce the desired effect. It is likewise a powerful corrigent of other medicines.

Improper where there is much inflammation, or a tendency to it, as in hard dry cough; and in the diathesis called bilious, it seldom agrees; probably because there is a tendency to hepatitis. There are many individuals, also, who cannot bear opium from some peculiarity of constitution. In diminished glandular secretion also, such as in obstructions of the liver or kidneys, costiveness, and thirst, opium is seldom eligible. Young children ought not to take it, unless in great emergencies.

Prescribed in small doses as an excitant in typhus, and atonic and gangrenous states of the system; and to diminish secretion in diabetes, diarrhoea, menorrhagia, sanious ulcers, &c.; and at the period of weaning, to stop the milk in the breasts. In larger doses to allay pain and nervous irritability, wherever it can be done without the danger of producing or increasing inflammation, as in chronic rheumatism, nervous pains, gout, gravel, stone, carcinoma, malignant fungus, aneurism, fever, intermittents, &c.; attending to the cautions above, and particularly to the state of the bowels. In coughs it is invaluable, when judiciously managed, and in all spasmodic disorders, such as chorea, hysteria, tetanus, &c.; it is the most powerful drug known. It is for this reason that it is so useful in asthma, cholera, hiccup, vomiting, hooping-cough, pyrosis, &c., which are partly spasmodic.

Dose gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ss when prescribed as a stimulant; from gr. j to gr. iv when given as an anodyne; and even this dose may be exceeded in cases of hæmorrhage, and when it is employed as an antispasmodic. When the system becomes callous to ordinary doses, it ought to be discontinued for a time, till the sensibility to its influence is restored. This is particularly necessary to be attended to when it becomes a daily necessary in incurable and painful disorders, such as carcinoma, tic douloureux, stone, &c. Some opium eaters have taken doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

Combined with other medicines the powers of opium are often wonderfully increased, or rendered more useful; so much so indeed, as to be available in almost every disease in some of its stages. Mercury, for example, is prevented by opium from passing off by the bowels; and when opium is combined with ipecacuan or antimonials, the effects are directed almost entirely to the skin, as in the case of Dover's Powder, one of the best sudorifics known. Combined with vegetable acids, such as the citric acid, the sedative powers of opium

are greatly increased, and its more disagreeable effects greatly obviated.

Overdoses of opium, when not going the length of serious alarm, may be combated at first by bitters, such as infusion of chamomile or wormwood, in moderate doses; or, what is still better, strong coffee infused, not boiled. Vinegar and vegetable acids have been recommended, but it appears that these are improper at first; though useful in the after treatment. When sleep or drowsiness is protracted so as to cause alarm, exciting the system by hot brandy and water, and affusion of cold water, will be proper.

Externally opium is sometimes said to be advantageously applied in form of ointment or liniment; as over the stomach, to allay vomiting or spasm; along the spine in convulsions, &c., but it is not, I think, to be trusted to alone. In form of enema or suppository, it is often powerful in dysentery and diarrhœa; and in form of a watery injection in spasmodic stricture, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c. Applied to a hollow tooth, it sometimes eases tooth-ache. It may also sometimes give relief to painful sores, such as open cancer, malignant fungus, irritable stumps after amputation, &c.

Poisonous, producing, in large doses, giddiness, drowsiness, stupor, and afterwards delirium, paleness of the countenance, cold sweats, deep breathing, convulsions, apoplexy and death.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach as soon as possible, by means of the stomach pump, or an emetic of sulphate of copper or zinc, in the dose of gr. x dissolved in $\bar{3}$ j of warm water, and repeated, if necessary, in 20 minutes. If the emetics will not operate, affusion of cold water will sometimes quicken their operation. When the stomach has been evacuated, if the drowsiness continue, strong coffee, vinegar and water, hot brandy and water, ether, bleeding from the jugular vein, and the cold affusion, or the warm bath, will be proper, followed by tonics and purgatives.

Tests. There are no certain tests of the presence of opium, though it may be readily detected by its peculiar smell, or by separating from it the MORPHINE and NARCOTINE, by the methods given under those articles.

Enters into Ext. Opii. L. E. D. Confect. Opii. L. E. Elect Catechu. E. Opium Pur. D. Pil. Opii. E. Pil. Saponis cum Opio. L. Pulv. Cornu Usti cum Opio. L. Pulv. Cretæ Comp. cum Opio. L. Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp. L. E. D. Pulv. Opiatus. E. Tinct. Camphoræ Comp. L. D. Tinct. Opii. L. E. D. Tinct. Opii Ammoniata. E. Troch. Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio. E.

In Farriery, see TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM. D. Purified Opium. Take ℥ij of opium cut into small pieces, and Oij of rectified spirit of wine; digest in a gentle heat, stirring it from time to time, till the opium is dissolved, filter the solution through paper, distil off the spirit, and evaporate the remainder to a proper consistency,—soft for pills, and in powder for other purposes.

Medicinally, it may be employed in the same way as opium.

Enters into Elect. Catechu Comp. D. Pil. e Styrace. D.

OPOBALSAMUM. See BALM OF MECCA, and AMYRIS GILEAD.

OPOCALPASUM is a tough dark-coloured balsam, of a bitter taste. The tree whence it exudes is not ascertained by botanists.

OPODELDOC. See STEERS, and LINIMENT. SAPON. COMP. L.

OPOPONAX. L. E. D. P. The gum resin of the *Pastinacca opoponax*, a native of Italy. When the roots of the plant are cut into, a milky juice exudes, which being dried in the sun, is the gum resin. It is in small lumps, drops, or tears, of a reddish-yellow colour externally, but white when broken, of a strong odour like galbanum, and of a bitter acrid taste. Besides the resin and the gum, it contains an essential oil, and a little caoutchouc. The spec. grav. is 1.6226, being heavier than opium or gum arabic.

Medicinally it is stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative, emmenagogue, and deobstruent, and is given in doses of gr. x to ʒss in chlorosis, hysteria, cough, humoral asthma, &c., but is seldom used at present.

ORANGE. See AURANTII BACC. ET CORT.

ORANGEADE is made by adding essence of orange-peel to lemon-juice, with water and sugar.

ORANGE-FLOWER BUTTER for perfumery, is imported from Leghorn, Florence, and the south of France; but the French being made with lard, does not keep so long as the Italian, which is made with oil of ben, or fine olive-oil. It may be made in hot summers in England as follows: take six quarts of thick golden-coloured virgin oil of olives, with ℥ij of fresh-gathered orange-flowers, with their yellow stamens; let these macerate in the oil for 24 hours, then strain, and repeat the process with fresh flowers three or four times. Allow the dregs to subside, and then mix very gradually with ℥ij $\frac{1}{4}$ of very fine yellow wax; beat the whole to a smooth uniform consistence, and preserve for use in small pots. It will keep good two years.

ORANGE MARMALADE. See MARMALADE.

ORANGE PEAS, for issues, are from the unripe fruit of Curaçoa oranges.

ORCHIS. See SALEP.

ORGEAT. Blanch ℥ij of sweet, and ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$ of bitter almonds, pounded fine

with water; strain through a tamis, and add lbiv of very fine white sugar; boil for ten minutes, add a quarter of a pint of orange-flower water, skim, and when cold, bottle up, and wax the cork. When wanted to drink fresh, add water or milk, and syrup, with orange-flower water, to the blanched almonds, without boiling.

ORIGANUM. L. D. P. Common Marjoram. *Origanum vulgare*. Is of an aromatic odour, and warm pungent taste, resembling thyme. It is tonic, stimulant, and carminative, in doses of gr. x to ʒj in dyspepsia and chlorosis; but seldom used, except for preparing the essential oil, which enters into the composition of some ointments.

Enters into Ol. Origani. L. D.

ORIGANI MARJORANÆ HERBA. E. D. P. Sweet Marjoram. A native of the south of Europe, which has similar aromatic and tonic properties to the preceding. It is also errhine, and used for cephalic snuff, and as a seasoning ingredient in the kitchen.

Enters into Pulv. Asari Comp. E. D.

ORPIMENT, or King's Yellow, is the native sulphuret, or rather sesquisulphuret of arsenic, and contains 38 parts of arsenic, and 24 of sulphur.

Artificially it may be made by fusing together equal parts of arsenious acid and sulphur; and when wanted very pure by transmitting a current of sulphuretted hydrogen gas through a solution of arsenious acid.

Adulterated with ochres, and other substances, which generally impair the colour.

Used in painting, in dyeing yellows, and also to make fly-water, for destroying flies. It forms the basis of all the depilatories, being extremely caustic.

Poisonous, producing all the violent symptoms of arsenical poisons. See ARSENICI OXYD.

ORPINE. *Sedum telephium*. P. A native plant, with thick fleshy leaves, which are detersive and emollient, when applied in form of cataplasm to ulcers, and to varices ani.

ORRICE ROOT. See IRIS FLORENTINA.

ORYZA. P. See RICE.

OSSA. P. Bones used in preparing bone-black, and to adulterate harts-horn shavings.

OS SEPIÆ. P. Cuttle-fish Bone. Procured from the *Specia officinalis*, and pulverized as an absorbent dentifrice. It is also given to cattle, and used as a material for small moulds by goldsmiths.

OSMUNDA REGALIS. P. Royal Flowering Fern. A native plant, very common in the marshes in the south of Ireland. It is astringent,

and, like the male fern, is also reputed to be vermifuge. Mr. Gray says it is "a specific for rickets!!"

OSTREA. See OYSTER, and TESTÆ.

OTTO OF ROSES, or Attar of Roses, is prepared in the East from the petals of the damask and other roses, by distillation, exposing the product to the cool night air, and skimming off the fine oil that floats on the surface. It is brought to England chiefly as presents to persons of rank, in small square or round gilt bottles, each containing about one ounce. The perfume is so fine, that the hundredth part of a drop on the point of a needle will perfume a pair of gloves while they last. By liquefying by means of heat, and dropping the otto on loaf sugar and grinding it, the perfume may be very extensively diffused.

Adulterated with oil of sandal-wood, spermaceti being added to imitate the crystalline appearance of the genuine. The genuine is of a pale gold colour, and of the consistency of Venice turpentine.

Imitated in England by skimming the oil that is formed in the distillation of rose water. This mixes well with oil of rhodium; but, as it is usually mixed with water, it seldom keeps long, and soon becomes rancid.

OVUM. L. P. The Egg of the barn-door Fowl, *Phasianus gallus*, or any other egg, as all eggs have nearly the same properties.

The white, or *Albumen*, is mucilaginous, emollient, nutritive, and the French say aphrodisiac. It is chiefly used for clarifying turbid liquors, which it does like isinglass, by forming a precipitating membrane, or mechanical filter. It blackens silver.

The yolk, *yelk*, or *vitellus*, is also albuminous, and also contains a peculiar oil. It is excellent in bilious and liver affections, when eaten soft boiled, swallowed raw, or beat up with a little wine and water. By living on raw eggs and a little bread, some hopeless cases of chronic hepatitis are said to have been cured. It is also somewhat aperient when rubbed up with sugar, in form of emulsion. But it is chiefly used in pharmacy, for mixing oils and other substances with water.

The oil is prepared by beating the yolks of eggs in a silver vessel, evaporating in a water-bath, and pressing out the oil between two iron plates, heated in boiling water. It is used to anoint chapped nipples, and to drop into the ears in deafness from deficiency of the wax. It is the *Oleum e vitellis*. P.

The shells contain phosphate and carbonate of lime, and are reputed to be vermifuge by old women.

OXALATES are combinations of alkaline or metallic bases with oxalic acid, such as oxalate of potass, and oxalate of iron. The *oxalates of lime, magnesia, and barytes*, are nearly insoluble in water; and hence lime water and magnesia are good antidotes for oxalic acid. Oxalate of lime is the basis of the mulberry calculus.

OXALATE OF AMMONIA is an excellent test of lime, which it readily precipitates by the oxalic acid leaving the ammonia, and going over to the lime. When there is excess of acid in the solution, however, this precipitate is soluble in nitric or muriatic acid.

OXALATE OF POTASS, or rather the Binooxalate, is what is termed *Essential salt of lemons*, and is used for taking out stains, as the oxalic acid destroys vegetable colours, and those which have iron for a basis, such as ink.

OXALIC ACID. See **ACIDUM OXALICUM**.

OXALIS. See **ACETOSELLÆ FOLIA**.

OX-GALL. *Fel bovinum*. P. When fresh, is bitter, antacid, and stomachic, in doses of ℥xx to ℥xxx. An extract may also be made by mixing it with water, boiling, and evaporating it to the consistence of extract. The dose is gr. iij to gr. viij twice a day. Externally it is cosmetic.

The extract is used by painters to mix with their colours, to destroy their greasiness, and to wash tracing paper, to make it bear ink; and ivory, to make it take on colours.

OXIDATED OIL OF AMBER. See **OL. SUCC. OXID.**

OXIDE, or **OXYDE**, a term applied to combinations of oxygen with metallic bases, such as in the instances of the oxides of mercury, arsenic, lead, &c. which will be found described under their proper heads.

OXIDUM FERRI NIGRUM. P. Black Oxide of Iron, or *Æthiops martial*. Take 500 parts of very pure sulphate of soda, 4000 parts of distilled water, dissolve the sulphate in the water, filter, and add gradually 500 parts of subcarbonate of soda, dissolve in 4000 parts of distilled water; wash the matter which is precipitated, and dry it with care; put to it a weak acid in the proportion of three to eight, place the mixture in a retort, distil, and leave the residue, which is the oxide, to cool.

Medicinally it is tonic, astringent, and deobstruent; but is not much used.

OXIDUM FERRI RUBRUM. E. D. P. Red Oxide of Iron. *Colcothar*, or *Ferrum vitriolatum ustum*. O. Expose sulphate of iron to an intense heat, till it becomes red. The Dublin college orders it to be washed, and dried on blotting-paper.

Chemically it is a peroxide of iron, the sulphuric acid being driven off by the heat. When it is not washed, however, it retains a portion of the sulphate.

Medicinally it is astringent, styptic, tonic, and stimulant. It is applied externally, in form of powder, to atonic ulcers, and internally in doses of gr. v to gr. x but is seldom prescribed.

Enters into Murias Ammoniae et Ferri. E. D.

OXIDUM ZINCI IMPURUM. E. D. Impure Oxide of Zinc, or Tutty. It is sublimed in roasting the ores of zinc with those of lead. It usually contains clay, and other oxides.

Medicinally it is used as a styptic and astringent, in form of ointment and liniment.

Enters into Oxid. Zinci Impurum Præp. E. Ung. Oxidi Zinci Impuri. E. D.

OXIDUM ZINCI IMPURUM PRÆPARATUM. E. It is prepared like the preceding, and has similar properties.

OXIODINE, the name given by Sir H. Davy to *Iodic acid*.

OXLEY'S ESSENCE OF GINGER is precisely the same as the **TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS**, which see.

OXYCROCEUM. A warm discutient plaster, prepared by melting together ℥iv each of yellow wax, black resin, and liquid pitch, with ℥xj each of Chia turpentine, gum ammoniac, myrrh, olibanum, galbanum, and mastich, and ℥ijss of saffron.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS. See **OXYMEL CUPRI ACET.**

OXYMEL COLCHICI. D. See **ACETUM COLCHICI.** L.

OXYMEL COLCHICI. D. Oxymel of Meadow Saffron. Take ℥j of fresh colchicum root sliced small, ℥ij of distilled vinegar, and ℥ij of clarified honey; macerate in a gentle heat for 48 hours, strain by pressure, and boil the liquor with the honey to the thickness of syrup, stirring it with a wooden spoon.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ℥j to ℥j twice a day in gruel as an expectorant and diuretic; but the boiling dissipates much of the active principle.

OXYMEL CUPRI ACETATUM. Take ℥j of acetate of copper, ℥vij of vinegar, ℥xiv of clarified honey; dissolve the verdigrise in the vinegar, strain the solution, mix with the honey, and boil to the consistence of syrup. It is an excellent application to scrofulous and foul ulcers.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. L. D. Oxymel of Squills. *Oxymel scilliticum.* O. Take ℥ij of clarified honey, Oij of vinegar of squills; boil down in a glass vessel over a slow fire, till the whole acquire a proper consistence.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ℥ss to ℥ss mixed with any aromatic

water, as an expectorant in cough and humoral asthma, and as a diuretic in dropsy. It may also be given as a nauseant or emetic in hooping-cough. It often removes hoarseness when used as a linctus.

OXYMEL SIMPLEX. L. D. Simple Oxymel. *Mel acetatum.* O. Take ℥ij of clarified honey, Oj of acetic acid; boil over a slow fire, to a proper consistence. It is a good basis for gargles in sore throat, and for allaying tickling coughs; but it is injured in efficacy by the long boiling that is ordered, the active portion being partly driven off. It is better to mix the honey with the vinegar diluted in distilled water, by putting them in a vessel set in boiling water.

OXYMURIAS HYDRARGYRI. See **HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS.**

OXYMURIATES are chemical preparations formed with alkalis, metals, &c., and chlorine or oxymuriatic acid. They are more properly termed chlorates.

OXYMURIATE OF LIME, or Chlorate of Lime, is a deliquescent salt, of a sharp bitter taste, soluble in alcohol. It gives out oxygen when heated.

OXYMURIATE OF POTASS, or Chlorate of Potass, is prepared by passing chlorine through a solution of potass in Woolf's apparatus, and allowing crystals to form. It is used in chemical experiments, and for making chemical matches.

OXYMURIATE OF SODA, or Chlorate of Soda, is prepared in the same way, and has very similar properties.

OXYMURIATIC ACID. See **CHLORINE.**

OYSTER. *Ostrea edulis.* P. Like other shell-fish the oyster is nutritive and non-stimulant, and a good food for convalescents. The green colour of oysters (erroneously supposed to arise from the shells coming from copper-banks) arises from the growth of marine *confervæ*, or crowsilk, which is not poisonous. The shells are used to prepare an absorbent powder. See **TESTÆ.**

P.

PÆONY. *Pæonia officinalis.* A native plant of rare occurrence, said to be antispasmodic. Oribasius recommended a necklace of the root as a specific in epilepsy; but he always accompanied it with copious evacuations.

PAINTS, in perfumery and for the toilette, are chiefly various sorts of red and white, the reds being in general termed *Rouge*, and the whites, *Pearl powder*, &c. For each of these I shall select a few receipts.

Rouge. The vegetable substances which furnish rouge are red sandal-

wood, alkanet root, cochineal, Brazil-wood, and especially the bastard saffron, which yields a very beautiful colour when mixed with a certain quantity of talc. Some perfumers compose vegetable rouges with vinegar. These reds are liable to injure the beauty of the skin. It is more advisable to mix them with oily or unctuous matters, and to form salves. For this purpose you may employ balm of Mecca, butter of Cacao, spermaceti, or oil of ben.

Mild Rouge. Take Briançon chalk, reduce it to a very fine powder, add to it carmine in proportion to the vividness of the red which you intend to produce, and carefully triturate this mixture, which may be applied to the skin without danger. The makers of rouge, out of economy, sometimes substitute cinnabar for carmine. You may ascertain if carmine be genuine by its not being altered either by the mixture of oxalate of ammonia, or by potass. The rouge of which I have just given the composition, may likewise be made up into salves; it then produces a superior effect, being a better imitation of the natural colours.

Common Rouge. Take a pint of good brandy, put into it ʒss of benzoin, ʒj of red sandal-wood, ʒss of Brazil-wood and rock alum. Pound and put them into red wine, which boil till it is reduced to one-fourth part. To make use of it, dip into it a little cotton and rub the cheeks.

Or, Take ʒss of red sandal-wood reduced to powder, ʒss of cloves, and lbv of sweet almonds. Pound the whole together. Upon this paste pour ʒij of white wine, and ʒjss of rose water. Stir the whole well every day. In about eight or nine days stir this paste in the same manner as you do to extract the oil of sweet almonds, and you will obtain a very good red oil.

Carmine Rouge. To prepare carmine boil ʒj or ʒij of cochineal, finely powdered, in eleven or twelve pints of rain-water, in a tinned copper vessel for three minutes; then add ʒxxv of alum, and continue the boiling for two minutes longer and let it cool; draw off the clear liquor as soon as it is only blood-warm, very carefully, into shallow vessels, and put them by, laying a sheet of paper over each of them, to keep out the dust, for a couple of days, by which time the carmine will have settled. In case the carmine does not separate properly, a few drops of a solution of green vitriol will throw it down immediately. The water being drawn off, the carmine is dried in a warm stove, the first coarse sediment serves to make Florence lake; the water drawn off is liquid rouge. See CARMINE.

Rouge Dishes. Of these there are two sorts: one is made in Portugal, and is rather scarce; the paint contained in the Portuguese dishes

being of a fine pale pink hue, and very beautiful in its application to the face. The other sort is made in London, and is of a dirty red muddy colour; it passes very well, however, with those who never saw the genuine Portuguese dishes, or who wish to be cheaply beautified. The most marked difference between these two sorts is, that the true one from Portugal is contained in dishes which are rough on the outside; whereas the dishes made here are glazed quite smooth.

Spanish Wool. There are several sorts of Spanish wool for similar use; but that which is made here, in London, by some of the Jews, is by far the best; that which comes from Spain being of a very dark red colour, whereas the former gives a light pale red; and, when it is very good, the cakes, which ought to be of the size and thickness of a crown-piece, shine and glisten between a green and a gold colour. This sort of Spanish wool is always best when made in dry and hot summer weather, for then it strikes the finest blooming colour; whereas what is made in wet winter weather, is of a coarse dirty colour, like the wool from Spain. It is, therefore, always best to buy it in the summer season, when, besides having it at the best time, the retailer can likewise have it cheaper; for then the makers can work as fast as they please; whereas, in winter, they must choose and pick their time.

Colour Papers. These papers are of two sorts; they differ in nothing from the above but the red colour, which in the latter tinges the wool, is here laid on paper; chiefly for the convenience of carrying it in a pocket-book.

Oriental Wool. This coloured wool comes from China in large round loose cakes of the diameter of three inches. The finest of these gives a most lovely and agreeable blush to the cheek; but it is seldom possible to pick more than three or four out of a parcel which have a truly fine colour; for, as the cakes are loose, like carded wool, the voyage by sea, and the exposure to air, even in opening them to show to a customer, carries off their fine colour.

Colour Boxes. These boxes, which are beautifully painted and japanned, come from China. They contain each two dozen of papers, and in each paper are three smaller ones, viz., a small black paper for the eyebrows; a paper of the same size, of a fine green colour; but which, when just arrived and fresh, makes a very fine red for the face; and lastly, a paper containing about $\frac{3}{8}$ ss of white powder (prepared from real pearl), for giving an alabaster colour to some parts of the face and neck.

Mild White. Take a piece of Briançon chalk, of a pearl-grey colour, and rasp it gently with a piece of dog's skin. After this sift it

through a sieve of very fine silk, and put this powder into a pint of good distilled vinegar, in which leave it for a fortnight, taking care to shake the bottle or pot several times each day except the last, on which it must not be disturbed. Pour off the vinegar, so as to leave the chalk behind in the bottle, into which pour very clear water that has been filtered. Throw the whole into a clean pan, and stir the water well with a wooden spatula. Let the powder settle again to the bottom; pour the water gently off, and wash this powder six or seven times, taking care always to make use of filtered water. When the powder is as soft and as white as you could wish, dry it in a place where it is not exposed to dust; sift it through a silken sieve, which will make it still finer. It may be either left in powder, or wetted and formed into cakes like those sold by the perfumers. One pint of vinegar is sufficient to dissolve a pound of chalk. This white may be used in the same manner as carmine. If the ointment with which it is applied is properly made, this paint does no injury to the face. The same ingredients may be used for making rouge.

Pearl Powder. Of these powders there are several sorts; the first and finest is a magistery made from real pearls, and is the least hurtful to the skin. It gives the most beautiful appearance, but is usually too dear for common sale or use: still the good perfumer ought never to be without it, for the use of the curious and the rich.

Imitated by other kinds of powder, some of which are made from mother-of-pearl, and some from oyster-shells; but, as the magistery made from these is never so palpably fine as the former, they leave a shining appearance on the face, which shows the art that has been used on the very first view.

Bismuth Pearl-Powder, which can be made next in quality to the genuine sort above-mentioned, is as follows: Take ʒiv of the whitest and driest subnitrate of bismuth, and ʒij of fine starch-powder; mix them well together and put them into a subsiding glass, which is wide at the top and narrow at the bottom. Now pour over them a pint and a half of proof spirits, and shake and stir the whole well; after which let them remain together, to subside for a day or two. When all the powder has fallen to the bottom, pour off the spirit from it quite dry; and then place the glass in the heat of the sun, in order to evaporate any remaining moisture. Now turn out the white mass, which will be in the shape of a cone; all the dirty parts, if any, forming the top or small end, which are carefully to be scraped off, and the remaining part of the cake is to be again pulverized, and to have more proof spirit poured over it.

Now proceed, in all respects, as before; and if there be any moisture remaining a second time, the cone is to be placed on a large piece of chalk, made very smooth, to absorb all its moisture. Now cover the whole with a bell-glass, to preserve the compound from dust and dirt, and set it in the heat of the sun, which if it be very hot, will soon dry and whiten it. After this, grind the mass with a muller on a marble stone; and keep the powder in a glass bottle, having a ground stopper, free from any communication with external air.

This powder is apt, however, to blacken on the face, as may be shown by experiment. Place a little oxide of bismuth on a dish, and pour over it some Harrogate water. Its beautiful white colour will instantly be changed to black, by the sulphuretted hydrogen gas, with which the water is impregnated, acting on the oxide. A lady painted with this powder was sitting in a lecture-room, where water impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas was handed round for inspection. On smelling this liquid the lady in question became suddenly black in the face. Every person was of course alarmed by this sudden chemical change; but the lecturer explaining the cause of the phenomenon, the lady received no further injury than a practical lesson to rely more upon natural than artificial beauty in future.

Another White. To one part of Venice talc, pulverized, put two parts of oil of camphor; let them digest in the water-bath till the whole becomes very white.

A White Salve which may be used for Paint. Take ʒiv of very white wax, ʒv of oil of bitter almonds, ʒj of very pure spermaceti, ʒjss of white lead washed in rose water, and ʒj of camphor. Mix the whole up into a salve.

PALLIATIVES are medicines given to relieve when a cure is hopeless.

PALMA CHRISTI. The *Ricinus communis* which furnishes castor oil.

See OLEUM RICINI.

PALM OIL. *Palmæ oleum*. P. Procured from the *Palma oleosa*, or *Cocos butyracea*. See COCI BUTYR.

PANACEA MERCURIALIS. O. Corrosive Sublimate.

PANCHYMAGOGUM MINERALE. O. Corrosive Sublimate.

PANSY, or Heart's Ease. See VIOLA.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. L. E. D. P. Poppy-heads, or Capsules. *Papaver somniferum*, *Papaver album*. D. This plant is extensively cultivated on the Continent, and also near London, for the sake of its seed capsules, which furnish a decoction, an extract, an oil, and a syrup; which will be found under those respective articles. They

contain the narcotic principle of opium, which is itself prepared from them. It is necessary in purchasing poppy-heads to ascertain that they are fresh, as their properties are greatly injured by long or improper keeping.

Enters into Syr. Papaveris. L. E. D.

PAPAVERIS DECOCTUM. See DECOCT. PAPAV.

PAPAVER RHŒAS. See RHŒADOS PET.

PARACELsus's PLASTER. See EMPLASTR. STICT.

PAREGORICS are medicines which sooth pain.

PAREGORIC ELIXIR. See ELIXIR PAREGORICUM.

PAIREIRA BRAVA. P. *Cissampelos pareira*. The root is bitter, diuretic, and alterative, and prescribed in anasarca, dysury, icterus, gout, urinary calculus, and cutaneous disorders, in doses of ℥j to ʒj of the powder, or in form of infusion ʒj to Oj of water—ʒiij thrice a day.

PARIETARIA OFFICINALIS. P. Pellitory of the Wall. A native plant common on old walls, growing in great luxuriance in the south or Ireland.

Medicinally both the herb and root are diuretic and cooling, as well as expectorant, and are prescribed in dysury, gravel, asthma, phthisis, &c. It is also a common ingredient in herb snuff; but I doubt whether it is errhine more than *any* other powder snuffed up the nostrils.

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA. Herb Paris, or Truelove. Is said to be narcotic, and also emetic like ipecacuan, in a double dose, that is, ℥ij or more. (LINNŒUS.) In mania it is useful in drachm doses. (BOERHAAVE.)

PARSLEY. See APII PETR. E.

PARSLEY PIERT. *Aphanes arvensis*. A native plant common in cultivated land, and said to be diuretic and useful in gravel, in form of decoction, on the fanciful analogy that the root breaks the stones among which it grows.

PARSNIP. See PASTINACA.

PASSIFLORA MURUCUJA. A narcotic plant, the alcoholic tincture of which is used as a substitute for laudanum.

PASTÆ, or *Pâtes*. P. Preparations made with mucilaginous and saccharine substances.

PASTA DE ALTHŒA. *Massa de gummi arabico*. P. Take ʒiv of the fresh roots of marshmallow, infuse for 12 hours in Ov of water; strain, and add lbij each of gum arabic and refined sugar; melt by means of a gentle fire, strain through linen by pressure, evaporate over the fire to the consistence of a soft extract; then form it care-

fully into a mass, and to every lbv add 12 whites of eggs, beat and mixed with ziv of orange-flower water. Agitate the mass, and expose to heat to thicken it; then spread it out on a table covered with starch. It is soothing and expectorant.

PASTA DE DACTYLIS. P. Take lbjss of picked dates, lbv of sugar, lbvj of gum arabic, Oxxx of water, $\text{z}xj$ of orange-flower water; make a mass of lbix weight. It is soothing and expectorant.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ GUMMATA ET ANISATA. P. Take lbj of purified extract of liquorice, lbij of gum Senegal, lbj of sugar, zij of Florentine iris root, ʒj of essential oil of anise; dissolve the gum in water, strain and let it settle, and to the clear liquor add the liquorice; evaporate to the consistence of honey, add the iris in powder; continue to evaporate to the consistence of an extract; finally, add the anise oil mixed with sugar, and dry the whole with care.

PASTA DE JUJUBIS. P. Take lbj of clean jujubes, lbvj of gum Senegal, lbv of sugar, Oxxx of filtered water, zj of tincture of citron-peel diluted with distilled water; make a mass of lbix weight. It is soothing and expectorant.

PASTE for common purposes is made by triturating flour with cold water till the whole is smooth, and then boiling it till of a proper consistence. If it is required to be harder, add some powdered alum and resin. If a clove, or a blade of mace, be boiled with it, no mouldiness will ever affect it.

Almond Paste. Take lbiv of bitter almonds blanched and well dried, beat them in a mortar to a fine paste with lavender or Hungary water, or Eau de Cologne. Add to the paste lbj of the best white-drained honey, zij of fresh oil of jasmine, lbss of the best almond-powder, and ziv of fine Florentine iris-powder; beat, and mix the whole carefully. This will keep good for twelve months, if no eggs, milk, nor ox-gall, be added. See **AMYGD. PLACENT.**

Blacking Paste. Mix zvj each of any fixed oil and sulphuric acid, let them stand a day to incorporate, and add lbvj each of treacle and lamp or bone black, with lbj of stone-blue, and make the whole into a proper consistence with vinegar.

Chinese Paste may be made by boiling to a jelly one part of quicklime with ten parts of bullock's blood, previously beat and well mixed. Before using it must be mixed with water.

PASTE FOR FISTULA. See **CONFECTIO PIP. NIGR.**

PASTE FOR SHAVING. Melt together zj each of spermaceti, white wax, and oil of almonds, and beat it up with zij of the best white soap and with lavender water, or eau de Cologne.

PASTILLES. *Pastilli*, vel *Tabellæ*. P. Preparations made like lozenges, and used in the same manner.

Fumigating Pastilles. See FUMIGATING.

PASTILLI EMETINÆ are lozenges made with various proportions of emetine.

PASTILLI, vel **TABELLÆ DE CATECHU SIMPLICES**. P. Take 100 parts of the purified extract of catechu in powder, 400 parts of white sugar, enough of gum tragacanth, and form into pastilles of gr. xij, each containing gr. ij of catechu.

PASTILLI, vel **TABELLÆ DE CATECHU ORDORATI**. P. Take ℥ss of the preceding mass, and mix carefully with gr. viij, or gr. xvj, of tincture of amber, or any aromatic tincture.

PASTILLI, vel **TABELLÆ DE IPECACUANHA**. P. Take ℥ss of ipecacuan powder, ℥xx of white sugar, enough of mucilage prepared with orange-flower water; make a mass and divide into pastilles of gr. xij, each containing gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of ipecacuanha. Dose three or four at a time as an expectorant, &c.

PASTILLI DE MENTHA PIPERITA. P. Peppermint Pastilles. Take ℥ij of white sugar and distilled peppermint water, digest in a close vessel till of the consistence of an electuary. Then, on the other hand, take ℥iv of refined sugar, ℥ss of oil of peppermint; mix carefully, and add to the former preparation while it is hot; then pour the whole out drop by drop upon a marble slab; let it cool, and again dry by a moderate heat.

PASTILLI DE PORTUGAL. Take a portion of Portugal or Angel water, and mix with mucilage of gum tragacanth, made with orange-flower water; add to this a portion of ambergris dissolved in eau de mille fleurs.

PASTILLI DE ROSA, for burning, are made like the preceding, with rose water instead of orange-flower water, and rose petals instead of ambergris.

PASTILLI DE ROSA, for internal use, are made like the Peppermint Pastilles, using rose water for peppermint water.

PASTINACA OPOPONAX. See OPOPONAX.

PASTINACA SATIVA. P. The Garden Parsnip. A native plant, the seeds of which are antifebrile in doses of ℥j to ℥ss of the powder; and the decoction of the root is said to be alterative. It contains sugar, and is nutritive as food.

PATE ARSENICALE. Arsenical Paste. *Massa caustica Dr. Rousselot, quam vulgò ascribunt F. Come, à Dr. Dubois emendata*. P. Take two parts of white oxide of arsenic in powder, thirty-two parts of red sulphuret of mercury (*cinnabar*) in very fine powder, sixteen

parts of dragon's-blood; triturate these separately, and mix them only at the time they are to be used, forming a paste of them with gum water, or saliva. It is applied to cancerous ulcers; but is hazardous, as the absorbents often take up arsenic sufficient to render it poisonous.

PATIENCE. See **RUMEX PATIENTIA. P.**

PEACH. *Amygdalus Persica.* The fruit is cooling, the kernels of the stones may be used as almonds, and the leaves are cathartic. They may also be used in form of **INFUSION** (which see), for urinary irritation.

PEARL ASH. The impure subcarbonate of potass.

PEARL BARLEY. See **HORDEI SEMINA.**

PEARLING OF COMFITS. See **COMFITS.**

PEARL POWDER, and PEARL WHITE. See **BISMUTHI SUBNITR., MAGISTERY OF BISMUTH, and PAINTS.**

PEARL WATER. Put ℥ss of the best Spanish oil soap, cut or scraped very fine, into a gallon of boiling soft water; stir the whole well, and let it stand till cold; then add a quart of rectified spirit of wine, and ℥ss of oil of rosemary, and mix it thoroughly. It is reported excellent as a cosmetic, and for removing freckles.

PEAS FOR ISSUES are made of various substances, such as tow, or flax, rolled up with gum water; wax, scented with Florentine iris-root powder, and coloured with vermilion; and when an escharotic or strong stimulant or irritant is wanted, powdered savine, cantharides, or verdigrise is added. Orange peas are from the unripe Curaçoa oranges.

PECCALILI. See **PICKLES.**—*Indian Pickle.*

PECTIC ACID, a principle analogous to jelly, supposed by M. Braconnot to be present in most vegetables; but it requires further investigation.

PELLITORY OF SPAIN. See **PYRETHRI RADIX.**

PELLITORY OF THE WALL. See **PARIETARIA.**

PENCILS OF BLACK LEAD, or Plumbago, are made by sawing the black lead into slips, and enclosing these in a frame of cedar, or any soft wood that is easily cut.

Imitated by melting good Cumberland black lead and shell lac, together, powdering the compound when cool, and remelting and repowdering till it is of a proper consistency. It is then cut into slips, and used as before.

Adulterated by putting only a small bit of good black lead at the end, and leaving the rest of the pencil empty, or filled with inferior materials.

PENNYROYAL. See **PULEGIUM**, and **OLEUM PULEGII**.

PENSIONER'S Remedy for Gout. See **CHELSEA**.

PEPPER. A term applied to several species of aromatic and pungent vegetables. See **CAPSICI BACCÆ**, **CUBEBA**, **PIMENTO**, and **PIPER LONG**. For the *Adulterations* see **PIPERIS NIGR. BACC.**

PEPPERMINT. See **MENTHA PIPERITA**, and **DROPS**, **LOZENGES**, and **OLEUM**.

PEPTICS are medicines which promote digestion.

PER is added to chemical terms, as an intensive particle, signifying that what is combined with the base is in excess. It is opposed to **SUB**, which means a minimum of the combined material. Thus we have the perchloride of mercury (*corrosive sublimate*), the peroxide of antimony, the persulphate of mercury, and the pertartrate of iron.

PERCHLORIC ACID is procured by treating perchlorate of potass with sulphuric acid, and applying heat, when a solution of perchloric acid is formed.

PERISTALTIC PERSUADERS. (Dr. KITCHENER'S.) See **PIL. RHEI COMPOS.**

PERMANENT WHITE. See **SULPHAS BARYTÆ**.

PERRY. A liquor prepared from the expressed juice of pears, in a similar manner to that employed for making cider.

PERSICARIA. P. Arsesmart. *Polygonum Persicaria*. A native plant, which is astringent and stimulant, but is little used.

PERIWINKLE. See **VINCA**.

PERUVIAN BALSAM. See **BALSAMUM**.

PERUVIAN BARK. See **CINCHONA**.

PETROLEUM. L. P. *Bitumen petroleum*. E. D. Barbadoes Tar, or Mineral Tar. O. There are several species, such as naphtha, asphaltum, &c.; all of which are stimulant, antispasmodic, and vermifuge, and externally irritant and discutient.

Soluble in ether, and miscible with fixed and essential oils; but insoluble in water and spirit of wine.

Medicinally it is prescribed in doses of $\mathfrak{m}x$ to \mathfrak{zss} for asthma, and for tapeworm; and externally it is applied to affections of the joints, paralytic limbs, &c., by means of friction; but as it is rarely used, it can seldom be had at the shops.

PETROLEUM SULPHURATUM. Barbadoes Balsam of Sulphur. Is prepared by mixing four parts of petroleum with one part of sulphur, and is applied to deterge foul ulcers, and as a stimulant.

PEUCEDANUM OFFICINALE. P. Sulphurwort. The root is reputed, but without good authority, to be diuretic, lactescent, and expectorant.

PEUCEDANUM SILAUS. P. English Saxifrage. A native plant, which is feebly aromatic, but is never used.

PEZIZA. P. A native fungus. *Peziza auricula*. Which is used as an astringent in form of gargle, in angina, and in form of lotion in ophthalmia.

PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM. P. Water Hemlock. A native plant, but not very common, the seeds of which are aromatic, acrid, narcotic, and stimulant, and prescribed in doses of ʒss to ʒj of the powder mixed with milk every morning, or in form of decoction mixed with lime water, in phthisis dyspepsia, intermittents, hypochondrium, and scrofula.

Poisonous, producing an acrid pungent taste, excessive heat and dryness of the mouth and throat, violent retching and vomiting, painful purging, delirium, and death. The best treatment is to give large draughts of warm gruel, to promote vomiting, followed with cordials, or camphorated ether, if no inflammation be apparent. If there is inflammatory symptoms, bleeding may be requisite.

PHILONIUM. See CONFECTIO OPII.

PHILOSOPHER'S WOOL. See ZINCI OXYDUM.

PHOCENIC ACID is procured by converting phocenine into soap. (CHEVREUL.)

PHOCENINE is a peculiar fatty substance contained in combination with elaine in the oil of the porpoise.

PROSPHAS SODÆ. E. D. Phosphate of Soda. *Sub-phosphas sodæ.* P. It may be obtained by saturating the carbonate of soda with phosphoric acid. When it is obtained in crystals by evaporation, it always contains an excess of base, according to Dr. Paris, while Dalton calls it a biphosphate, and accordingly the neutral phosphate must be a quadriphosphate. By exposure to dry air it loses a portion, but not the whole of its water of crystallization. (GAY-LUSSAC.)

Incompatible with chalk, Epsom salts, alum, &c.

Medicinally it is a mild cathartic, in doses of ʒss to ʒj or more, dissolved in soup, or any other vehicle. It is proper in all cases where it is desirable to avoid irritation and griping.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME. *Calcis phosphas præcipitatis.* D. Is almost the same with CORNU USTUM. L. It may be obtained pure by first dissolving bones when calcined and powdered in diluted muriatic acid, precipitating the solution with pure ammonia, and edulcorating the precipitate.

Soluble in diluted, acetic, muriatic, and nitric acids; but insoluble in water. It is not much used in medicine.

PHOSPHATES. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

PHOSPHATIC ACID is according to Sir H. Davy, a compound of the phosphoric and phosphorous acids.

PHOSPHORIC ACID is prepared by burning phosphorus in oxygen gas. This acid abounds in animal and vegetable substances, combined with lime, soda, &c., in the form of phosphates.

PHOSPHOROUS ACID is prepared pure by subliming phosphorous through the perchloride of mercury (*corrosive sublimate*), mixing the product with water, and heating it till it acquires the consistence of syrup. In cooling, it becomes crystalline. It is sour to the taste, reddens vegetable blues; and with lime, magnesia, potass, soda, &c., it forms phosphites.

PHOSPHORUS is prepared from phosphoric acid, procured by decomposing earth of bones with sulphuric acid. The phosphoric acid is mixed with an equal weight of charcoal, and distilled at a red heat in a glass or earthenware retort, the beak of which is immersed in water. The phosphorus passes over at the end of the process like reddish wax, and is to be purified by redistilling.

Or, Mix four parts of phosphate of soda with one part of acetate of lead in solution, which will give a precipitate of phosphate of lead; and this upon being distilled, will yield phosphorus.

Soluble in warm oil and rectified ether, but insoluble in water. Dr. John Davy says it is very slightly soluble in water. It combines with the earths and metals, forming phosphurets.

Medicinally it is a very powerful but hazardous tonic, in the dose of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ cautiously increased for nervous debility, arising from debauchery, or old age. (LEROI.)

Poisonous, producing excruciating pain of the stomach and bowels, a taste of garlic in the mouth, dreadful convulsions, and sometimes immediate death. As it acts by burning, the best treatment is to give copious draughts of any liquid to keep down the flame, and large doses of magnesia to neutralize the phosphoric and phosphorous acids produced. Vomiting, also is to be promoted, and bleeding will often be necessary.

Test. The inflammable nature and smell of garlic emitted by the phosphorus.

PHOSPHORUS OF ANTIMONY is prepared by calcining fine porous oyster-shells in a crucible with finely-pulverized sulphuret of antimony. It is superior to Bologna phosphorus. (M. OSANN.)

PHOSPHORUS OF ARSENIC is prepared by exposing for half an hour to a red heat a paste made of arseniate of barytes and gum-adragante. (M. OSANN.)

PHOSPHORUS (BOLOGNA) is composed, according to Osann, of equal parts of barytes and sulphur.

PHOSPHORUS (CANTON'S) is made by exposing to a red heat a mixture of calcined oyster-shells and sulphur. Osann says it contains equal parts of lime and sulphur.

PHOSPHORUS (KUNCKELL'S). *Phosphorus urinæ*. O. Is prepared by distilling stale urine and redistilling the residuum.

PICKLES are preparations of various green fruits, vegetables, roots, &c., made with vinegar (which must not be boiled) as a basis, and spices added to give more flavour and pungency. The best acid is the pyroligneous, or Beaufoy's crystal vinegar. The following are a few of the best processes for pickling the various articles usually kept in the Italian warehouses:

General directions. Bruise in a mortar ʒiij or ʒiv of long pepper, black pepper, white pepper, allspice, ginger, cloves, mace, garlic, mustard, horse-radish, shallots, and capsicum; put these into a stone jar, with a quart of the strongest vinegar, stop the jar closely with a bung, cover that with a bladder soaked with pickle, set it on a trevet by the side of the fire for three days, shaking it well up, at least three times in the day. By pounding the spice, half the quantity is enough; and the jar being well closed, and the infusion being made with a mild heat, there is no loss by evaporation. To enable the articles pickled to imbibe more easily and speedily the flavour of the pickle, previously to pouring it on them, run a larding pin through them in several places. The flavour may be varied *ad infinitum*, by adding celery, cress-seed, or curry-powder; or by taking for the liquor any of the flavoured vinegars, &c. Pickles should be kept in a dry place, in unglazed earthenware, or glass jars, which are preferable, as you can, without opening them, observe whether they want filling up. They must be very carefully stopped with well-fitting bungs, and tied over as closely as possible, with a bladder wetted with the pickle.

To preserve the colour of green fruits for pickling. Take radish-pods, French beans, or cucumbers, and put them with vine-leaves under and over, into a block-tin preserving-pan, with spring water to cover them, and then the tin over to exclude all air. Set it on the side of a fire, and when they begin to simmer, take them off, pour off the water, and, if not green, put fresh leaves when cold, and repeat the same: take them out carefully with a slice, and then do them according to the following receipts:

When the pickles are done, keep them closely covered, and have a wooden spoon, with holes, tied to each jar; all metal being improper. They should be well kept from the air, the large jars seldom opened; and small ones, for the different pickles in use, should be kept for

common supply, into which what is not used may be returned, and the top closely covered. Acids dissolve the lead that is used in the lining of saucepans. When necessary to boil vinegar, do it in a stone jar, on the hot earth. Pickles should never be put into glazed jars, as salt and vinegar penetrate the glaze, which is poisonous.

Barberries. Put the barberries, in bunches, in strong white distilled, or crystal vinegar, and salt to cover; a little mace may be added; tie them over.

Beet Root. Boil or bake it tender, cut in slices, and pour cold vinegar to cover, with a little salt in it.

English Bamboo. Cut the large young shoots of alder, which shoot out in the middle of May, the middle stalks are most tender, peel off the outward peel or skin, and lay them in salt and water, very strong, one night; dry them piece by piece in a cloth. Have in readiness a pickle thus made and boiled: to a quart of vinegar put $\frac{3}{4}$ each of white pepper and sliced ginger, a little mace and pimento, and pour it boiling on the alder shoots in a stone jar; stop close, and set by the fire two hours, turning the jar often to keep it scalding hot. If not quite green when cold, strain off the liquor, and pour boiling hot again; keep hot as before.

Or, if you intend to make Indian pickle, the above shoots are a great improvement to it; in which case you need only pour boiling vinegar and mustard-seed on them, and keep them till your jar of pickles shall be ready to receive them. The cluster of alder-flowers before they open, makes a delicious pickle to heat with boiled mutton. This is only done by pouring vinegar over them.

Capsicums. Lay green capsicums, for three days, in a strong brine of salt and water, strong enough to bear an egg; strain, and dry in a cloth, put in jars, with mace and allspice, fill up with cold vinegar, and tie over. Red capsicums may be put in the jars perfectly dry, and filled up with cold vinegar and spice, as the green.

Red Cabbage. Cut it in thin slices, salt it well over for two days, let it drain the salt off, put in jars, cover it with cold vinegar; add ginger, all spice, and whole pepper; tie it over. White cabbage may be done the same way, adding a spoonful of turmeric powder to it.

Celery. Cut in thin slices, scald in salt brine one minute, let it remain in 12 hours; strain, put in the vinegar that red cabbage has been pickled in, or put a boiled beet-root in it.

German Cucumbers. Make a strong brine of salt and water to bear an egg, put a layer of cucumbers, and a layer of dill, put them in a pan or tub, and cover them over with the brine.

Slices of Cucumber. Cut slices of large cucumbers with the skins on, put them in a dish, and cover them with salt and water, and dry them in a cloth; put in a jar, with ginger, allspice, and whole pepper, and cover with cold vinegar.

Cauliflower, or Broccoli. Choose those that are hard, yet sufficiently ripe, and cut away the leaves and stalks; set on a stew-pan half full of water, salted in the proportion of a quarter of a pound of salt to a quart of water, throw in the cauliflowers, let them heat gradually; when the water boils, take them up with a spoon full of holes, and spread them on a cloth to dry before the fire, for 24 hours at least when quite dry, put them piece by piece on glass tie-overs, and pickle them with the pickle directed for beet-root; or make a pickle by infusing 3ij of curry-powder, for three days, in a quart of vinegar, by the side of the fire. Nasturtiums are excellent prepared as above.

Gherkins. Get those of about four inches long, and an inch diameter; the half-grown little gherkins, usually pickled, are good for nothing; put them into unglazed stone pans, cover them with a brine of salt and water, made with a lb $\frac{1}{4}$ of salt to a quart of water, cover them down, set them on a hearth before the fire, for two or three days, till they begin to turn yellow; then put away the water, and cover them with hot vinegar, set them again before the fire, and keep them hot till they become green; this will take eight or ten days, then pour off the vinegar, having ready to cover them a pickle of fresh vinegar, &c., cover them with a bung, bladder, and leather. The vinegar the gherkins were greened in, will make excellent salad sauce; or for cold meats. It is, in fact, superlative cucumber vinegar.

Indian Pickle, or Peccalili. Take one hard white cabbage, two cauliflowers, one stick of horse-radish cut in slices, two dozen of small onions, and a dozen heads of garlic; put them in boiling salt-brine for 12 hours, mix a sufficient quantity of vinegar to cover them, with three spoonfuls of turmeric, two spoonfuls of mustard in powder, one of Cayenne pepper, two of allspice and whole pepper, and three blades of ginger cut, add the ingredients altogether: cucumbers in slices, gherkins, French beans, capsicums that have been pickled, are to be added in equal quantities. It is always necessary to pickle the green articles by themselves, as they do not get a good colour in the cabbage pickle.

Lemon Pickle. Wipe six lemons, cut each into eight pieces, put on them lbj of salt, six large cloves of garlic, 3ij of horse-radish, sliced thin; likewise of cloves, mace, nutmeg, and Cayenne, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ each, and 3ij of flower of mustard; to these put two quarts of vinegar, boil a

quarter of an hour in a well tinned saucepan, or, which is better, do it in a strong jar, in a kettle of boiling water, or set the jar on the hot hearth till done. Set the jar by, and stir it daily for six weeks. Keep the jar close covered. Put it into small bottles.

Pickled Lemons. They should be small, and with thick rinds; rub them with a piece of flannel, then slit them half down in four quarters, but not through to the pulp; fill the slits with salt hard pressed in, set them upright in a pan for four or five days, until the salt melts; turn them thrice a day in their own liquor, until tender; make enough of pickle to cover them, of rape vinegar, and the brine of the lemons, with Jamaica pepper, and ginger; boil, and skim it; when cold, put it to the lemons, with 3ij of mustard-seed, and two cloves of garlic, to six lemons. When the lemons are used, the pickle will be useful for fish, or other sauces.

Melon Mangoes. There is a particular sort for this purpose, which the gardeners know. Cut a small square piece out of one side, and through that take out the seeds; and shred garlic, stuff the melon as full as the space will allow, and replace the square piece. Bind it up with a small new packthread. Boil a good quantity of vinegar, to allow for wasting, with pepper, salt, and ginger, and pour it boiling hot over the mangoes four successive days; the last put flour of mustard and scraped horse-radish into the vinegar, just as it boils up. Stop close. Observe that there is plenty of vinegar, as all pickles are spoiled if not well covered. Mangoes should be done as soon as they are gathered. Large cucumbers, called green turley, prepared as mangoes, are excellent, and come sooner into eating. The greater number of times boiling vinegar is poured over either sort, the sooner it will be ready.

Mushrooms. Buttons must be rubbed with a bit of flannel and salt, and from the larger take out the red inside; for when they are black they will not do, being too old. Throw a little salt over, and put them into a stew-pan, with some mace and pepper; as the liquor comes out, shake them well, and keep them over a gentle fire, till all of it be dried into them again; then put as much vinegar into the pan as will cover them, give it one warm, and turn all into a glass, or stone jar. They will keep two years, and are excellent.

Olives are of three kinds, Italian, Spanish, and French, of different sizes and flavour: each sort should be firm, though some are most fleshy. Preserve them from the air.

Onions. In the month of September, choose the small white round onions, take off the brown skin, have ready a very nice tin stew-pan of boiling water, throw in as many onions as will cover the top, and

as soon as they look clear on the outside, take them up as quick as possible, with a slice, and lay them on a clean cloth; cover them close with another, and scald some more, and so on. Let them lie to be cold, then put them into a jar, or glass wide-mouthed bottles, and pour over them the best white-wine vinegar, just hot, but not boiling. When cold, cover them. Should the outer skin shrivel, peel it off. They must look quite clear.

Onions sliced and Cucumbers. Cut them in slices, and sprinkle salt over them; next day, drain them for five or six hours; then put them into a stone jar, pour boiling vinegar over them, and keep them in a warm place. The slices should be thick. Repeat the boiling vinegar, and stop them up again instantly, and so on, till green; the last time put pepper and ginger. Keep them in small stone jars.

Walnuts. When they will bear a pin to go into them, put a brine of salt and water, boiled, and strong enough to bear an egg on them, being quite cold first. It must be well skimmed while boiling. Let them soak six days, then change the brine, and let them stand six more; then drain them, and pour over them in a jar, a pickle of the best white-wine vinegar, with spices, all boiled together, but cold. To every hundred walnuts put six spoonfuls of mustard-seed, and two or three heads of garlic, or shallot. Thus done, they will be good for several years if close covered. The air will soften them. They will not be fit to eat under six months.

Or, Put them into a jar, cover them with the best vinegar, cold, let them stand four months; then pour off the pickle, and boil as much fresh vinegar as will cover the walnuts, adding to every three quarts of vinegar $\text{lb}\frac{1}{4}$ of the best mustard, a stick of horse-radish, sliced, zss each of black pepper, allspice, and cloves, zj of ginger, and a good handful of salt. Pour the whole boiling hot upon the walnuts, and cover them close: they will be fit for use in three or four months. You may add zj of garlic or shallot, but not boiled in the vinegar. Of the pickle in which the walnuts stood for the first four months you may make excellent ketchup.

PICROTOXINE. *New.* A chemical principle, discovered by M. Boullay, in the *Cocculus Indicus*, the fruit of *Menispermum Cocculus*. Boil the berries in the water, evaporate the decoction to the consistence of extract, to which add $\frac{1}{10}$ th of its weight of barytes or pure magnesia, and digest with heat; then make a hot alcoholic solution, evaporate to dryness, and redissolve the residuum in alcohol. Digest this solution with animal charcoal, to remove the colour; then filter, evaporate slowly, and crystals of picROTOXINE will form.

Or, Add acetate of lead to the filtered decoction, till precipitation ceases, carefully filter, and evaporate the supernatant liquor to the consistence of an extract. Dissolve this in alcohol spec. grav. 0.817, and evaporate to dryness. Agitate this with water to take up the colouring matter, and crystals will form, which may be washed in alcohol.

Chemically, picrotoxine is white, and turns syrup of violets green. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; but its salts are little soluble. It is decomposed by heat, but unchanged by the air. It combines with acids.

Medicinally it has not yet been prescribed, but from its producing enebriating effects, it may probably be useful as a stimulant in gangrene, &c.

Poisonous, with an action, as Orfila says, resembling camphor. Three or four grains will kill the largest dog within an hour. It is also a poison to fish.

PIERRE DIVINE. A nostrum, used for tooth-ache, composed of ʒiij of burnt alum, mixed with ʒj of solution of ammonia, and coloured with gr. xx of vermilion.

PILLS. *Pilulæ.* L. E. D. P. Are medicaments composed of powders united by means of syrup, mucilage, honey, conserve, soft extract, &c., by forming a mass of a soft consistence, and easily divisible.

Substances most adapted for exhibition in the form of pill, are such as act in small doses, such as metallic preparations; or which are not intended to act instantly or violently, but gradually; which are insoluble, or not easily suspended in water, or which are nauseous and revolting to the patient. It is an inconvenient, and therefore an improper form for medicines which are so insoluble that they may pass through the bowels unchanged, or which require to be given in large doses. The German physicians sometimes order 40 of *their* pills for a dose! Medicines which are chemically incompatible in solution, may often be prescribed in form of pill, without suffering any change; but this has many exceptions, as we shall see below.

Masses for pills are formed in many different ways, and it is often important to select a proper connecting medium, or a material which will divide the substance mechanically, as mastich, which divides aloes; or sheath its activity, as soap, gum resins, and mucilage; or preserve it longest in a soft state, as crumb of bread, with a little sugar. Mr. Hume, of Long-acre, recommends treacle, molasses, or honey, for conium, digitalis, and other active vegetable powders. In many cases it would be better to keep pill masses, not formed into pills; or, better still, to have the powders, &c., in readiness to make

into pills, which, when long kept, often become so hard as to be entirely useless.

Bulk, or size, is important in making pills. They are generally made of the weight of from gr. iij to gr. v. In some parts of the continent they are made much smaller; but when very small, they are difficult to swallow. The French make their pills large.

Envelopes of pills were, in former times, composed most frequently of gold or silver leaf, which gilding, though it had the convenience of pleasing the eye, and preventing any nauseous taste from being perceived, very often prevented the medicine from dissolving, or operating. It is therefore seldom used at present; and pills are usually dusted over with magnesia, liquorice powder, starch, or lycopodium, to prevent their adhesion.

PILLS (NOSTRUM). See ANDERSON, BARCLAY, DIXON, FOTHERGILL, JAMES, HOOPER, KEYSER, MATTHEWS, SCOTT, SPEEDIMAN, STARKEY, &c. &c.

PILULÆ ALOETICÆ. E. Aloetic Pills. Take equal parts of aloes in powder, and of soap, and make into pills of five grains each, with syrup. Dose, three to five as a purgative stomachic.

PILULÆ ALOES ET ASSAFÆTIDÆ. E. Pills of Aloes and Assafœtida. Take equal parts of aloes in powder, of assafœtida, and of soap, and make into a mass with gum-arabic mucilage, dividing it into pills of five grains each.

Medicinally the dose is one or two at bed-time, as a purgative stomachic, and antispasmodic, in dyspepsia with flatulence and constipation.

PILULÆ DE ALOE ET CAMBOGIA. P. Pills of Aloes and Gamboge.

Hydragogæ bontii. Take equal parts of aloes, gamboge, and gum ammoniac, triturate to powder, dissolve in vinegar, strain, press the residuum, then evaporate the liquor in a water-bath almost to the consistence of a solid extract; divide into four-grain pills, to be given in doses of three, or more, for anasarca.

PILULÆ ALOES ET COLOCYNTHIDIS. See PILUL. COLOCYNTH. COMP.

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ. L. D. Compound Aloetic Pills. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ in powder of spiked aloes, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of extract of gentian, $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}\text{l}$ of oil of caraway, beat them together with a sufficient quantity of simple syrup, till fully incorporated. Divide into five-grain pills.

The syrup is not only unnecessary, as Dr. Paris remarks, but is actually injurious, by making the pills too soft to retain their form. The gentian and the aloes make a sufficiently soft mass without addition.

Medicinally, this is a good tonic purgative, useful in the dyspeptic con-

stipation of the sedentary, in doses of two or more, two hours before dinner. The oil of caraway prevents griping.

PILULÆ DE ALOE ET FÆTIDIS. P. Pills of Aloes and Fœtid Gums. *Fuller's blessed pills.* Take ʒj of aloes, ʒss of senna, ʒij each of assa-fœtida, and galbanum, ʒiv of myrrh, ʒj each of mace and saffron, ʒjss of sulphate of iron; pulverize all these separately, mix, and add ʒviij or gr.vj of oil of amber; make into a mass with syrup of wormwood, and divide into four-grain pills.

Medicinally the dose is two pills morning and evening, as a purgative in hysteria, &c.

PILULÆ ALOES ET KINAKINA. P. Pills of Aloes and Bark. Take ʒvi of aloes in powder, ʒiij of extract of bark, and ʒj of cinnamon; make into a mass with syrup of wormwood, and divide into four-grain pills. Three pills, taken two hours before dinner, are a dose as a stomachic purgative. The pills called dinner pills, Lady Crespigny's, and Lady Webster's Pills, are the **PILULÆ STOMACHICÆ.** P., which see.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA. L. E. D. P. Pills of Aloes and Myrrh. **PILULÆ RUFI.** O. Take ʒij of extract of spiked aloes, ʒj each of saffron and myrrh, a sufficient quantity of simple syrup; pulverize the aloes and myrrh separately, then beat the whole together till incorporated, and divide into five-grain pills. The Paris Codex orders syrup of wormwood for simple syrup. Sulphate of iron is a good addition.

Medicinally in doses of six to eight they are a powerful purgative, but are more useful as a stimulant laxative and alterative, in doses of from two to three, in dyspepsia, hysteria, and chlorosis. They become hard and useless when long kept.

PILULÆ EX ALOE ET SAPONE. P. Pills of Aloes and Soap. Take ʒss of pure aloes in powder, ʒvj of almond soap, ʒviij of oil of anise; mix carefully with syrup of buckthorn into a mass, and divide into five-grain pills. They resemble closely the aloetic pills of the Edinburgh College, and are purgative and stomachic in doses of three or four.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM ZINGIBERE. D. Pills of Aloes and Ginger. Take ʒj of hepatic aloes, ʒj of ginger, ʒss of soap, ʒss of oil of peppermint; make into a mass and divide into five-grain pills. They are stimulant and purgative in doses of two or three; the ginger and peppermint prevent the aloes from griping.

PILULÆ AMMONIARETI CUPRI. E. Pills of Ammoniaret of Copper. *Pilulæ cupri.* Take gr.xvj of the ammoniaret of copper in powder, ʒiv of bread crumb; beat into a mass with the water of carbonate of ammonia, and divide into thirty-two equal pills of about gr. iij each.

Medicinally the dose is from two to three, or five, twice or thrice a day, as a tonic and antispasmodic in epilepsy, chorea, and hysteria; and as an astringent in obstinate hemorrhage. It is best to begin with one pill, and gradually increase.

PILULÆ ANTHELMINTICÆ. Vermifuge Pills. Take gr. viij of gamboge, gr. v of submuriate of mercury; make a mass with mucilage, and divide into pills; the whole to be taken "for one morning dose!!!" (GRAY.) This is purging with a vengeance.

PILULÆ AROMATICÆ. Aromatic Pills are made of the compound powder of aloes and balsam of Peru, and are diaphoretic and laxative.

PILULÆ ARSENICI COMPOSITÆ. Take gr. j of white oxide of arsenic, gr. x each of sulphate of quinine and lump sugar, carefully mix, and make into a mass with bread crumb, and divide into twelve pills; begin with one night and morning for a dose, and cautiously increase for periodic cephalalgia and ague.

PILULÆ ASSAFŒTIDÆ COMPOSITÆ. E. Compound Pills of Assafoetida. *Pilulæ myrrhæ compositæ.* D. Take ʒj each of assafoetida, galbanum, and myrrh, ʒss of rectified oil of amber; make a mass, and divide into five-grain pills.

Medicinally the dose is two or three taken at bedtime as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue in chlorosis and hysteria.

PILULÆ ASTRINGENTES. Astringent Pills. Take gr. iij of acetate of lead, gr. j of opium; mix and divide into three pills, one to be taken twice a day, drinking-draughts acidulated with vinegar after it, for uterine and pulmonary hæmorrhage, and diarrhœa. See **PLUMBI ACETAT.**

PILULÆ BALSAMICÆ. P. Balsamic Pills. *Dr. Morton's Pills.* Take ʒxviij of woodlice in powder, ʒxj of gum ammoniac, ʒvj of sublimed benzoic acid, ʒj of powdered saffron and balsam of Peru, ʒvj of balsam of sulphur with anise; make a mass and divide into one-grain pills.

Medicinally they are prescribed on the continent as a tonic and expectorant in asthma and phthisis.

PILULÆ BENEDICTÆ. See **PILUL. DE ALOE ET FŒTIDIS.** P.

PILULÆ BRUCINÆ. *New.* Take gr. xxxvj of brucine, and make into a mass for twelve pills, with conserve of roses. One for a dose in paralysis, &c. (DAUBUISSON.)

PILULÆ CANTHARIDES VEL LYTTEÆ. Cantharides Pills. Take gr. xvij of powder of cantharides, gr. xxxvj each of opium and camphor, and make a mass for three dozen pills with conserve of roses.

Medicinally the dose is one every night, in impotentia, &c.; but caution is requisite.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ. Purgative Pills. See **PIL. COLOCYNTH COMP.**

PILULÆ CAMBOGIA COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Gamboge Pills. Take ʒj in powder of gamboge, ʒjss in powder of extract of spiked aloes, ʒss of powdered ginger, ʒij of hard soap; mix the powders together, then having added the soap, beat the whole together till incorporated, and divide into five-grain pills.

Medicinally the dose is from two to four, as a cathartic in obstinate costiveness. The aloes being less soluble than the gamboge, is supposed to prolong or modify its drastic effects; but this I have seldom found to be the case.

PILULÆ COCCIÆ. See the next article.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITÆ. E. D. Compound Colocynth Pills. *Pill coché.* O. Take eight parts of aloes and scammony, four parts of colocynth, one part of oil of cloves, and of sulphate of potass with sulphur (*Sal. Polychrest.* O); make into a mass, and divide into five-grain pills.

Medicinally it is a good smart purgative for common exhibition.

PILULÆ COMMUNES. See **PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA.**

PILULÆ CONII. Hemlock Pills. Take ʒss of extract of hemlock, and a sufficient quantity of the dried leaves of hemlock in powder to make six dozen pills of three grains each.

Medicinally, with an equal quantity of extract of hyoscyamus, it is excellent in restraining involuntary seminal emission, priapism, and chordee. The dose to begin with is gr. iij, gradually increasing. It is also good in internal scirrhus, as that of the uterus, prostrate gland, &c.

PILULÆ CUPRI SULPHATIS. Pills of Sulphate of Copper. Take gr. xv of sulphate of copper, ʒij each of olibanum and extract of bark, and make a mass with syrup for five dozen pills. Dose, from one to four a day, for gleet, &c.

PILULÆ DE CYNOGLOSSO. P. Pills of Houndstongue. Take ʒiv each of the root of *cynoglossum* in powder, of the seeds of *hyoscyamus alba*, and vinous extract of opium, ʒvj of myrrh in powder, ʒv of olibanum, ʒjss of saffron and castor, with enough of syrup of opium to make a mass, to be divided into four-grain pills, the opium being as one to nine.

Medicinally the dose is from one to two as a narcotic and anodyne in asthma and phthisis.

PILULÆ DIAMBRE, and **PILULÆ DIAPHORETICÆ.** See **PIL. AROMAT.**

PILULÆ EMETICÆ. Emetic Pills. Take ʒj of sulphate of zinc, and

make into a mass with conserve of roses, to be divided into five-grain pills, to be taken as a bolus, for phthisis, &c.

PILULÆ EMMENAGOGÆ. Emmenagogue Pills. See **PIL. ALOES CUM MYRRH.**

PILULÆ EXPECTORANTES. See **PIL. SCILLÆ COMPOS.**

PILULÆ FERRI AMMONIATI. Pills of Ammoniated Iron. *Ens veneris.*

O. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of ammoniated iron, and enough of gum-arabic mucilage to make a mass for five dozen pills. It ought to be well beat in a mortar, dried a little before the fire, and kept in a close vessel.

Medicinally they are given in scirrhus uteri, along with the hemlock fomentation or bath. Extract of hemlock may also be used for the mucilage.

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Pills of Iron. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of myrrh in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of subcarbonate of soda, sulphate of iron, and sugar; triturate the myrrh with the subcarbonate of soda; then having added the sulphate of iron, triturate again, and beat the whole together till incorporated.

Decomposition. The sulphuric acid of the sulphate of iron passes over to the soda of the subcarbonate, and forms sulphate of soda, while the carbonic acid partly escapes, and partly passes over to the iron, forming a protocarbonate. It is important that the pills be formed when wanted, as exposure to the atmosphere converts the protocarbonate, by the absorption of oxygen, to a peroxide, which is less soluble, becomes very hard, and therefore of less use. It may be remarked that those substances, though dry, become pasty and soft by trituration.

Medicinally these pills are tonic and emmenagogue, and may be used in the same cases as the compound mixture of iron (*Griffiths's myrrh mixture*), in doses of gr. x to gr. xv, or $\mathfrak{D}\text{j}$, twice or thrice a day. A five-grain pill contains about gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the protocarbonate of iron, and consequently gr. xv are equal to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of the mixture.

PILULÆ FERRI CUM MYRRHA. See the preceding article.

PILULÆ FÆTIDÆ. See the following article.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Galbanum Pills. *Pil.*

Gummosæ. O. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of galbanum, $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of myrrh and sagapenum, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of assafoetida, and a sufficient quantity of simple syrup; beat into a mass, and divide into five-grain pills.

Medicinally the dose is two or four twice a day, in chlorosis, hysteria, and cramp, as an emmenagogue and antispasmodic. It may be combined with aloes and chalybeates.

PILULÆ HYDRAGOGÆ. See **PIL. CAMBOG. COMP.**, and **PIL. ALOE ET CAMB.**

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI. L. E. D. Mercurial, or Blue Pills. *Pil. mercuriales.* O. Take ʒij of purified mercury, ʒiij of confection of red roses, ʒj of liquorice root in powder; triturate the mercury with the confection till the globules disappear; then, having added the liquorice root, beat the whole together till incorporated, and divide into three-grain pills, which contain gr. j each of mercury. The pills of the Edinburgh college contain gr. j of mercury in gr. iv of the pill.

Chemically the blue pill is described in two ways. One party of chemists say that the mercury is unchanged, and exists in a state of extreme division. Another party, among whom is Mr. Brande and Dr. Paris, assert, unconditionally, that the mercury is converted into a black oxide, which is the protoxide. Mr. Phillips, on the other hand, more justly, I think, says that experiments are still wanting to explain the subject; but that it probably contains a suboxide of mercury, as he supposes to be the case with hydrargyrus cum creta. It is probable, however, that only a small portion of the mercury is converted into the black protoxide, while the remainder is in a state of minute subdivision, and unchanged.

Adulterated, or rather unintentionally injured by using conserve of roses whose colour has been heightened by sulphuric acid, and hence a poisonous subsulphate of mercury is formed during the trituration. When manna or any other gum has been used in the preparation the mass soon becomes hard. Honey, treacle, &c., have also been tried as substitutes for the conserve of roses, whose astringency may partly neutralize its operation.

Genuine Blue Pill ought to have the odour of roses, and a pleasant taste, and, when spread out thinly with a drop of water on a marble slab or piece of paper, ought not to show any globules of mercury undivided. The mass is prepared at Apothecaries' Hall by a machine, consisting of an iron mortar and four wooden pestles, driven by a steam-engine. This both triturates and rolls the mass, and the pills are said to be stronger than those made by the hand.

Medicinally, it is alterative in small, and purgative in large doses. It is, in most cases, one of the best forms of exhibiting mercury in all visceral obstructions, dyspepsia, scrofula, jaundice, dropsy, syphilis, and cutaneous eruptions. It has been brought into great reputation by Mr. Abernethy, with whom it is a favourite prescription. Dr. W. Philip gives it in so small doses as gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ night and morning, or oftener, in what he terms dyspeptic phthisis. The usual dose is from gr. iij to gr. viij, twice a day, combined with opium to prevent its running off by the bowels, or with hyoscyamus to prevent griping.

Where it is intended as a purgative or diuretic, gr. xij to ʒj may be given every four hours.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI ACETATIS. See **KEYSER'S PILLS.**

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI OXYDI CINEREI. Pills of Grey Oxide of Mercury. Take ʒij of grey oxide of mercury, and a sufficient quantity of conserve of roses to make 60 pills.

Medicinally in doses of one or two, night and morning; this is preferred by some to the blue pill. It is liable, however, to the same hazard of the poisonous subsulphate of mercury being present.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI OXYDI RUBRI. Pills of Red Oxide of Mercury. Take ʒj each of red oxide of mercury and opium, and enough of simple syrup to make 60 pills. It may be given in the same cases as the last, or to produce salivation.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI PROTO-IODURETI VEL DEUTO-IODURETI. Take gr. j of ioduret of mercury, gr. xij of extract of juniper, and q. s. of powdered liquorice to make eight pills.

Dose, two pills twice a day.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS. Calomel Pills. Take ʒj of submuriate of mercury, ʒiij of opiate powder, and enough of simple syrup to make 60 pills. There are seven grains of opium in ʒj of the opiate powder. This pill is much used at Guy's Hospital as a mercurial. See the next article.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS COMPOSITÆ. L. E. Compound Calomel Pills. *Pilulæ Plummeri, Plummer's pills. O.* Take ʒij each of submuriate of mercury and precipitated sulphuret of antimony, ʒss of gum guaiac in powder, ʒss of rectified spirit; triturate the submuriate of mercury with the precipitated sulphuret of antimony, then with the gum guaiac, so as to obtain a proper consistency; divide into five-grain pills.

It is important to remark that if the trituration in making those pills is too long continued they will be injured by absorbing oxygen from the atmosphere. It ought also to be recollected, that if they are rolled in magnesia, they may be partially decomposed by it on the surface, and chlorate of magnesia of a greenish tinge may be formed.

Medicinally the dose is one or two at night, as an alterative in cutaneous disorders, such as porrigo, and herpes; in iritis (almost a specific); in chronic rheumatism, and syphilitic pains and eruptions; and in dyspepsia, scrofula, and hepatitis. Opium will be requisite when they tend to run off by the bowels.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS CUM OPIO. Calomel Pills with Opium. Take ʒj of submuriate of mercury, gr. xv of tartarized antimony, ʒss of purified opium, enough of simple syrup to make 60 pills.

Medicinally it is considered that the tartar emetic causes the calomel to produce ptyalism more readily. Dose, one twice a day, in disorders of the joints. See the preceding article.

PILULÆ LUPULINÆ. *New.* Lupuline Pills. Take any quantity of lupuline, and triturate it till it form a mass. If the weather is cold, warm the mortar before putting in the lupuline, which will want no syrup or other addition. Divide into three-grain pills.

Medicinally from two to four pills may be given as a dose in exhausted excitability, dyspepsia, and nervous irritation, to cause sleep. They do not cause costiveness.

PILULÆ NARCOTICÆ. See **PILUL. OPIAT.**

PILULÆ OLEI CROTONIS. *New.* Croton Oil Pills. Take $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ of croton oil, and enough of bread crumb to make 12 pills, from one to three for a dose; but it is not a good form of the medicine. See **TIGLII OLEUM.**

PILULÆ OPIATE. E. Opiate Pills. *Pil. thebaica. O.* Take one part of opium, seven parts of extract of liquorice, and two parts of Jamaica pepper; beat into a mass with dilute alcohol, and divide into five-grain pills, each of which contain $\mathfrak{gr}\mathfrak{.ss}$ of opium. Dose, from one to four as an anodyne.

PILULÆ OPII CAMPHORATÆ. Camphorated Opium Pills. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of purified opium, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of camphor, and enough of simple syrup to make 60 pills. In doses of one or two at night it relieves chordee and priapism.

PILULÆ OPII COMPOSITÆ. Compound Opium Pills. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ each of purified opium and camphor, $\mathfrak{gr}\mathfrak{.xv}$ of tartarized antimony, and enough of simple syrup to make a mass for 60 pills. They are a good diaphoretic sedative for allaying pain.

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOSITÆ. E. Compound Rhubarb Pills. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of rhubarb in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ of aloes, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ of myrrh, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ of oil of peppermint, and enough of syrup of orange to make a mass, and divide into five-grain pills.

Medicinally they are an excellent warm stomachic laxative in doses of one to four, twice a day. They become too hard if kept long.

PILULÆ RUDII. O. Rudius's Pills. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ of colocynth, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ each of black hellebore root and jalap, $\mathfrak{ð}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of cinnamon, mace, and cloves, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ of rectified spirit of wine; digest four days, strain by pressure, and add $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ of scammony, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of aloes; then distil off the spirit, evaporate the residuum, and make it into five-grain pills. The dose is from one to six as a powerful cathartic.

PILULÆ RUFI. See **PIL. ALOES CUM MYRRHA. L.**

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO. L. Soap Pills with Opium. *Pilulæ opii.*

O. Take ʒss of nard opium in powder, ʒij of hard soap, beat them together until incorporated, and divide into five-grain pills, each of which contains gr. j of opium. The soap has been substituted for the extract of liquorice, and prevents the pills from becoming insoluble when long kept.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ. L. *Pilulæ scilliticæ*. E. *Pil. scillæ cum zingibere*. D. Compound Squill Pills. Take ʒj in powder of squill-root, fresh dried, ʒiij each of powdered ginger and hard soap, ʒij of gum ammoniac in powder; mix the powders, then beat them with the soap, and add as much simple syrup as may be sufficient to give a proper consistency, and divide into three-grain pills. The pills ought to be made when they are to be used, as they are sometimes injured by keeping. Mr. Brande, however, says he kept some good for two years.

Medicinally one to three pills are a dose, twice a day, or oftener, as a stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic in asthma, chronic catarrh, and with digitalis and calomel in anasarca and hydrothorax.

PILULÆ STOMACHICÆ VEL PIL. ANTE CIBUM. P. (1758). Stomachic, or Dinner Pills, ascribed to *Lady Webster*, or *Lady Crespigny*. Take ʒvj of the best aloes, ʒij each of mastic and red rose petals, and enough of the syrup of wormwood to make a mass; to be divided into three-grain pills. The mastic is supposed to improve the pill, by dividing the aloes minutely, and rendering it more soluble.

Medicinally one to four pills, two hours before dinner, form an excellent purgative.

PILULÆ STRYCHNINÆ. *New*. Strychnine Pills. Take gr. ij of very pure strychnine, ʒss of conserve of roses; mix accurately, and divide into two dozen very equal pills; one at night, for a dose in paralysis. (MAGENDIE.)

PILULÆ E STYRACE. D. Storax Pills. Take ʒiij of purified storax, ʒj each of purified opium, honey, and saffron; make into a mass, and divide into three-grain pills, one of which contains gr. ss of opium. The storax retards the action of the opium, so that it operates gradually.

Medicinally one to two are a dose, given as an anodyne and sedative to procure sleep.

PILULÆ DE TEREBINTHINA. P. Turpentine Pills. Put a quantity of turpentine into triple its weight of boiling water, and continue the ebullition till the turpentine, when thrown into cold water, is reduced to a soft paste, of which pills of gr. vj each are made and kept under cold water.

Medicinally from one to four is a dose in gonorrhœa, tœnia, &c. They may be combined with copaiba, and rhubarb. (CLINE.)

PILULÆ THEBAICÆ. See PIL. OPIATÆ. E.

PILULÆ TONICÆ. P. Tonic, or Bacher's Pills. *Pil. ex Helleboro et myrrha.* Take ʒj each of Bacher's alcoholic extract of black hellebore of myrrh, and ʒiij of the powder of blessed thistle; mix carefully, make a mass, and put it in a dry place till it is of a proper consistence, and then divide into one-grain pills.

Medicinally one for a dose at night may be given as a tonic and emmenagogue in chlorosis, dropsy, worms, and cutaneous disorders.

PILULÆ ZINCI. Are made with ʒij of sulphate of zinc and q.s. of common turpentine for 60 pills. They are given in gleet, and leucorrhœa.

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. L. E. PIMENTO. D. Allspice, Jamaica Pepper, Pimenta Berries. *Myrtus pimenta.* A shrub which is a native of the West Indies. The berries, in order to be of fine flavour, must be gathered before they are ripe, and dried in the sun, otherwise they acquire the flavour of juniper. In this they are similar to cloves, whose aroma is lost if the flower but be allowed to expand. The aroma and pungency is contained chiefly, if not altogether, in the rind of the berry.

Medicinally pimenta is a warm stomachic carminative, and is chiefly used as an agreeable and cheap adjunct to nauseous and bitter medicines. The dose is gr. v to ʒj of the powder; but the oil and the distilled water are most frequently employed.

Enters into Aq. Pimentæ. L. E. D. Ol. Pimentæ. L. E. D. Pil. Opiatæ. E. Spir. Pimentæ. L. E. D. Syr. Rhamni. L.

PIMPERNEL. *Anagallis arvensis.* A native annual with pretty scarlet flowers, eyed with purple. It is thought to be nervine, and has been prescribed in doses of ʒj in epilepsy, chorea, and paralysis, and also in mania and hydrophobia. It is poisonous. See page 334.

PINATE OF POTASS SODA, &c. See PINIC ACID.

PINE. *Pinus.* A genus of trees, all of which yield resins and turpentine, or resinous oils, such as the *Pinus abies*, which yields frankincense; the *Pinus sylvestris*, which yields turpentine; the *Pinus balsamea*, which yields Canadian balsam, &c.

PINE-APPLE CREAM. Grate ʒbj of fresh pine-apple; add half a pint of syrup, a pint and a half of cream, and the juice of two lemons; rub through a sieve, cut two slices of pine in small dice, and freeze.

Or, Pound ʒvj of preserved pine-apple, one spoonful of pine syrup, a fourth of a pint of clarified sugar, the juice of two lemons, and a pint

and a half of cream ; rub through a sieve, add four slices of preserved pine, cut in small dice, and freeze.

For moulds. Take a tea-cupful of syrup of preserved pine, and the juice of two lemons, ʒij of sugar, and four slices of preserved pine-apple, cut in small dice. Mix this with ʒij of isinglass, boiled in half a pint of water for half an hour. Whisk all together till nearly cold, then add a quart of cream, whisked up, to it, and put in moulds. Ginger cream is made the same way, with preserved ginger.

PINE-APPLE COMPOTE. Peel and cut the pine in slices, put it in syrup, boil to a blow, add the juice of one lemon ; boil all for five minutes, and let it stand till cold.

PINE-APPLE JAM. Pare, cut, and pound a pine-apple to a pulp. To a pint of pulp put lbj of sifted sugar ; boil it twenty-five minutes, and put in pots.

PINE-APPLE SLICES. Pare the outside off the pine, cut it in slices half an inch thick, lay a layer of pine-apple, and a layer of sifted sugar alternately in an earthen pan, let it remain in the stove three or four days, and put it in a preserving-pan, with the juice of three lemons ; boil all for ten minutes, and skim. Next day, repeat the boiling for ten minutes, and put in a pot.

PINE-APPLE WATER ICE. Freeze together half a pint of pine-apple syrup, the juice of three lemons or acid, a pint of water, and four slices of preserved pine, cut in dice. Or, grate and pound lbj of fresh pine-apple, with a pint of syrup, half a pint of water, and the juice of two lemons ; rub through a sieve, and cut three slices of pine-apple into dice, and freeze.

PINGUEDO VIPERÆ, Viper's Fat, is employed on the continent in making ointment, but has nearly the same properties as lard.

PINGUEDO URSI, Bears' Grease, is supposed to have the peculiar virtue of promoting the growth of hair ; but in this respect it is not at all preferable to lard, which it much resembles, except in being of an offensive smell ; and what is sold for bears' grease is seldom more or less than rancid lard. See **BEARS' GREASE**.

PINGUICULA VULGARIS. Butterwort. A native plant, with fleshy leaves common in upland marshes, the juice of which, like that of house-leek, is a good cosmetic for chapped lips, &c. It also curdles milk.

PINIC ACID. *New.* Is prepared by distilling and redistilling Venice turpentine with water, dissolving the residuum in alcohol, adding an alcoholic solution of acetate of copper, which precipitates pinate of copper, and this treated with alcohol, a little muriatic acid and wa gives the pinic acid, which is white, transparent, inodorous, and in-

insipid. It forms only neutral combinations with potass, soda, earths, and metals. This acid ranks after the benzoic. (UNVERDORBEN.)

PINK. See **SPIGELIA**, **CAROPHYLLUS**, **PAINTS** (*Dutch pink*), and **ROSE PINK**.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS. P. Scotch Fir, or Geneva Pine. The buds are stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and given in decoction made with ℥ss to ℥j to Oij of water, or whey, in gout, scorbutus, gonorrhœa, and cutaneous disorders. See **PIL. TEREBINTHINA**, and **RESINA**.

PIPER ALBUM. White Pepper is merely the black pepper decorticated, and steeped in salt water, which renders it milder.

PIPER CUBEBA. See **CUBEBA**.

PIPER ETHIOPICUM. Ethiopian Pepper. A hot spice used in adulterating liquors.

PIPERINE. *New.* A principle, discovered in black pepper, by M. Oerstädt, by digesting pepper in alcohol, and adding first muriatic acid, and then water, to precipitate the resinous matter, a muriate of piperine remaining in solution. Concentrate this solution by evaporation, and add pure potass to decompose it, and take up the muriatic acid, when the piperine will be deposited colourless, transparent, insipid, and inodorous. It is not alkaline but analogous to the resins. (PELLETIER.)

Soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in cold water, and sparingly in boiling water. Nitric acid renders the alcoholic solution yellowish green. Deliquescent in the air.

Medicinally piperine has been successfully employed as a febrifuge in intermittent and typhus fever, and periodic head-ache, in doses from three to eight grains. It is a very active medicine, but may be carried as far as gr. xxiv in 24 hours. (M. MELI.)

Poisonous, if given in an over dose, but the symptoms are unknown to me.

PIPERIS LONGI FRUCTUS VEL BACCÆ. L. E. D. P. Long Pepper. The unripe fruit of the *Piper longum* (a native of Amboyna), dried in the sun. It has similar carminative and pungent properties to black pepper, and is prescribed in doses of gr. v to ʒj in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, and gout, and in making carminative powders and tinctures. It is also used in the kitchen for seasoning.

There are two sorts, a short and a long, brought to market; but their properties are similar. It probably contains piperine.

Enters into Confect. Opii. L. Pulv. Cretæ Comp. L. Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp. L. D. Tinct. Cinnamomi Comp. L. E. D.

PIPERIS NIGRI BACCÆ. L. E. D. P. Black Pepper. The unripe fruit

of the *Piper nigrum* (a native of Ceylon), dried in the sun. It is extensively cultivated in Java, Malacca, and Sumatra.

Chemically it contains piperine, besides an oily substance, an extract and fecular matter. Alcohol and ether are the best solvents of its active properties.

Adulterated to a great extent, both in the powdered form and in the state of grains, or pepper-corns. The wrinkled appearance of the pepper-grains is imitated by making a paste with flour, mustard, pease-meal, &c., and rolling it up in a particular manner; but narrow inspection will at once detect this fraud; or throw the suspected grains into boiling water, when the spurious will dissolve, but the genuine will not. A very successful imitation of pepper-corns has been made by covering turnip or rape seed with a paste made of flour mixed with cayenne and powdered mustard. This may be detected by splitting the suspected pepper-corns. In the powdered form it is mixed with trash of every description, but particularly with what is called P. D. or pepper dust; which is chiefly composed of the husks of mustard-seed, powdered. The recent conviction of a gang of manufacturers of spurious pepper showed the great extent to which the fraud is often carried. In powder, the eye and the taste are most to be trusted in detecting adulteration.

Medicinally black pepper is hot, pungent stimulant, and carminative, as well as irritant and errhine externally. It is an excellent adjunct to bark in intermittent; and Mr. Brande must certainly be mistaken, when he says it only acts as a warm condiment, agreeable to the stomach. It is also good for removing the nausea and retching of cholera, and generally in cold atonic habits effected with gout or dyspepsia. Dose gr. v to gr. xx or more. In gargles it is good for relaxations of the uvula, chronic catarrh, &c.

Enters into Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii Comp. E. Ung. Piperis Nig. D. PIPERIS NIGRI CONFECTIO. See CONF. PIP. NIGR.

PISÆ. See PEAS.

PISTACIA LENTISCUS. See MASTICHE.

PISTACIA TEREBINTHUS. See TEREBINTH. CHIA.

PISTACIA VERA. P. Pistachia Nut. Is mucilaginous and nutritive, and used to prepare emulsions.

PITCH. See PIX.

PIX ABIETINA. L. Burgundy Pitch. *Pix burgundica*. E. D. *Pix alba*, and *Pix arida*. O. It is procured by making incisions into the bark of the Norway spruce-fir, *Pinus abies*, from which the

pitch exudes, and concretes. This is afterwards purified by boiling it in water, and straining it by pressure through canvass.

Adulterated with an inferior article, manufactured in England, which is dry and brittle, even when heated, and wants the strong smell, and viscid adhesive property of the genuine sort. The genuine is reddish-brown, fragrant, unctuous, and semi-transparent; somewhat friable in cold weather, but easily rendered softish and tenacious by heat. The best test however is its peculiar odour which is wanting in the English.

Medicinally it is chiefly used as an external stimulant and rubefacient, in form of plaster. It is strongly adhesive, and tends both to support feeble muscles, and is a warm tonic, which excites perspiration, and, on some skins, produces pimples, and a troublesome itching, but in such cases it is usually most efficient. It is used in chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia, chronic catarrh, &c., often with great benefit. It is best when little heat is used in spreading it on the leather. What has once been melted ought not to be used, as heat dissipates its active properties,

Enters into Emplast. Calefaciens. D. Emplast. Meloes Vesic. Comp. E. Emplast. Picis Comp. L. E.

PIX LIQUIDA. L. E. D. Tar, or Liquid Pitch. Which is procured from the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, by cutting the wood into billets, piling them up, covering them with turf sods, and setting them on fire, when the tar runs out from below. It is chiefly manufactured on the shores of the Baltic.

Chemically, tar consists of resin, empyreumatic oil, and pyroligneous acid, the former being soluble in alcohol, the two latter in water, forming **TAR WATER**, which see.

Medicinally it is employed in the form of tar water, but chiefly in form of vapour, for phthisis, and chronic catarrh, as recommended by Sir A. Crichton. Place over a lamp in a proper vessel, a quantity of naval tar, which has had its pyroligneous acid neutralized by mixing every pound with ʒss of carbonate of potass. This is to be burned day and night in the chamber of the patient, but it must be cleaned out and renewed every day, and care must be taken not to allow it to burn dry, as the empyreuma thence arising, as well as the pyroligneous acid, will excite coughing. Mudge supposed that it was smell or vapour of the tar in ships which gives benefit to phthical patients in sea-voyages. Tar is also used as an ointment.

See **UNG. PIC. LIQ.**

Enters into Aq. Picis Liquidæ. D. Ung. Picis Liquidæ. L. E. D.

PIX NIGRA. L. Pitch is merely tar in an inspissated state.

Enters into Ung. Picis Nigr. L.

PLACEBO. *I will please.* Any medicine given to please a patient, but which can have no other intention, is called *à placebo*.

PLACENTA AMYGDALINA. See AMYGDALÆ PLACENTA.

PLAISTER. The vulgar spelling for Plaster.

PLANTAGO. Plantain. A genus of plants, among which the *Plantago lanceolata*, P., Ribwort, *Plantago major*, P., Waybread, and *Plantago media*, P., are used as feeble astringents and vulneraries. The recent expressed juice in doses of ʒj to ʒiv is said to be effectual against the poison of the rattle-snake. The water-plantain is not of this genus. See ALISMA PLANT.

PLASTER. See EMPLASTRA.

PLASTER MOULDS FOR CASTING WAX. Wax figures and ornaments may be cast by modelling a shape of what is wanted. If a basket or any thing that projects, it must be made in several pieces; if round or square, it may be made in one. Oil the parts of the model all over; mix plaster of Paris, well burnt, and sifted fine, into a thick paste, as thick as gum water; lay it on one side of the surface of the model, but not over any thing that projects, or it will not come off the model. When dry, which will be in a few minutes, scrape it, and mark the piece by cutting holes in it at the sides, then oil it well, and lay on another surface more plaster as before, mixed fresh, and so continue till the whole model is covered all over. When dry, it will come to pieces; take the model out, and tie it together, leaving an aperture for pouring in the wax; great care must be taken of the extremities, for if not properly cast, they will never come out of the mould.

Flat moulds. Lay the subject that is to be cast on a marble or glass slab; make a wall round it with wax. Oil the patterns, such as borders, stars, and patties, as well as the slab. Mix Paris plaster with water, to the consistence of thick cream, and pour it gently over the patterns, till covered over two inches thick. When perfectly dry, which will be in half an hour, remove the wall, and take up the mould; oil it, and dry it well before using. See WAX.

PLASTER OF PARIS is prepared for casting stucco ornaments and statues, by calcining sulphate of lime (gypsum), or exposing it to the heat of a baker's oven, and then pounding and sifting it.

PLUMBAGO. Graphite, or Black Lead. Is a native percarbonate of iron. The finer sorts from the Cumberland mine are used for making pencils; the coarser for polishing, and to make antitrition mixtures.

PLUMBAGO EUROPÆA. A plant used in dyeing yellow. It is an acrid poison.

PLUMBI ACETAS. L. E. D. P. Acetate of Lead, or Sugar of Lead. *Saccharum saturni*, *Cerussa acetata*, and *Superacetas plumbi*. O. Take ℥ij of subcarbonate of lead (white lead), Oj of acetic acid, Ojss of boiling distilled water; mix the acid with the water, add the subcarbonate of lead by degrees, and boil the whole till the acid is saturated, then filter through paper, and having evaporated it till a pellicle appears, set it aside that crystals may form; pour off the liquor, and dry the crystals on blotting-paper.

Decomposition. The acetic acid decomposes the subcarbonate of lead by its having a greater affinity for the oxide of lead than the carbonic acid which is set free and escapes with effervescence, while the acetate of lead is formed, and remains in solution; and the crystals thence formed are the pure acetate. It was formerly thought to be a superacetate because it reddens vegetable blues, but this probably depends on some decomposition, as the minutest portion of carbonic acid in water precipitates carbonate of lead, and disengages acetic acid. When a current of carbonic acid gas is passed through a solution of the acetate, it precipitates one-half of the oxide of lead, and leaves a deutacetate in solution.

Adulterated but seldom, and generally to be had very pure of the wholesale manufacturer. When genuine it looks like lumps of sugar, but is composed of colourless crystals without smell, and of a sweet and astringent taste. If it do not dissolve entirely in distilled water, it is not pure.

Soluble in alcohol, spec. grav. 2.345 in 24 or 25 parts of water, hot or cold, but is partially decomposed even in distilled water, without the previous addition of a little acetic acid.

Incompatible with all the acids which form insoluble compounds with the oxide of lead, viz., the carbonic, citric, gallic, muriatic, sulphuric, and tartaric acids, also with alkalies and alkaline earths, with the salts containing any of these when their known affinities will produce decomposition, such as hard water, because it contains carbonate and sulphate of lime; sea water, because it contains muriate of soda and magnesia; and soap, because it contains carbonate of potass, or soda. The solution of acetate of ammonia also decomposes it, and all the carbonates, muriates, sulphates, sulphurets, and tartrites, such as sulphuretted hydrogen, tartarized antimony, and iron, alum, borax, lime water, and tannin, and of course all vegetable astringents. When the solution is exposed to the air, it gradually absorbs carbonic acid, and carbonate of lead is formed.

Light acts upon the solution, decomposes it, and precipitates carbonate of lead. (Dr. JOHN DAVY.)

Internally it is a powerful, but unquestionably a hazardous astringent in protracted diarrhœa, and obstinate hæmoptysis, and internal hæmorrhage of the lungs, uterus, stomach, &c. In desperate cases it ought not to be omitted; but notwithstanding the authority of Dr. Paris, I must enter a strong protest against its exhibition till every safer means has been unsuccessfully tried. When it is resolved to give it, opium must be conjoined with it (say gr. ss each of acetate of lead and opium in form of pill) to prevent spasm and paralysis. Care must also be taken not to give with it, nor after it, any acids, astringent infusions, sulphates, none in short of the incompatible substances, unless it have been incautiously given in an over-dose.

Externally it is a most valuable application as a cooling sedative, and astringent, dissolved in distilled water for ophthalmia, burns, and superficial phlegmonous inflammations, and as an injection in gonorrhœa, and leucorrhœa. The proportions are from gr. x to gr. xxx to ℥viij of water: ʒj to ʒvj of water proves stimulant. It is scarcely safe when the skin is abraded.

Poisonous, producing a sweet metallic taste in the mouth, constriction of the throat, inflammatory pain in the stomach and bowels, excruciating colic, vomiting (occasionally bloody), cramp, convulsions, paralysis, and death.

Antidotes. The best are sulphuric acid, diluted and drunk copiously, with the black draught, or sulphate of soda well diluted. In two cases which lately occurred, the poison acted as an emetic, and was partly the means of saving the patients.

Test. Calcination with charcoal, will produce metallic lead; sulphuric acid will precipitate it white; chromic acid, or chromate of potass, of a canary yellow; and sulphuret of potass of a dark colour.

Enters into Acid. Acetosum Forte. E. Cerat. Plumbi Superacet. L. E. D. Sol. Acetatis Zinci. E.

PLUMBI CARBONAS. E. P. See PLUMBI SUB-CARBONAS. L.

PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMIVITREUM. L. E. D. Litharge. *Lithargyrum*. O.

Oxidum plumbi fusum. P. This is procured by means of heat, from melting red lead and allowing it to cool, during which process it combines with carbonic acid, and forms the yellow protoxide of lead, which is litharge. It is in scales or flakes of a glassy lustre, and of course it cannot well, as Dr. A. T. Thomson asserts, be "often adulterated with other oxides." In pharmacy it is only used in making plasters, being a powerful astringent.

Used extensively to improve sour wines, which it does by forming

acetate and tartrate of lead with their acetic and tartaric acids. For the means of detecting this, see the preceding article under *Tests*.

Poisonous like the preceding, which see.

Enters into Ceratum Saponis. L. Emplast. Plumbi. L. E. D. Liq. Plumbi Acetatis. L. D.

PLUMBI SUBACETATIS LIQUOR COMPOSITUS. D. Compound solution of subacetate of lead. Mix ʒj of the solution of subacetate of lead, ℥j of distilled water, and ʒj of rectified spirit. It has similar properties to the simple solution.

PLUMBI SUB-CARBONAS. L. Subcarbonate of Lead, or White Lead. *Carbonas plumbi.* E. D. P. Flake White. Dissolve litharge in weak acetic acid, and pass a stream of carbonic acid gas through the solution. Or expose spiral rolls of sheet lead to the fumes of vinegar, by placing the vessels in warm dung, or in a steam-bath. Or add an alkaline carbonate to a solution of nitrate of lead.

Chemically it contains 83.5 of the yellow oxide of lead, and 16.5 of carbonic acid, and is therefore a carbonate and not a subcarbonate. It is soluble in pure potass, and in nitric acid, but not in water.

Adulterated with several white and heavy substances, such as whiting and chalk, which may be readily precipitated when dissolved in vinegar, by oxalate of ammonia, which will throw down oxalate of lime. Carbonate of barytes will be decomposed by adding to the solution in vinegar a weak solution of Glauber's salts in distilled water, and sulphate of barytes will be precipitated; which sulphate of barytes as well as sulphate of lead when used to adulterate flake white will dissolve in boiling distilled vinegar, while the carbonate of lead will not. White lead, when genuine, ought to be completely soluble in nitric acid, and ought to continue transparent when a solution of sulphate of soda is added.

Medicinally it is only used as an external application, for dusting excoriations, &c., as an astringent and sedative, though it is by no means safe, as it is often absorbed, or acts on the nervous system, producing colica pictorum, or painters' colic; which indeed derives its name from painters who use this substance being afflicted with it. It is a very dreadful disorder, often ending in palsy, and is best combated by opiates, and the means recommended in the preceding articles for lead poison. See also Dr. Good's *Study of Medicine*.

Poisonous like the preceding.

Enters into Plumbi Superacet. L. E. D. Ung. Cérussæ. D.

PLUMBUM. L. E. See LEAD.

POISON. A term applied very indefinitely to whatever produces deleterious and fatal effects when introduced into the body. Much un-

necessary criticism has been wasted on the classification of poisons, though it must be obvious that it is impossible to give a satisfactory arrangement of things so multifarious. Dr. Paris has indeed ventured upon what he supposes to be an improved classification, because he objects to that of Foderé and Orfila; but were I disposed to be critical on a matter of such small moment as it appears to be, I could easily show that his improvement is extremely illogical. Opium and camphor for instance are made to belong both to his first and second class!! I shall give both arrangements, and refer to the individual articles for symptoms and treatment.

CLASSIFICATION OF POISONS, BY FODERÉ AND ORFILA.

FROM BECK'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

CLASS I.

Corrosive or Escharotic Poisons.

Arsenical Preparations.

Arsenious acid, or white oxide of arsenic

The Arsenites

Black oxide of arsenic, fly-powder

Arsenic acid

Arseniates of potash, soda, and ammonia

Yellow and red sulphurets of arsenic

Mercurial Preparations.

Corrosive sublimate

Nitrate of mercury

Red precipitate

Red oxide of mercury, (precipitate *per se*)

Sulphate of mercury, (turbith mineral)

White precipitate

Mercurial vapours

Antimonial Preparations.

Oxide of antimony

Tartar emetic

Antimonial wine

Muriate of antimony

Kermes mineral, beyond medical doses

Golden sulphur of antimony, do.

Cinnabar of antimony, &c.

Antimonial vapours

Copper.

Oxide of copper

Sulphate of copper

Nitrate of copper

Muriate of copper

Acetate of copper

Ammoniacal copper

Coppery soaps

Coppery wine

Silver.

Nitrate of silver

Gold.

Muriate of gold

Fulminating gold

Zinc.

Oxide of zinc

Sulphate of zinc

Bismuth.

Nitrate of bismuth

Subnitrate of bismuth

Tin.

Muriate of tin

Oxides of tin

Acids, concentrated, and in particular.

Sulphuric acid
 Nitric acid
 Muriatic acid
 Phosphoric acid
 Fluid nitrous acid
 Sulphureous acid
 Fluoric acid
 Phosphorous acid
 Oxalic acid
 Tartaric acid

Alkalies, caustic.

Potash
 Soda
 Ammonia

*Alkaline carbonates in large doses.**Caustic alkaline earths.*

Barytes, and its salts
 Quicklime
 Phosphorus
 Glass and enamel in powder
 Cantharides
 Iodine
 Hydrogenated sulphuret of potash.

CLASS II.

*Astringent Poisons.**Lead.*

Acetate of lead
 Carbonate of lead, cerusse
 Litharge
 Wines and water impregnated with lead
 Food cooked in leaden vessels
 Syrups and spirits clarified with acetate of lead
 Saturnine emanations.

CLASS III.

Acrid Poisons.

Chlorine
 Fluid Chlorine
 Nitrous acid gas
 Sulphureous acid gas
 Nitrate of potash
 Veratrum album, white hellebore

Acid Poisons.

Helleboreus niger, black hellebore
 Bryonia Dioica
 Elaterium
 Colocynth
 Gamboge
 Daphne Gnidium, spurge flax
 Daphne Mezereum, &c.
 Ricinus communis
 Euphorbia officinarum, and several other species
 Savine
 Rhus Radicans
 Rhus toxicodendron
 Rhus vernix
 Anemone pulsatilla, &c.
 Aconitum napellus, &c.
 Chelidonium majus
 Delphinium staphysagria
 Narcissus pseudo-narcissus
 Cœnanthe crocata
 Gratiola officinalis
 Jatropa curcas
 Scilla maritima
 Sedum acre
 Ranunculus flammula, and several other species
 Rhododendron chrysanthum
 Fritillaria imperialis
 Pedicularis palustris
 Cyclamen Europæum
 Plumbago Europæa
 Colchicum autumnale
 Scammony
 Cynanchum erectum
 Lobelia syphilitica
 Apocynum androsæmifolium, and other species
 Asclepias gigantea
 Hydrocotyle vulgaris
 Clematis vitalba, &c.
 Pastinaca sativa annosa
 Sclanthus quadragonus, and other species
 Phytolacca decandra
 Croton tiglium
 Arum maculatum, and other species
 Calla palustris.

CLASS IV.

Narcotic Poisons.

Opium
 Hyoscyamus niger
 Hyoscyamus albus, &c.
 Prussic acid
 Prunus laro cerasus
 Oil of laurel
 Bitter almonds
 Lactuca virosa
 The solana
 Taxus baccata
 Actæa spicata
 Physalis somnifera
 Azalea pontica
 Ervum ervilia
 Lathyrus cicera
 Paris quadrifolia
 Nitrogen gas
 Nitrous oxide.

CLASS V.

Narcotico-acrid.

Atropa belladonna
 Datura stramonium, &c.
 Tobacco
 Digitalis purpurea
 Anagallis arvensis
 Aristolochia clematitis
 Conium maculatum
 Cicuta virosa
 Cethusa cynapium
 Ruta graveolens
 Nerium oleander
 Upas Tieutè

Nux Vomica
 Bean of St. Ignatius
 Angustura psuedo-ferruginea
 Upas antiar
 Ticunas
 Woorara
 Camphor
 Cocculus indicus
 Poisonous mushrooms
 Alkohol
 Sulphuric æther
 Carbonic acid gas
 Gaseous oxide of carbon
 Ergot, spurred rye
 Lolium temulentum
 Hippomane mancinella
 Mercurialis perennis
 Chærophyllum sylvestre
 Sium latifolium
 Coriaria myrtifolia
 Odours of the above plants.

CLASS VI.

Septic or putrefying Poisons.

Sulphuretted hydrogen gas
 Putrefied substances
 Viper
 Venomous snakes
 Scorpion
 Tarantula
 Sting of bees, wasps, &c.
 Poisonous fishes
 Muscles
 Malignant pustule
 Rabies.

Treatment. As it would have much increased the size of this Work, without adding to its value, to have given minute directions for the treatment of each individual poison here enumerated,—I judged it quite sufficient to mention the antidotes for those cases more commonly occurring in practice; while a reference to the preceding classification will supply the least skilful practitioner with a useful guide in cases of less frequency. A case of poisoning, for example, by pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*) which is Narcotico-acrid, must be treated like poisoning by Tobacco or Hemlock.

NEW CLASSIFICATION OF POISONS, BY DR. PARIS.

CLASS I. POISONS WHICH ACT THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE NERVES WITHOUT BEING ABSORBED, AND WITHOUT EXCITING ANY LOCAL INFLAMMATION.

Order I. By which the Functions of the Nervous System are destroyed.

(*Death by Suffocation from Paralysis of the Respiratory Muscles.**)

Narcotico-Acid.	{	Aconite	{	Essential oil of almonds †
		Jatropha curcas		Camphor †
Narcotico-Acid.	{	Alcohol	{	Opium ? †
		Oil of tobacco		Salts of lead ?
			{	Croton Tiglium †

Order II. By which the Heart is rendered insensible to the Stimulus of the Blood.

(*Death by Syncope.*)

Infusion of Tobacco. Upas Antiar.

CLASS II. POISONS WHICH, BY ENTERING THE CIRCULATION, ACT THROUGH THAT MEDIUM, WITH DIFFERENT DEGREES OF ENERGY ON THE HEART, BRAIN, AND ALIMENTARY CANAL.

(*Death in many forms.*)

Corrosive.	{	Arsenic	{	Opium †
		Emetic Tartar		Lettuce
Acrid.	{	Muriate of Baryta		Henbane
				Prussic acid
Acrid.	{	Hellebore	{	Deadly Nightshade †
		Savine		Hemlock
Acrid.	{	Meadow saffron		Camphor †
		Squill		Cocculus Indicus.

* The respiratory nerves would be a more proper term, I think. J. R.

† This mark denotes that the substance against which it is placed may also act by being absorbed.

‡ Signifies that the article has also a local action.

CLASS III. POISONS WHICH, THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE CIRCULATION, EXPEND THEIR ENERGIES ON THE SPINAL MARROW, WITHOUT DIRECTLY INVOLVING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN.

(*Death by Tetanic Convulsions.*)

Nux Vomica, and the whole tribe of *Stychnus*.

CLASS IV. POISONS WHICH PRODUCE A DIRECT LOCAL ACTION ON THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.

(*Death by Gangrene.*)

Corrosive.	Corrosive sublimate †	Acrid.	Bryony
	Verdigrise		Elaterium †
	Muriate and oxide of tin		Colocynth †
	Sulphate of zinc		Gamboge
	Nitrate of silver		Euphorbium
	Acids		Hedge Hyssop
	Alkalies		Croton Tiglium
	Cantharides †		Ranunculi

POISON FOR BUGS. May be made with arsenic, or corrosive sublimate.

Dissolve ʒj of corrosive sublimate in a pint of retified spirit of wine, and add ʒiv each of castor oil and turpentine.

Or, Reduce ʒj of corrosive sublimate and one of white arsenic to a fine powder; mix with it ʒj of muriate of ammonia in powder, ʒij each of oil of turpentine and yellow wax, and ʒviiij of olive oil. Put all these into a pipkin placed in a pan of boiling water, and when the wax is melted, stir the whole till cold in a mortar. (BRANDE.)

POISON OAK. See TOXICODENDRI FOL.

POLISH. A term given to several sorts of varnishes for wood and other materials.

French Polish. Is made by dissolving in a gentle heat ʒiiij of shell lac, ʒj each of mastic and gum sandarac, and ʒxl of rectified spirit.

Roman Polish. Is made by dissolving lbij of gum sandarac in two gallons of rectified spirit.

POLLENINE. *New.* A chemical principle, discovered by M. John in the pollen of tulips, which is similar to albumen and extremely combustible.

POLYCHROITE. *New.* A vegetable extract produced by Bouillon la Grange from saffron, and so named from its assuming various colours with various reagents.

POLYGALA AMARA. P. Bitter Milk wort. The leaves and root of which are bitter, stomachic, and expectorant, in doses of ʒss of the powder, twice or thrice a day, or in form of decoction for pleuritis, &c.

POLYGALA SENEGA. See **SENEGÆ RADIX. L.**

POLYGALA VULGARIS. P. Common Milkwort. A native plant with small blue, flesh-coloured, or white flowers, and used as the *P. amara*.

POLYGALIC ACID is procured from Virginian snake-root and other polygalæ.

POLYGALINE, a new vegetable alkali procured from the various species of polygalæ.

POLYGONUM. See **BISTORTÆ RADIX** and **PERSICARIA.**

POLYPODIUM VULGARE. P. Common Polypody. A native plant of the fern genus, common at the roots of trees, near old stones, or on stone walls. It is bitter, astringent, expectorant, and eccoprotic.

POMAMBRA. A mixture of various perfumed substances made into a ball, and worn in the pocket as a perfume. Sometimes also made into beads for necklaces. The perfumes may be according to the fancy of the maker.

POMATUM. Is a term applied to a variety of unguents, chiefly used for the hair. Lard is usually the basis of these.

Common Pomatum. Take lbvj of fresh mutton suet, skinned and shredded very fine; melt it in about two quarts of spring water, and whilst hot, put the whole into a well-glazed earthen pan small at bottom and wide at top. Let it stand till the fat is quite cold and all the impurities fall to the bottom, which carefully scrape off. Then break the fat into small pieces, and put them in a pan with two gallons of spring water for a whole day, stirring and washing often. Next day change the water, and when poured off, dry the fat by rubbing it in a linen cloth. Then put the suet with lbjss of fresh hogs' lard into a large pan, and melt the whole over a gentle fire. When properly combined, put the whole into an earthen pan, and beat it with a wooden spatula till cold. Whilst beating add lbvj of essence of lemon-peel and 30 drops of oil of cloves, previously mixed together. Continue beating till the mixture be perfectly white, and then put it in small pots. Leave them open till it is quite cold, and then cover them with bits of bladder.

English, or Hard Pomatum. Take ʒvj of common pomatum, and add to it two or three ounces of very clean white wax scraped very fine. Melt the whole together in an earthen pan, which is immersed in a larger one, containing boiling water, over a clear and steady fire. When properly incorporated take it off and keep stirring it with a spatula until it be about half cold or congealed, and then put it into small pots, as before directed, or make it up into rolls of the size of the little finger. This pomatum may be scented with whatever agreeable flavour the perfumer pleases. It will keep good, even with

less wax than has been above directed, in the East Indies or any other warm climate for a long time.

Italian, or Soft Pomatum. Take ℥xxv of hogs' lard, ℥viii of mutton suet, ʒvj of oil of bergamot, ʒiv of essence of lemons, ʒss of oil of lavender, and ʒ¼ of oil of rosemary. These ingredients are to be combined in the same manner as those for the English pomatum, and kept in pots for use.

Palm, or Orange Pomatum. Take ℔v of hogs' lard, ℔j of mutton suet, ʒiij of eau de Portugal, ʒss of essence of bergamot, ʒiv of yellow wax, and ℔ss of palm oil. Mix as directed for hard pomatum, and put it into small gallipots, which must be well covered. Another way is to melt in a water-bath the quantity required of common pomatum, and add an equal weight of fresh orange-flowers. Let the whole remain for four hours, when it is to be passed through a linen cloth by pressure. Put this with a fresh quantity of the flowers again into the water-bath, and continue to repeat the process in this manner for five or six times, when it may be set aside to cool, and in fifteen days remelted in the water-bath, and put into pots.

Parisian Pomatum. Put into a proper vessel ℔ijss of prepared hogs' lard with ℔ij of picked lavender-flowers, orange-flowers, jasmine, buds of sweet-briar, or any other sweet-scented flower, or a mixture according to your choice, and knead the whole with the hands into a paste as uniform as possible. Put this mixture into a pewter, tin, or stone pot, and cork it tight. Place the vessel in a vapour-bath, and let it stand in it six hours, at the expiration of which time strain the mixture through a coarse linen cloth by means of a press. Now throw away the flowers which you have used as being useless, pour the melted lard back into the same pot, and add ℔iv of fresh lavender-flowers. Stir the lard and flowers together while the lard is in a liquid state, in order to mix them thoroughly, and repeat the first process. Continue to repeat this till you have used about ten pounds of flowers. After having separated the pomatum from the refuse of the flowers, set it in a cool place to congeal, pour off the reddish-brown liquor, or juice extracted from the flowers, wash the pomatum in several waters, stirring it about with a wooden spatula to separate any remaining watery particles, till the last water remains perfectly colourless. Then melt the pomatum in a vapour-bath, and let it stand in it about one hour, in a vessel well corked, and then leave it in the vessel to congeal. Repeat this last operation till the watery particles are entirely extracted, when the wax must be added, and the pomatum melted for the last time in a vapour-bath in a vessel closely corked, and suffered to congeal as before. When properly

prepared it may be filled into pots, and tie the mouths of them over with wet bladder to prevent the air from penetrating. This pomatum will be very fragrant, and form an excellent preparation for improving the gloss and luxuriance of the hair.

Rose, Rosemary, and other scented pomatums are made by adding perfumes to common pomatum.

Sultana Pomatum is made by balm of Mecca, spermaceti, and cold-drawn oil of almonds. It is used as a cosmetic for the face for removing freckles, pimples, &c.

POMEGRANATE. See GRANATI CORTEX.

POMMADE. A French term synonymous, or almost synonymous, with pomatum, of which the Codex gives several examples. I shall now mention these with a few others used in perfumery.

POMMADE DE CYRILLO. *Adeps muriate hydrargyri oxygenati medicatus*. P. Take four parts of corrosive sublimate, and 32 parts of prepared hogs' lard, triturate the sublimate separately, and then mix it intimately with the lard. It is used in mercurial frictions 3ss once or twice a day, as an antivenereal.

POMMADE DIVINE is made in various ways, for example: Take ℥jss of beef-marrow, ʒj each of calamine, benzoin, storax, and the root of Florentine iris, ʒjss of cinnamon, and ʒj of nutmeg. Triturate carefully, and mix with the marrow.

Or, Take ℥iv of mutton suet, ℥j of white wax, ʒjss each of essence of lemon-peel and of bergamot, ʒiv each of oil of origanum and of lavender. It is used for the hair.

POMMADE EPISTASTIQUE VERTE. *Adeps cantharidibus medicatus*. P. Take 64 parts of cantharides ointment, 168 parts of unguentum populeum, 256 parts of white wax, 24 parts each of green oxide of copper (verdigrise), and extract of opium. Melt the unguentum populeum with the wax, and before these cool add the verdigrise, the cantharides, and the opium powdered with a little oil. Mix intimately to make a pommade to dress issues.

POMMADE EPISPASTIQUE JAUNE. *Adeps cantharidibus medicatus alius*. Take 120 parts of cantharides in powder, 1680 parts of prepared lard, and 250 parts of water. Melt the lard, mix the cantharides with it, and add the water at the same time; place the whole upon a gentle fire, stir constantly for two hours, and add a little water to replace what is evaporated; strain with expression, continue to keep the mixture in a water-bath, add eight parts of turmeric root in powder, strain through paper, allow it to cool slowly, to separate the superfluous liquid. Melt again, add 250 parts of yellow wax, and

eight parts of volatile oil of citron; mix carefully, and make a pommade.

POMMADE AUX FLEURS is made with jasmine, orange, or tuberose flowers, put into a close box, spread around with common pomatum, fresh flowers being added till the scent is sufficiently strong.

POMMADE DE GAROU. *Adeps cortice daphnes gnidii medicatus.* P. Take 320 parts of prepared hogs' lard, 32 parts of wax, and 128 parts of prepared bark of the daphne. Melt the wax and the lard together, and add the bark previously softened in water. Boil till the humidity is dissipated, strain, allow it to settle, and when it begins to cool, triturate it till there remain no lumps.

POMMADE OPTHALMIQUE. *Adeps oxido hydrargyro rubri et plumbi acetate medicatus.* P. Take four parts and a half of fresh butter washed in rose water, 0.25 part each of camphor, red oxide of mercury and acetate of lead, triturate long and carefully, and make a pommade in which the oxide and acetate may be in the proportion of gr. iv in each ʒj of the mass. Used in inflammations of the tarsus, and conjunctiva.

POMPHOLIX. See **ZINCI OXIDUM.**

POP. See **IMPERIAL.**

POPPY HEADS. See **PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ ET DECOCT. ET EXTR.**
PAPAV.

POPULUS TREMULA. Aspen. *Pharm. Philad.* The bark is bitter, tonic, and febrifuge.

PORRI RADIX. L. Leek Root, or Bulb. *Allium porrum.* It is stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic in doses of ʒj to ʒss of the fresh juice triturated with sugar and mixed with water, for humoral asthma &c.; but is seldom prescribed, as it has but little power. In cataplasms it is suppurative.

PORTLAND POWDER FOR GOUT. A celebrated combination of bitters, which was at one time in high fashion, more in consequence perhaps of bearing the name of the Duke of Portland, than from other causes. Take equal parts of gentian and birthwort root, tops and leaves of germander, ground pine, and lesser centaury, powdered and mixed together.

Medicinally it is a good bitter in doses of gr. xv to ʒj or more, twice or thrice a day, in gouty affections as a tonic and stomachic.

POTASH, POTASS, or POTASSA. See the succeeding articles.

POTASSA CUM CALCE. L. E. D. *Potassa ope calcis parata et igne fusa.* P. *Lapis causticus.* O. Potass with Lime. Take Oij of solution of potass, lbj of fresh lime, boil down the solution of potass to one

pint, then add lime, previously slaked by the addition of water, and mix them thoroughly together.

Medicinally this is a milder caustic than pure potass, which the lime renders deliquescent, and more manageable, but it is seldom employed.

POTASSA FUSA. L. *Potassa*. E. *Potassa caustica*. D. Fused Potass, *Lapis infernalis*. O. Take one gallon of solution of potass; evaporate the water in a clean iron vessel over a fire till ebullition ceases, and the potass melts; pour it out on iron plates in pieces of a proper form.

Chemically, fused potass is a hydrate of the protoxide of potassium, containing about one-sixth of water, and also a portion of peroxide of potassium, which, however, parts with its excess of oxygen; when dissolved in water, it effervesces, and is converted into protoxide. The potassa fusa is deliquescent in the air, soluble in water, and in alcohol. It melts at a low red heat, and evaporates at a bright red heat.

Impurities are usually contained in the common fused potass, such as lime, carbonate of potass, peroxide of iron, and silex, but seldom so as to injure its properties. It ought to be of a whitish-grey, brownish, bluish, or greenish colour, hard and brittle. It feels soapy by dissolving a portion of the skin, and forming soap with it. By digesting it with alcohol, pouring off the clear supernatant liquor, evaporating this to dryness, and fusing at a red heat, it may be obtained very pure.

Medicinally it is given in form of LIQUOR POTASSÆ internally; and is used as an escharotic and caustic externally, being extremely powerful in destroying living parts, such as in forming issues, opening tumours, subduing fungus, &c. It possesses the advantage of being instantly arrested in its action by applying vinegar, or any other vegetable acid to neutralize it; but it has also the disadvantage of spreading wider than may be desirable. In treating urethral strictures, it is considered by many as preferable to the argenti nitras. (WHATELY.—MACILWAIN.)

POTASSA IMPURA. L. *Subcarbonas potassæ impurus*. E. *Potassæ carbonas e lixivio cineres*. D. *Cineres clavellati*. O. Impure Potass, or Pearl Ash. It is procured by burning land plants or wood, and is a compound of the muriate, sulphate, and subcarbonate of potass with clay, flint, and peroxide of iron. It is extensively used in the arts, for manufacturing soap, &c. In pharmacy it is only used for preparing the subcarbonate of potass.

POTASSÆ ACETAS. L. E. D. P. See ACETAS POTASSÆ. Acetate of Potass. It is without smell, but of an acrid pungent taste, soluble

in water, and also in alcohol. It is white, and in form of light spongy masses of a foliated texture.

Adulterated with sulphates, muriates, and tartrates. Sulphates may be detected by nitrate or muriate of barytes, which will precipitate sulphate of barytes; or by acetate of lead, which will precipitate sulphate of lead. The tartrate of potass is sometimes present; but this cannot, as Dr. Paris imagines, be detected by tartaric acid giving a precipitate, for it will do this with the purest acetate of potass, by actually decomposing it, and forming tartrate of potass. Muriates may be detected by nitrate of silver, and lead by the tests of lead. When it is brownish, vegetable extractive matter is present.

Incompatible with all the minerals, most of the vegetable acids, and consequently with DECOCTUM TAMARINDI; also with the sulphates of magnesia and soda, the tartrate of potass, muriate of ammonia, nitrate of silver, and corrosive sublimate. When the aqueous solution stands, it decomposes spontaneously.

Medicinally it is deobstruent and gently laxative in doses of ʒj to ʒiij for jaundice, saburral fevers, hepatitis, mesenteric obstructions, &c. It is an excellent diuretic; but is seldom prescribed.

Enters into Acid. Aceticum. D. Acet. Hydrarg. E. D. Tinet. Acet. Ferri. D.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS. L. E. P. Carbonate of Potass. *Potassæ bi-carbonas*. D. Take one gallon of solution of subcarbonate of potass, pass carbonic acid through the solution in a proper vessel till it is perfectly saturated; and filter the solution. Evaporate the filtered solution that crystals may form, taking care that the heat does not exceed 120°. Having poured off the solution, dry the crystals upon bibulous paper. Carbonic acid is very easily obtained from white marble and dilute sulphuric acid. The old formula was inconvenient and expensive.

Decomposition. The dilute sulphuric acid from its superior affinity to lime decomposes the marble, forms sulphate of lime, which is precipitated, and gives off carbonic acid gas, which by passing through the solution of subcarbonate of potass converts it into a bicarbonate, which would be a proper term for the preparation. Muriatic acid would perhaps be preferable to sulphuric acid for decomposing the lime. The solution of the subcarbonate here directed is too strong, and requires to be diluted with four or five parts of water to make the process go on well.

Adulterated with other salts, but its purity may be ascertained by dissolving it in dilute nitric acid. The solution should be transparent and without any deposit, and it ought not to be disturbed with the

nitrate of silver or barytes, nor with subcarbonate of soda. The crystals should be white, or rather colourless, without smell, and with only a feebly alkaline taste, and ought not to deliquesce nor effloresce in the air. It produces only a slight change on turmeric paper.

Soluble in four times its weight of water at 60° , and in four-fifths of boiling water, but in the latter an evolution of carbonic acid gas takes place. In alcohol it is insoluble.

Incompatible with lime and lime water, acids, and particularly the mineral, the acetates of ammonia and lead, alum, ammoniated copper and iron, borax, the muriates of ammonia, iron, and lime; the nitrate of silver, the oxymuriate of mercury, the subacetate of lead, the submuriate of mercury (when heat is applied), the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc; and tartarized antimony and iron. Also with the tinctures of muriated iron and of ammoniated iron. Dr. Paris is mistaken in classing sulphate of magnesia with incompatibles.

Medicinally it is used as a valuable antacid, lithontriptic, and deobstruent; and is preferable to the subcarbonate from being less nauseous, and less liable to irritate weak stomachs. It may be given in doses of gr. x to ʒss; or ʒj or more may be dissolved in a glass of water, and ʒiv of lemon-juice may be added to form an effervescing draught. In nephritis and gravel, as well as in anasarca and cardialgia, it is a good medicine. In mesenteric disorders of children, it is also excellent.

POTASSÆ NITRAS. L. E. D. P. *Nitrum, sal nitrum.* O. Nitrate of Potass, Nitre, or *Salt Petre*. In warm climates it is formed spontaneously, and the nitre of commerce is chiefly supplied from tropical countries; but it may also be manufactured in Europe by artificial composts. It is very extensively employed in making nitric acid, and is essential in the manufacture of gunpowder.

Adulterated with earthy impurities, perhaps accidentally, during its formation. The muriate of soda is most commonly combined with it, but may be detected by dissolving it in distilled water, and adding to this a solution of nitrate of silver, which will precipitate the soda in form of a nitrate.

Insoluble in alcohol, but easily soluble in cold, and still more so in boiling, water, particularly if a little common salt be added.

Incompatible with sulphuric acid, and generally with all the sulphates but sulphate of soda, which has little action on it except at a very low temperature.

Medicinally it is one of the best diuretics and refrigerants, and may be given in doses of gr. x to ʒss thrice a day, dissolved in rose water, and taken immediately in fever and vascular excitement. In still

smaller doses every hour or two hours it is good in inflammatory fever, hæmorrhage, &c. In doses of \mathfrak{z} j to \mathfrak{z} ij it is purgative. Dr. Paris surely mistakes when he says it is an inconsiderable diuretic.

Externally it is cooling and detergent, and excellent in gargles, for incipient inflammatory sore-throat, and cynanche tonsillaris. It is also used in fumigations.

Poisonous in ounce or even half-ounce doses (being sometimes taken in that quantity by mistake for Glauber's salts), producing vomiting and nausea, painful hypercatharsis and tormina, with bloody stools, syncope, convulsions, and death, or paralysis.

Antidotes. The best remedies are demulcent drinks, and emolient enemas to sheath its acridness, and opium with aromatics to subdue the spasmodic action of the bowels.

Test. Sulphuric acid when poured upon it combines with the potass, and nitrous acid fumes are disengaged. The powder also deflagrates when thrown on hot coals.

Enters into Trochisci Nitratis Potassæ. E.

POTASSÆ NITRAS PURIFICATUM. D. Purified Nitrate of Potass. Dissolve the nitrate in water and crystallize by cooling.

POTASSÆ SUB-CARBONAS. L. E. Subcarbonate of Potass. *Carbonas Potassæ e Tartari Crystallis.* D. *Kali præparatum; Sal absinthii; Sal tartari.* O. Salt of Tartar, and Salt of Wormwood. Take \mathfrak{b} ij of impure potass, (pearlash) bruised, and \mathfrak{O} ij of boiling water; dissolve the potass in water, filter, and pour the solution into a clean iron vessel, evaporate over a slow fire till the liquor become thick; then, having removed it from the fire, stir the liquor constantly with an iron spatula till the salt passes into a granular form. It may be prepared in the same manner from tartar previously burned till it assume an ash colour.

Genuine subcarbonate, or, as it ought rather to be called, carbonate of potass, should contain more than two parts of potass to one of carbonic acid. It usually contains many earthy and saline impurities, and often iron and manganese to the amount of about 3 per cent. Lime may be detected by precipitating it from solution by a solution of subcarbonate of soda. None of these impurities are of much consequence in a medical point of view.

Soluble in twice its weight of water; and what remains undissolved is earthy, and other impurities. It is insoluble in alcohol, but combines like an alkali with oils in the form of soap.

Incompatible with the same substances as mentioned under POTASSÆ CARBONAS, with the exception of tartarized iron, and the addition of sulphate of magnesia.

Medicinally it is antacid, cooling, and diuretic; but from being of a nauseous, acrid, urinous, and alkaline taste, it is less employed than the carbonate for making efferverscing draughts with the citric or tartaric acids. It is, however, extensively used in other pharmaceutical preparations.

Enters into Liq. Potass. Subcarbonatis. L. D.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. L. E. D. P. Sulphate of Potass. *Sulphas kali; Kali vitriolatum; Sal de duobus; Tartarum vitriolatum.* O. Take ℥ij of the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid, and two gallons of boiling water; mix so that the salt may be dissolved, and add as much subcarbonate of potass as may be sufficient to saturate the acid; then boil the solution till a pellicle form upon the surface; strain, and set it aside, that crystals may form. Pour off the supernatant liquor, and dry the crystals on blotting-paper.

Decomposition. The carbonic acid escapes in form of gas, while the superabundant sulphuric acid is neutralized by combining with the potass and forming the sulphate.

Adulterated but seldom, as it is cheap, and holds out little temptation for fraud. The genuine salt is bitter and without smell, the crystals are hard, transparent, and do not deliquesce, though they slightly effloresce, and, if heated, decrepitate. Turmeric, or litmus paper, should not be changed by the solution, and the solution of ammonia or its subcarbonate ought not to give any precipitate.

Soluble in sixteen parts of water at 60°: insoluble in alcohol.

Incompatible with acetate and subacetate of lead, corrosive sublimate, the muriatic and nitric acids, nitrate of silver, the muriates of lime and barytes, and tartaric acid. Dr. Paris is mistaken in mentioning lime amongst the incompatibles, at least it is not so in its aqueous solution, though barytes is so.

Medicinally, it is deobstruent and laxative; but is not, on account of its being soluble with difficulty, to be depended upon alone. With rhubarb, ipecacuan, or aloes, it is a good adjunct by minutely dividing them when triturated, and with these it is excellent in the mesenteric and visceral obstructions of children, &c., in doses of gr. xv with gr. v of rhubarb. As a purgative the dose is ʒss to ʒss, or ʒvj.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETI AQUA. D. Solution of Sulphuretted Potass. Boil one part of washed sulphur and eleven parts of solution of caustic potass for ten minutes, and strain through paper. It ought to be kept in a close-stopped vessel.

Medicinally the dose is ℥xx to ʒjss twice a day; but it is chiefly used as an external application.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM. L. E. D. P. Sulphuret of Potass. *Sulphu-*

retum kali; Hepar sulphuris; Liver of sulphur. O. Take ʒj of washed sulphur, and ʒij of subcarbonate of potass; triturate them together, and heat in a covered crucible on the fire till they unite.

Decomposition. This, by the *old rationale*, is explained by saying that the sulphur forms with the potass a sulphuret, while the carbonic acid is set free and escapes; but, upon Sir H. Davy's principles, it is rather a complicated process. The carbonic acid gas is first set free and evolved, leaving the sulphur and the potass to act upon each other, by which three-fourths of the potass (*oxide of potassium*) is decomposed, its oxygen forming sulphuric acid, and its potassium bisulphuret of potassium with the sulphur. The remaining portion of the potass unites without decomposition with the newly-formed sulphuric acid, and sulphate of potass is the result. The preparation is consequently a compound salt, or rather a mixture of sulphate of potass and bisulphuret of potassium, with a small excess of sulphur.

Genuine sulphuret of potass is of a liver-brown or dirty olive colour; of a bitter, acrid, and nauseous taste; without smell when dry, but being decomposed by moisture, it smells when moist of sulphuretted hydrogen, which is then evolved.

Incompatible with acids, which unite with the potass; set free the sulphur, precipitate part of it and expel the other part, in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen gas; with metallic solutions, which unite with the sulphur and form sulphurets; with water, whose oxygen unites with the potassium of the bisulphuret, forming potass (*oxide of potassium*) and whose hydrogen unites with the sulphur forming sulphuretted hydrogen, and this is partly expelled in form of gas, and partly unites with the excess of sulphur. When exposed to the air, oxygen combines both with the sulphur, forming sulphuric acid, and with the potassium of the bisulphuret forming potass, and those two new combinations unite and form sulphate of potass.

Medicinally diaphoretic and expectorant; ʒij combined with ℥v of honey or syrup, and given in doses of ʒj to ʒss, twice a day, or with soap in form of pill, for hooping-cough, croup, asthma, chronic rheumatism, and chronic catarrh. It has been said to be an antidote to arsenic and lead poisons by decomposing them, but its use is very doubtful in such cases. Mr. Brande, who is so often sceptical about the power of medicines, thinks that its effects in all cases are doubtful: experience, however, is against him.

Externally, it forms an excellent lotion with water, for herpes, scabies, and porrigo; but it is obvious from what has just been said, that it must be the sulphuretted hydrogen and potass, and not the sulphuret

of potass, that has the effect. From ʒj to ʒss with Oj of water are the proportions.

POTASSÆ SUPER-SULPHAS. L. Supersulphate of Potass. *Potassæ Bi-sulphas*. D. *Sal enixum*. O. Take ℥ij of the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid, and Oiv of boiling water; mix them so that the salt may be dissolved, filter, and boil the solution down to one-half, set it aside that crystals may form, and, having poured off the solution, dry them on blotting-paper.

Chemically the salt ordered in the above formula is a bisulphate of potass, and the solution is only for the production of crystals; but if the filtration be performed before the liquor is cool, a copious deposition of the uncrystallized salt ensues.

Adulterated with other salts, such as nitrate of potass, in consequence of an insufficient quantity of sulphuric acid having been used in the previous process of preparing nitric acid. The genuine supersulphate of potass is very sour and bitterish, but has no smell. It reddens vegetable blues, and effervesces with carbonates by expelling carbonic acid gas.

Soluble in two parts by weight of water at 60°, but less than an equal weight at 212°. Dr. Paris is mistaken in saying it is soluble in alcohol.

Incompatible with earths, alkalies, and their carbonates; with most of the metals, and their oxides, and indeed with all substances on which sulphuric acid may act.

Medicinally it is a cooling purgative in gr. xv to ʒij, in cases requiring the sulphuric acid with a laxative, but is usually conjoined with rhubarb and other purgatives. In larger doses it is apt to gripe. It is less disagreeable and more active, because more soluble than the sulphate.

POTASSÆ SUPER-TARTRAS. L. E. Supertartrate of Potass. *Potassæ bi-tartras*. D. *Tartarum*. O. *Cream of Tartar*, when powdered. This is the tartar of wine, purified by dissolving it in boiling water, and precipitating the impurities by albumen. It is composed of 57 parts of acid to 33 of potass and 10 of water, and is therefore a bi-tartrate.

Adulterated with supersulphate of potass, but this may be easily detected by nitrate or muriate of barytes, which will give a precipitate of sulphate of barytes. Mr. Brande discovered in one sample about 15 per cent. of white flint pebbles (quartz), broken small. Adulterations of this kind are discovered by their being insoluble. I suspect that in the powdered form it is very extensively adulterated with Paris plaster, chalk, and other white substances. It ought to have a

sour taste, not unpleasant, and no smell. It also reddens vegetable blues. The crystals are small and brittle.

Soluble in 120 or 125 parts of water at 60°, and 30 parts at 212°, but scarcely soluble in alcohol. Its solubility is increased by mixing it with boracic acid. See TARTRAS ACIDULUS POTASS. P.

Incompatible with the alkalies and alkaline earths, and their carbonates, with lime water, the mineral acids, and solutions of lead and silver.

Medicinally, cream of tartar, or the powdered crystals, is a valuable mild laxative, diuretic, and refrigerant, and is prescribed in fever, inflammatory affections, catarrh, dropsy, &c. The dose is ℥j to ℥iij as a cooling diuretic, from ℥iv to ℥j or ℥vj as a purgative, which, when largely diluted, proves hydragogue, but then is apt to produce griping, and to be followed by debility. In a basin of gruel or barley water, made very thin, and sweetened to taste, it is good in incipient catarrh, or inflammatory affections. In form of electuary, with honey or syrup, and conjoined with sulphur, it is a good laxative in rheumatic and gouty affections, worms, &c.

Enters into Ferrum Tartarizat. L. D. Potass. Tartras. L. E. D. Pulv. Jalapæ Comp. E. Pulv. Scammonii Comp. E. Pulv. Sennæ Comp. E.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. L. E. D. P. Tartrate of Potass. *Tartarum soluble. Sal vegetabile.* O. Take ℥xvj of subcarbonate of potass, ℔iij of supertartrate of potass, one gallon of boiling water; dissolve the subcarbonate of potass in the water, then add to it the supertartrate of potass reduced to powder, till bubbles cease to escape; filter the solution through paper; boil this till a pellicle be formed, set it aside that crystals may form, and having poured off the solution, dry the crystals on blotting-paper.

Decomposition. The non-neutralized potass in the subcarbonate of potass unites with the excess of the tartaric acid in the supertartrate; the carbonic acid is at the same time set free, and expelled, and the result is a perfectly neutral tartrate.

Adulterated (but seldom) with sulphates, which are easily detected by muriate or nitrate of barytes; while an imperfect preparation of the salt, and a consequent excess of either the subcarbonate or supertartrate of potass, may be detected with turmeric, or litmus paper.

Soluble very readily in two parts of water at 60°, and when exposed to the air, attracts moisture from it; very soluble also in alcohol.

Incompatible with the alkaline earths, and with lime water, and the muriate of lime and of ammonia; with the acetate and subacetate of lead, the nitrate of silver, and generally with solutions of lead and silver. All acids and vegetables, and acidulous salts, decompose it,

by uniting with a portion of the potass, and converting the remainder into the supertartrate. It is consequently improper to prescribe it with tamarinds, infusion of roses, &c.

Medicinally it is a very good, mild laxative, particularly when conjoined with rhubarb, aloes, senna, &c.; which substances it prevents from griping, probably by carrying them more speedily through the bowels. It is recommended in melancholy, mania, hypochondria, and in fever.

POTASSIUM. A metallic base, discovered by Sir H. Davy, in potass, which is the protoxide of potassium. The metal is procured by the agency of galvanism; or better by melting potass, and passing the vapour through iron turnings, brought to a white heat; in which case the iron attracts the oxygen, and the potassium passes to the cooler part of the tube. It is so light that it swims on water, and so inflammable that it takes fire when it touches ice, realizing what in the monkish ages was deemed miraculous—"de glacie produxit ignem." It requires to be kept under pure colourless naphtha. By means of potassium, carbonic acid gas has been decomposed, and proved to consist of two parts oxygen, and one of carbon.

POTATO. *Solanum tuberosum.* P. The root is well known to be farinaceous and nutritive, and starch may be manufactured from it, little different in any respect from arrow-root.

Medicinally, when scraped down raw, it is a good refrigerant for burns, and superficial inflammation: boiled, it is emollient in form of cataplasm. An extract of the leaves and flowers is anodyne.

POTENTILLA. A genus of plants that are astringent and bitterish, but much feebler than tormentil. The *P. arserina*, or silverweed, has a farinaceous root, which, when cooked, tastes sweetish and pleasant; and, if it could be enlarged by cultivation, might be a valuable esculent.

POTERIUM SANGUISORBA. Small Burnet. A common native plant, feebly tonic and astringent.

POTIO ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. Pectoral Potion. Take ℥xv of medicinal hydrocyanic acid, ʒij of infusion of ground-ivy, ʒj of syrup of marsh-mallows.

Dose ʒj every six hours.

POTIO ANODYNA, dicta JULEP. Take ʒij of syrup of poppies, or diacodion, ʒss of orange-flower water, and ʒiij of distilled lettuce water; mix.

POTIO ANTI-EMETICA, EFFERESCENS, dicta RIVERII. P. Take ʒj of syrup of lemons, ʒss of fresh citron-juice, ʒiij of water, ʒss of carbonate of potass; mix in a phial, and cork instantly.

Sometimes the carbonate of potass, or soda, is first given in some convenient vehicle, and then the citron-juice, the effervescence taking place in the stomach. Peppermint water, with syrup of orange-peel, is a good vehicle for the carbonate.

POTIO EX AROMATICIS, dicta CARDIACA. P. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of syrup of clove-jilly-flower, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of tincture of cinnamon, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of confection of saffron; mix carefully in a mortar, and add $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of distilled peppermint water, and orange-flower water; mix.

POTIO ÆTHEREA ANTISPASMODICA. P. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of syrup of water-lily, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of distilled water of orange-flowers and of lime-tree flowers, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of sulphuric ether; mix.

POTIO CAMPHORATA, dicta ANTISEPTICA. P. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of Virginian snake-root, infuse during a quarter of an hour in $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of boiling water. Then take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of syrup of Peruvian bark, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of tincture of bark, gr. xij of camphor; mix by long trituration in a glass mortar, then add $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of liquid acetate of ammonia; then add the former infusion of snake-root, when cold.

POTIO EMETICA ANTIMONIATA. P. Take gr. iij of tartarized antimony, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ix}$ of distilled water; mix, and divide into three doses, to be taken at the interval of a quarter of an hour each.

POTIO EMETICA CUM IPECACUANHA. P. Take gr. xxiv of ipecacuan in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of syrup of capillaire, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ix}$ of water; mix the syrup with the water, divide into three doses, and add to each one-third of the ipecacuan; to be taken at the interval of a quarter of an hour each.

POTIO EX IPECACUANHA COMPOSITA. P. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of ipecacuan, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of senna-leaves, infuse for twelve hours in $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of boiling water; strain, and add $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of oxymel of squills, and syrup of hyssop. A spoonful is a dose.

POTIO EX FÆTIDIS, dicta ANTI-HYSTERICA. P. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of compound syrup of wormwood, gr. xxiv of tincture of castor, and assa-fœtida; mix for a long time, and exactly; then add $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of distilled water of valerian and orange-flowers, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of sulphuric ether; mix.

POTIO EX GUMMI AMMONIACO ET SCILLA. P. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of hyssop-leaves, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of boiling water, infuse till the whole is cold; then take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of oxymel of squills, gr. xij of gum ammoniac in powder; mix for a long time in a marble mortar, then dissolve this by trituration in the former cold infusion.

POTIO PURGANS. P. Royal Ptisane. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ each of picked senna-leaves and sulphate of soda, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of anise and coriander seeds, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ each of chervil and small burnet leaves, Oij of cold water, one

citron cut in slices; macerate for 20 hours, shaking from time to time, strain by expression, and filter through blotting-paper. See BLACK DRAUGHT.

POTIO *vel* HAUSTUS PURGANS COMMUNIS DECOCTIONE PARATUS. P.

Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of senna-leaves and sulphate of soda, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of rhubarb, $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of manna; boil for some minutes the senna and rhubarb in q. s. of water, so that $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ may remain; take it from the fire, add the salt and the manna, dissolve, strain by gentle expression, and add distilled water of peppermint, orange-flowers, and cinnamon.

POTIO SCILLITICA ACIDULA, *dicta* DIURETICA. P. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of oxymel of squills, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of distilled water of *Parietaria*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of distilled peppermint water, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ alcoholized nitric acid; mix.

POUDRE. The French for powder, and sometimes applied to perfumes, in the same way as we have HUILE for oil, such *Poudre de rose*, *Poudre de violette*, &c.; most of which are for the hair, and prepared with starch-powder as a basis, and the addition of the requisite perfumery.

POULTICES. See CATAPLASMATA.

POUNCE. A powder made from sandarac, or resin, for dusting over paper to make it bear ink. The mordant, made by dissolving $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of carbonate of soda in a pint of water coloured with sap green, and used for preparing linen for permanent ink, is called *Liquid pounce*. See INK.

POWDERS in Pharmacy. See PULVERES, and JAMES, DOVER, PORTLAND, &c.

POWDERS, in Perfumery, are used for various purposes, such as *Pearl powders*, see PAINTS; *Almond powder*, see AMYGDALÆ PLACENT.; *Tooth powders*, see DENTIFRICE.

POWDERS FOR THE HAIR are of various sorts; but are now seldom used by the fashionable. It may not be improper, however, to give receipts for some of these, as a specimen.

Common Hair Powder. To $\mathfrak{f}\text{xxiv}$ of fine mellow cask starch, add $\mathfrak{f}\text{v}\text{ij}$ of the scrapings of Poland starch, and $\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{4}$ of very finely-powdered calcined smalt of a light blue colour, and grind the whole in a steel starch-mill, but not too fine. Sift this through a very fine cypress sieve. In making the finest hair-powders, these siftings only must be used. What is left will do for making a second sort. Common starch, ground and sifted, though often used, will not be nearly so fine; but if this is made, care must be taken that the starch is neither too damp nor too dry. The hair-powder kept in the shops, is often adulterated with Paris plaster, or burnt alabaster, or with fine

flour, barley-meal, &c., all of which entirely spoil it, even for the commonest purposes. It may readily be perfumed with any of the fragrant oils, according to the fancy of the maker.

Black Hair Powder. Take about ℥iv of fine starch-powder, put it in an earthen pan, and, with a pint of the blackest japan ink, make it into a paste. Dry this in an oven, which is by no means very hot, until it becomes of the consistence of starch; then grind it in the mill, and sift it very fine. Mix the black powder with ink a second and third time, and dry and sift as before. Add to the last powder ℥j of ivory-black in fine powder; then mix and sift through a fine hair sieve. There is an inferior sort of this powder, made in imitation of the genuine kind; but from its greater weight, and other bad qualities, it has no resemblance to it whatever. It is made from small coal and sea-coal, which are mixed together, and then powdered in a mortar.

Brown Hair Powder. Take ℥iv of umber, of various colours, and in the state of fine powder. Mix it well with water, and let it stand, that it may all fall to the bottom of the glass jar. When settled, pour off the water, and then take off the top of the mass only; for, by frequent stirring previously, all the dirt and sand will be separated, and fall to the bottom. These impurities, instead of being of any use, will be extremely hurtful in the composition in which the umber is to be used. Dry the fine parts as above directed for black hair powder; and to this, which will weigh about ℥ij $\frac{1}{2}$, add ℥ $\frac{1}{2}$ of the black hair-powder, and ℥ij of the second remains from honey water in fine powder. Mix all these together, and sift them twice over. By putting more black hair-powder, or more umber, the brown colour will be deeper or lighter. If it is wished to lighten the colour much, a little fine dry starch-powder may be added before sifting.

Cleansing Powder. Take ℥vij of Cassia lignum, reduce it to fine powder, with ℥ss of sulphate of zinc; mix and sift. Or, mix ℥ss of sulphate of zinc in fine powder, with ℥vij of common hair-powder. To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair.

PRÆCIPITATUM CASSII. Purple Precipitate. Take ʒj of the solution of gold in nitromuriatic acid, Ojss of distilled water; mix, and dip into the mixture rods or slips of tin, when the precipitate will form.

PRÆCIPITATUM PER SE. O. Red Oxide of Mercury. See HYDRARG. OXID. NITR.

PRECIPITATE. A chemical term for what is thrown down from a solution in consequence of adding a re-agent, exposing it to the atmosphere, &c. In the old pharmacy we have, accordingly, *Red preci-*

pitale for nitric oxide of mercury; *Sweet precipitate* for chloride of mercury; *White precipitate* for ammoniated submuriate of mercury, &c.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR. See **SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.**

PREVENTIVE, or ROYAL PREVENTIVE. A nostrum, which is nothing more than **LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS. L.**

PRESERVATIVE. See **HUDSON.**

PRESERVES. A term applied to fruits, &c., which are preserved in sugar, honey, spirits, &c. See **CONFECTIO**, and **CONSERVE.**

PRIMULA. P. Primrose. A genus of plants, several of which are natives. The roots of most of them are emetic when dried and powdered, and the flowers narcotic and anodyne.

PRIVET. See **LIGUSTRUM.** The leaves are used to adulterate tea.

PROOF SPIRIT. See **SPIRITUS TENUIOR.**

PROPOLIS. Bee-bread. Found in bee-hives, and consisting of wax and a resinous matter. The vapour is sometimes used as an expectorant in asthma and pulmonary disorders.

PROTO is a chemical prepositive, derived from the Greek *πρῶτος*, signifying first; as *deut*, or *deuto*, signifies second; and *trit*, or *trito*, third. We have thus protoxides, deutoxides, and tritoxides; such as protoxide of iron, &c.

PRUNA. L. E. D. P. Prunes. The preserved fruit of the *Prunus domestica*, which is cooling, nutritive, and slightly laxative; and is a good article of diet for the costive, conjoined with small doses of rhubarb.

Enters into Confect. Sennæ. L. E. D.

PRUNELLA VULGARIS. Woundwort, or Self-heal. One of the old vulnerary herbs, now disused.

PRUNI LAURO-CERASI FOLIA. D. Cherry Laurel Leaves. Contain hydrocyanic acid and an essential oil.

Medicinally prescribed in spasmodic cough as a sedative.

Poisonous. See **LAUREL WATER.**

PRUSSIAN BLUE. Heat to redness dried blood or other animal matters with an equal weight of pearlash till reduced to a paste; dissolve the residue in water, filter, and mix with a solution of one part proto-sulphate of iron, and two parts of alum; the greenish precipitate absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere, and is thence tinged of the proper colour.

Chemically the pigment consists of ferrocyanate of the peroxide of iron mixed with alumina and peroxide of iron, together with the subsulphate of one or both of those bases. (TURNER)

Good prussian blue when broken is not glossy, but of a downy dulness

in the fracture. Of the samples, that which is lightest will prove the best. (CHAPTAL.) See FERRI PRUSSIAS.

PRUSSIATE. A term given to combinations of hydrocyanic acid, with alkaline or metallic bases; but it is wearing out of use, being supplanted by the term hydrocyanate.

PRUSSIC ACID. See ACIDUM HYDROCYAN.

PRUSSINE. See CYANOGEN.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. L. E. D. Red Sanders. The wood of *Pterocarpus Santalinus*. A native of the East Indies, of an aromatic smell, and a bright red colour. Its only use is for colouring tinctures.

PTEROCARPUS ERINACEA. Supposed to be the tree from which KINO is derived.

PTISANÆ. Tisanes are aqueous preparations, slightly charged with medicinal principles. They are prepared either by simple infusion or decoction, and serve as vehicles for more active remedies. They may be sweetened with sugar, honey, or syrup.

PTISANA DE FLORIBUS BECHICIS. P. Take ʒij of species of bechic flowers, Oij of boiling water; infuse for a quarter of an hour, strain, and add syrup of marshmallow and cloves. In the same manner the tisans of elder-flowers, lime-tree flowers, chamomile flowers, &c. are prepared.

PTISANA DE FOLIIS CHICORII. P. Tisane of Chicory Leaves. Take ʒj of green chicory-leaves, infuse them in Oij of boiling water; strain, and add ʒj of syrup of capillaire, or of honey. In the same manner tisane of borage, of bugloss, of sage germander, of *Inula dysenterica*, &c., may be prepared.

PTISANA DE FRUCTIBUS. P. Tisane of Fruits. Take ʒj of pectoral or bechic roots, boil during a quarter of an hour in q. s. of boiling water, till there remains only Oij; strain, and add ʒj of syrup of marshmallows, or any other syrup.

PTISANA DE RADICE GRAMINIS. P. Tisane of Grass Roots. Take ʒj of the washed root of dog's-tooth grass, *Panicum dactylon*, LINN. *Cynodon dactylon*, P.; or of dog's-grass, *Triticum repens*, P. Boil the grass roots, slightly at first, in q. s. of water, throw away this water, which is acrid, bruise the roots, and again boil them in ʒxl of water, and reduce it to Oij. At the end add ʒij of prepared liquorice-root; take it from the fire, let it cool, and strain. In doses of ʒij to ʒiv it is cooling, diuretic, and deobstruent, taken frequently.

PTISANE ROYALE. See POTIO PURGANS. P.

PTYALAGOGUES are medicines which cause a flow of saliva into the mouth.

PULEGII SPIRITUS. See **SPIRITUS PULEGII.**

PULEGIUM. L. E. D. Pennyroyal. *Mentha pulegium.* This herb has much the same character as the mints, being warm, aromatic, and stimulant, and also expectorant, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue. The dose is gr. x to ʒj of the dried herb in powder. It is chiefly used now in the form of infusion, or of the distilled water, as a vehicle for other medicines.

Enters into Aq. Pulegii. L. E. D. Ol. Pulegii. L. D. Spir. Pulegii. L.

PULMONARIA. Lungwort. A name given to a genus of plants, from their supposed efficacy in disorders of the lungs.

PULPA. Pulp. See **CASSIÆ**, and **TAMARINDI.**

PULVERES. L. E. D. P. Powders. A form of exhibiting medicines which in some cases is preferred and preferable to any other. It is the best form for medicaments which are insoluble, such as calomel; and which are apt in substance to produce mechanical or chemical irritation, such as camphor; but those which are apt to lose some volatile ingredient by the friction necessary during pulverization, or which readily deliquesce, effloresce, or absorb oxygen or carbonic acid from the air, are in many cases ineligible in form of powder. The volatile principle in some cases, as in that of Peruvian bark, is not much evolved when the powder is not made too fine, and this it will be of importance to keep in view. Rhubarb and guaiac are other instances of this. It will follow that artificial heat will in such cases be injurious.

In the case of compound powders, it is important that many of the substances, such as aloes, myrrh, opium, &c., be minutely divided by means of some insoluble or hardish material, otherwise the whole effect intended by their exhibition will not follow. It will follow that many substances which are inert in themselves may become valuable adjuncts to other medicaments by assisting in their mechanical division by trituration.

It is necessary when a powder consists of more than one substance to have them well and thoroughly mixed, particularly when they are of different specific gravities; and it is in most cases requisite to pass them through a sieve to separate the grosser portions. When properly pulverized they should be kept from the air and light as much as possible, in well-stopped opaque bottles.

PULVIS ABSORBANS. P. See **PULVIS DE MAGNESIA COMP. P.**

PULVIS ALGAROTHI. See **ANTIMONII OXYDUM.** L.

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS. L. D. Compound Powder of Aloes.

Pulvis aloes cum guaiaco. O. Take ʒjss of spiked aloes, ʒj of gum guaiac, and ʒss of compound powder of cinnamon; triturate the

aloes and the guaiac separately to powder, then mix them with the compound powder of cinnamon.

Medicinally, it is a warm purgative and diaphoretic in doses gr. x to ʒj, when the bowels are torpid in dyspeptic cases, jaundice, spasms, and constipation. It is, however, notwithstanding the cinnamon, very nauseous, and is better to be made into pills with gum arabic mucilage. The guaiac tends to throw the effects upon the skin.

PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLA. D. Powder of Aloes with Canella. *Hiera picra*, or *Pulvis aloeticus*. O. Take four parts of hepatic aloes, and one part of white canella; triturate them separately into a powder, and mix.

Medicinally, this, like the preceding, is a warm stimulant purgative and stomachic, in doses of gr. x to gr. xx, for costiveness, visceral obstructions, &c. It is better given in form of pills, than in powder, which is nauseously bitter. A tincture, or rather mixture with gin, whiskey, or other spirits, is a very common medicine in England and Ireland, among the lower classes.

PULVIS ALOETICUS CUM FERRO. Powder of Aloes with Iron. Take ʒjss of aloes, ʒiij of myrrh, ʒj each of extract of gentian and sulphate of iron; triturate separately, and mix. Dose gr. x to ʒj, or more, as a tonic purgative for dyspepsia.

PULVIS ANISI. Anise Powder. When genuine, is made by pulverizing the seeds, and adding a few drops of oil of anise to improve the flavour by supplying the volatile principle which is driven off by the trituration.

Adulterated with guaiac, linseed, fennel-seeds, turmeric, Dutch pink, ivory-black, stone-blue, sago, barley-meal, rape oil, &c., which can only be detected by the experienced eye.

PULVIS ANTACIDUS. Antacid Powder. Take gr. xx of the powder of chalk with opium gr. xv of catechu, or kino; mix, for a dose in diarrhoea, caused by acids. See **PULVIS DE MAGNESIA. P.**

PULVIS ANTIARTHRITICUS, vel DE AMARIS COMPOSITUS. P. See **PORTLAND POWDER.**

PULVIS ANTIARTHRITICUS PURGANS. P. Purgative Gout Powder. Take four parts each of gum arabic, acidulous tartrate of potass (*Cream of Tartar*), senna-leaves, and cinnamon; two parts each of scammony, sarsaparilla, smilax, and guaiac wood; reduce to powder, and give in doses of ʒj, once a month, as a preventive of gout.

PULVIS ANTILYSSUS. This is Dr. Mead's celebrated powder for hydrophobia, &c., and consists of two parts of ground liverwort, and one part of black pepper; it can only act as an astringent stimulant.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS. L. D. Antimonial Powder. *Pulvis de phos-*

phate calcis et stibii compositus. P. Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate calcis. E. Take ℥ij of sulphuret of antimony in powder, and ℥ij of hartshorn shavings; mix, and throw them into a wide crucible heated to whiteness, and stir constantly as long as much vapour arises; reduce what remains to powder, and put it into a proper crucible; then expose it to a gradual fire, and heat it to whiteness for two hours; reduce the residue to a very fine powder. The Dublin College, the Edinburgh College, and the Codex, direct equal parts of sulphuret of antimony and hartshorn shavings to be pulverized. The Dublin College also directs the hartshorn to be boiled, to separate the animal gluten, but this is unnecessary.

Decomposition. FIRST: The gelatine of the hartshorn shavings and the sulphur of the sulphuret of antimony are both decomposed and driven off by the heat, leaving the base of the hartshorn shavings (phosphate of lime) in the vessel. SECONDLY: The antimony becomes protoxidized by the oxygen of the atmosphere, and this being volatile is nearly driven off, and partly converted into peroxide, uniting with the phosphate of lime, either chemically, or mechanically, or perhaps partly both, and the preparation therefore consists of the phosphate of lime, peroxide of antimony, and a little protoxide of antimony, both of which oxides are found to vary much in proportion, in spite of the greatest care in the preparation. Mr. Brande has found five per cent. of protoxide; at other times scarcely a trace of this can be detected. Mr. R. Phillips found from 35 to 38 of peroxide of antimony, and from 65 to 62 of phosphate of lime. In other cases almost all the antimony has been volatilized.

Imitated by mixing ʒj of tartarized antimony with ʒxviij of calcined hartshorn; Or, mix ʒj of tartarized antimony with ʒvj to ʒx of peroxide of antimony.

Adulterated, with bone-earth, chalk, gypsum, and other white powders; and the fraud is concealed, so far at least as the operation of the medicine is concerned, by the uncertain effects even of the genuine preparation.

Insoluble in water, but partially soluble in acids. When protoxide is present in any proportion it will dissolve entirely in hot muriatic acid.

Incompatible with all acids, alkalies, and their carbonates, and astringent vegetable infusions.

Medicinally, it is of uncertain effect, seeming at one time to be inert though given in doses of a hundred grains (Dr. ELLIOTSON), but at other times it acts violently even in small doses. This variation of

effect may be accounted for both by its varying composition, and by its meeting or not meeting with acids in the stomach and bowels. Its operation, when it takes effect, is alterative, diaphoretic, purgative, and even emetic. The usual dose is gr. iij to gr. viij, in form of pill, combined with opium or camphor, in fever and inflammatory disorders; repeated twice or thrice a day with demulcent drinks, but no acids nor acidulous food or drink should be taken. Dr. Paris says, "experience has established the fact that James's Powder is less active than its imitation; but I am almost certain the fact is the reverse." Chemically also James's Powder contains nearly a half more of the oxide of antimony than the pulvis antimonalis, and must be more active, unless Mr. R. Phillips be right in asserting the oxide of antimony to be quite inert in both. See JAMES'S POWDER. Tartar emetic is more certain, and in many cases preferable.

PULVIS AROMATICUS. E. D. See PULV. CINNAMOMI COMP. L.

PULVIS DE ARO COMPOSITUS. P. Compound Arum Powder. Take forty parts of each of arum root, acorus verus, and pimpinella magna (Burnet saxifrage), twelve parts of prepared crabs' eyes, nine parts of cinnamon, six parts of sulphate of potass, and two parts of muriate of ammonia. Mix, for an errhine powder.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS. E. D. P. Compound Powder of Asarum. *Pulvis sternutatorius*. O. Take three parts of asarum-leaves, one part each of leaves of marjorum, and lavender-flowers; make a powder. The Dublin College omits the marjorum, and the Paris Codex adds equal parts of betony-leaves, and the dried flowers of lily of the valley.

Medicinally it is prescribed to be snuffed up the nostrils in pinches of gr. v to gr. viij in chronic ophthalmia and head-ache as an errhine.

PULVIS BALSAMICUS. Take equal parts of mastic, myrrh, and sarcocolla; triturate very finely. It is sometimes used, though not very useful, to dust over the abraded surfaces of bones, ligaments, &c. as a mild astringent.

PULVIS BASILICUS. Basilic Powder. Take equal parts of scammony, supertartrate of potass in powder, submuriate of mercury, and peroxide of antimony; mix for a purgative powder to be made into five-grain pills; one or two for a dose.

PULVIS BEZOARDICUS. Take ʒj of oriental bezoar, ʒij each of prepared pearls and red coral, ʒviii of crabs' claws; mix. It is antacid and absorbent, but not better than prepared chalk, though its high price brought it into great repute.

PULVIS CALAMINÆ CUM MYRRHA. Powder of Calamine with Myrrh. Take equal parts of myrrh and prepared calamine; mix, and sprinkle on indolent ulcers, as an astringent stimulant to promote cicatrization, dressing with dry lint or cotton.

PULVIS CATHARTICUS. P. See PULV. SCAMMONII COMP. L.

PULVIS CEPHALICUS. Cephalic Snuff. See PULV. ASARI COMP.

PULVIS E CHELIS CANCRORUM COMPOSITUS. See PULV. BEZOAR.

PULVIS E CERUSSA is similar to balsamic powder, cerussa being substituted for mastic, and gum tragacanth for myrrh. It is used for dusting excoriations.

PULVIS CINCHONÆ CUM MYRRHA. Powder of Bark and Myrrh. Take equal parts of myrrh and bark in powder; mix and apply externally in sphacelus when fomentations and poultices are inefficacious.

PULVIS CINCHONÆ. Powder of Peruvian Bark. Is prepared by pulverizing the bark in the usual way, taking care not to make it too fine, as part of the active principle may in that case be dissipated.

Imitated by dying the powder of oak bark of the proper colour; or by mixing equal parts of the powdered roots of bistort and calamus aromaticus; or by mixing powdered gentian and oak bark in equal proportions; or by pulverizing tormentil root, ginger, and ash bark together; or by powdering the dried herb of water-horehound (*Lycopus europæas*) and avens root (*Geum urbanum*) together.

Adulterated by oak sawdust and mahogany sawdust ground fine and mixed with a portion of gentian bark; or with any of the preceding imitations.

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Cinnamon Powder.

Pulvis aromaticus. E. D. Take ʒij of cinnamon bark, ʒjss of cardamom-seeds, ʒj of ginger, ʒss of long pepper; triturate them together so as to form a very fine powder. The Edinburgh College omits the long pepper, and orders equal parts of the other ingredients.

This is a pleasant adjunct to other powders, such as the compound aloes powder, bark, jalap, rhubarb, oxide of iron, sulphate of iron, &c. It is not good for pills, as it is not easily formed into paste. The dose is gr. x to gr. xx.

PULVIS COLOCYNTHIDIS. Colocynth Powder. Is prepared by pulverising the hard extract of colocynth, which ought, however, to be free from mouldiness.

Imitated by grinding together three parts of colocynth-seeds with one part of bryony root.

PULVIS COLOMBÆ. Colomba Powder. It is excellent for promoting,

by its astringency, the cicatrization of ulcers, and effecting healthy granulations. Rhubarb is still better than this, but when the rhubarb loses its effect, the colomba will be very useful.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Contrayerva. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ of contrayerva root in powder, \mathfrak{lbjss} of prepared oyster-shells; mix. It is stimulant and diaphoretic in doses of gr. xv to \mathfrak{zss} , triturated with mucilage and peppermint water for chronic gout, dyspepsia, gangrene, typhus, carbuncle, petechiæ, &c. It is seldom used.

PULVIS CORNACHINI sive DE TRIBUS. P. Mix equal parts of scammony, supertartrate of potass, and white oxide (peroxide) of antimony. In doses of \mathfrak{zss} to \mathfrak{zj} it is purgative and alterative in disorders of the skin.

PULVIS CORNU CERVINI USTI. D. Powder of Burnt Hartshorn. It is prepared by pulverizing the burnt hartshorn, and may be given in the phosphatic diathesis, but it has no antacid powers, it has been supposed.

PULVIS CORNÛ USTI CUM OPIO. L. *Pulvis opiatus. E.* Take one part each of opium and cochineal, eight parts of burnt hartshorn, make a powder, and give in doses of gr. j to gr. x or more as an anodyne and sedative to procure sleep and to ease pain. It contains one tenth of opium.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS. L. D. Compound Chalk Powder. *Pulvis carbonatis calcis compositus. E. Pulvis cretaceus. O.* Take twelve parts of prepared chalk, six parts each of tormentil root and gum arabic, eight parts of cinnamon, and one part of long pepper; mix for a powder. The Edinburgh College leaves out the gum, long pepper, and tormentil, and adds nutmeg.

Medicinally it is antacid, absorbent, and stomachic, in doses of gr. v to \mathfrak{Oj} or more in diarrhœa and dyspepsia, after a purgative of rhubarb, &c.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO. L. D. Compound Chalk Powder with Opium. Take \mathfrak{zvjss} of compound chalk-powder, \mathfrak{Oiiij} of hard opium pulverized; mix, for a powder.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. xx to \mathfrak{Oij} , and is both antacid and astringent. It is given chiefly to children in the diarrhœa of dentition, as the opium is more manageable from being so much divided. It contains one-fortieth of opium.

PULVIS CURCUMÆ. See **TURMERIC.**

PULVIS DENTIFRICIUM. P. Dentifrice Powder. Take twenty-four parts each of prepared Armenian bole, prepared red coral, and cuttle-

fish bone, twelve parts of dragons-blood, three parts of cochineal, thirty-six parts of supertartrate of potass, and one part each of cinnamon and cloves; make a powder to be used for the teeth.

PULVIS DOVERI. See **PULV. COMP. L.**

PULVIS FENUGRÆCI. Fenugreek Powder. The seeds of the *Trigonella fœnum græcum*, reduced to powder, and used in making emollient cataplasms, &c.

Adulterated with peas-flour, bean-flour, turmeric, boxwood, sawdust, and powdered chalk or whiting.

PULVIS GLYCIRRHIZÆ. Liquorice Powder. This is prepared by pulverizing liquorice root, and is used for dusting excoriations, for enveloping pills to prevent their adhering together, &c.

Imitated by powdering together boxwood sawdust, beans, turmeric, and a little liquorice-juice, or by adding a little amber and coarse sugar, to barley-flour.

Adulterated with equal parts of guaiac wood in powder and of barley-flour, or with two parts of coarse sugar.

PULVIS HYDRAGOGUS. P. Hydragogue Powder. *Pulvis e gummi gutta, seu cambogia compositus.* Take twenty-four parts of jalap root, twelve parts of mechoacan root, eight parts of cinnamon and rhubarb, three parts of gamboge, six parts of the dried leaves of soldanella, and twelve parts of anise-seeds. Make a powder in which the aromatics will be to the purgatives in the proportion of 1 to 2.65. *Medicinally* in doses of gr. xv to ʒss or ʒj, it is a drastic purgative excellent for anasarca and worms.

PULVIS HYDRARGYRI CENEREUS. See **HYDRARG. OXYDUM CINER.**

PULVIS INCISIVUS, sive ANTIASHTHATICUS. P. Antiasthmatic Powder. *Pulvis de sulfure et scilla.* Take three parts of white sugar, two parts of washed sulphur, and one part of dried squills to make a powder. Dose gr. v to ʒss.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. P. Compound Powder of Ipecacuan. *Dover's powder.* Take ʒj each of ipecacuan and hard opium in powder, ʒj of sulphate of potass in powder; mix and powder very finely. It contains $\frac{1}{10}$ of opium. Or, according to the original receipt, nitre was deflagrated with sulphate of potass.

Or, according to Swediaur's receipt retained in the Codex; take four parts each of sulphate of potass and nitrate of potass, powder these and throw them into a crucible to melt, turn out the mass into an iron mortar, and when almost cold add one part of opium in powder, triturate, and add one part each of ipecacuan and liquorice and reduce the whole to fine powder. By dephlagrating the nitrate and sulphate of potass together, a deliquescent substance is formed

containing a portion of the iron of the mortar. This is not so good as the simple sulphate of potass, which seems to act by dividing the opium and ipecacuan more minutely; but the Paris preparation is said to be the most powerful.

Medicinally it is a valuable diaphoretic and sedative, as opium can be given in this form when it would be hazardous in any other. The opium indeed accelerates the circulation, but the injurious effects which this might occasion in cases of inflammation is obviated by the ipecacuan relaxing the cutaneous exhalants. It is given in rheumatism, gout, diabetes, dropsy, hydrothorax, diarrhœa, and inflammatory and other fevers.

Dose from gr. v to gr. xx, of the London preparation, to be given at bed time, &c., in a small quantity of any aqueous fluid, and drink must be afterwards abstained from lest vomiting should be produced. It is a good way to combine it with nitrate of potass; or with blue pill or calomel in some cases. It is not so apt to nauseate when given in form of pill or mixed with honey as it is when given in the common saline draught or wine whey.

PULVIS IRIDIS. Iris Powder. Is prepared by powdering the root of Florentine iris, and is used in perfumery for imparting a violet odour in dentifrices, &c.

Adulterated by adding a sixth or more of flour or any vegetable powder resembling it in colour.

PULVIS JALAPÆ. Jalap Powder. Is prepared by pulverising the roots of jalap, and is used in making pill masses and other cathartic preparations.

Adulterated with half or equal quantities of guaiac shavings in powder and of bryony root in powder.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS. E. D. Compound Powder of Jalap. Take one part of jalap root in powder, two parts of supertartrate of potass; triturate to a fine powder.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ℥j to ℥ij as a purgative and vermifuge. For children the dose is gr. v to gr. x, or more.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. L. D. Compound Powder of Kino. Take ʒxv of kino, ʒss of cinnamon bark, ʒj of hard opium; reduce them separately to a very fine powder, and mix.

Medicinally it is given as an astringent in doses of gr. v to ℥j in diarrhœa, pyrosis, leucorrhœa, and internal hæmorrhage. It contains $\frac{1}{10}$ of opium.

PULVIS LENITIVUS HYPOCHONDRIACUS. (KLEIN.) Take ʒss each of yellow orange-peel, rhubarb, and tartrate of potass, ℥ij of cajeput oil; mix, and make a powder for one dose.

PULVIS LUPULINÆ. Triturate one part of lupuline in a porcelain mortar, then add by-degrees two parts of white sugar, and mix.

PULVIS MAGNESIÆ TARTARICUS. *Pharm. Stockholm.* Tartaric Powder of Magnesia. Take equal parts of carbonate of magnesia and tartaric acid well dried, add four parts of white sugar, make a powder, and when it is given add to each ounce ℥ij of oil of peppermint. Antacid and stomachic in dyspepsia.

PULVIS MUNDIFICANS. See PULV. SAPONIS.

PULVIS E MYRRHO COMPOSITUS. O. Compound Powder of Myrrh. Take equal parts of myrrh, savine, rue, and Russian castor, to form a powder.

PULVIS OPIATUS. E. See PULV. CORN. CERV. C. OPIO.

PULVIS PRO CATAPLASMATA. D. Powder for a Poultice. Take one part of the linseed which remains after expressing the oil, and two parts of oatmeal; mix. This powder is made into poultices with boiling water.

PULVIS QUERCUS MARINÆ. D. Powder of Yellow Bladder Wreck. The wreck in fruit, dried, cleaned, exposed to a red heat in a crucible with a perforated lid, and then reduced to powder. It must be kept in close vessels.

Medicinally it is deobstruent and antiscrofulous, but evidently in consequence of its containing iodine. It has been given in doses of gr. x to ʒij in bronchocele mixed with currant jelly, &c.

PULVIS REFRIGENS. *Pharm. Copenhag.* Take ʒij of supertartrate of potass in powder, ʒss each of oleo saccharum of citron and nitrate of potass purified; mix, and keep in a phial closely stopped. Dose gr. v to gr. x thrice a day.

Or, Take from gr. xii to ʒj of nitrate of potass in powder. It is to be dissolved in a glass of water, and taken immediately, for a dose.

PULVIS RHEI. Rhubarb Powder. *Pulvis rhubarbari.* The powdered root of *Rheum palmatum*.

Adulterated with the powdered root of meadow rue, or of monks' rhubarb.

Medicinally it is excellent when sprinkled over ulcers once or twice a day to promote their healing. When irritable, powdered opium or hemlock may be added, and when it ceases to affect it may be alternated with columba, or cinchona. Carbonate of iron is valuable with it for foul sores.

PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS. Compound Rhubarb Powder. Take equal parts of powdered rhubarb and ipecacuan; mix, and apply to warts and other excrescences; but it is not so efficacious as the muriates of iron or of antimony, or Folwer's solution.

PULVIS SABINÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound Savine Powder. Take equal quantities of prepared verdigrise and savine-leaves powdered. It is used for destroying warts, &c. (JOHN HUNTER.)

PULVIS SALINUS COMPOSITUS. D. Compound Saline Powder. Take four parts each of pure common salt and Epsom salts, three parts of sulphate of potass. Rub the dried salts separately into fine powder; then rub them together, and preserve in a closely-stopped bottle.

Medicinally it is given as a purgative in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, dissolved in a large quantity of water.

PULVIS SALOP. See SALOP.

PULVIS SCAMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. Compound Powder of Scammony. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of gum resin of scammony and hard extract of jalap, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of ginger root; reduce them separately to very fine powder, and mix.

Medicinally it is purgative in the dose of gr. x to $\mathfrak{g}\text{j}$. By adding one-fifth of calomel, it is much like the *pulvis basilicus*. The Codex adds two parts in one of supertartrate of potass; the Dublin College, sulphate of potass.

PULVIS SCAMMONII. E. Powder of Scammony. Take equal parts of scammony and supertartrate of potass, triturate together, and give in similar doses to the preceding.

PULVIS SCILLÆ. D. Powder of Squills. The bulb of the *Scilla maritima*, sliced, dried, and reduced to powder. It is expectorant, and diuretic in doses of gr. ij to gr. vj in form of pill or bolus, with soap, &c.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Senna. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of senna-leaves and supertartrate of potass, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of gum resin of scammony, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of ginger root; triturate the scammony separately, and the rest together, to very fine powder, and mix.

Medicinally in doses of $\mathfrak{g}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ it is cathartic and hydragogue; but is bulky, inconvenient, and seldom used.

PULVIS SPONGIÆ USTÆ. D. Powder of Burnt Sponge. It is alterative and deobstruent in doses of $\mathfrak{g}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ mixed with honey, for scrofulous swellings, bronchocele, &c. It is supposed, and very probably, that the effects depend on iodine.

PULVIS STANNI. D. Powder of Tin. It is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, increasing to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, in treacle, following it up with a cathartic, and is supposed to be vermifuge in tania, but is by no means to be depended on.

PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS. See PULV. ASARI COMP.

PULVIS STYPTICUS. O. Styptic Powder. *Pulvis aluminis compositus.*

E. Take four parts of sulphate of alumine, and one part of kino; triturate to fine powder.

Incompatible with liquids, as the kino in solution decomposes the sulphate of alumine.

Medicinally it is given as an astringent, for internal hæmorrhage, in doses of gr. x to ʒj in a dry form.

PULVIS E SUCCINO COMPOSITUS. Compound Amber Powder. Is similar to the compound powder of kino, and depends chiefly on the opium it contains.

PULVIS DE SULPHATE POTASSÆ COMPOSITUS. P. Compound Powder of Sulphate of Potass. *Pulvis temperans Stahlîi.* PHARM. BERLIN. Take nine parts each of sulphate and nitrate of potass, two parts of prepared red sulphur of mercury; mix, for a powder.

Medicinally the dose is ʒj to ʒij twice a day, to allay vascular excitement, and to obviate acidity and the secretion of mucus.

PULVIS E SULPHURETO HYDRARGYRI NIGRO ET SCAMMONIO. P. Take equal weights of pulvis cornachini, and black sulphur of mercury fresh prepared, make a powder, to be given in doses of ʒj to ʒss, for worms.

PULVIS TANACETI COMPOSITUS. *Pharm. Stockholn.* Compound Tansy Powder. Take ʒj each of the flowering tops of tansy, worm-seed, gamboge, nux vomica, and crystallized sulphate of iron; reduce each of the substances separately to fine powder, and mix.

Medicinally the dose is gr. v to ʒj, as a vermifuge, but question whether it possess any efficacy.

PULVIS TARTARI ARGILLATUS. *Pharm. Stockholn.* Take equal weights of supertartrate of potass, Armenian bole, and white sugar; make an impalpable powder, sift through double linen, and blow into the eyes for specks of the cornea.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Tragacanth Powder. Take ʒjss each of tragacanth in powder, gum arabic in powder, and starch, and ʒij of refined sugar; grind the starch and sugar together, then having added the tragacanth and gum arabic, mix them all. It is intended as a vehicle for calomel, nitre, ipecacuan, opium, &c., along with distilled water.

It is to be recollected that the starch is insoluble in cold water, and tragacanth is also little soluble: besides it is separated from solution by gum arabic. The preparation is therefore unscientific, or at least injudicious.

PULVIS DE TRIBUS. See PULV. CORNACHINI.

PULVIS TUNCHINENSIS. Tonquin Powder. An antispasmodic, pre-

pared by mixing gr. xx of powdered valerian root, gr. xvj of musk, and gr. vj of camphor. Dose from gr. x to ʒij or more.

PULVIS VERMIFUGUS. *Pharm. Copenhagen.* Worm Powder. Take ʒiij of tansy-flowers and worm-seed, and ʒj of sulphate of iron; triturate into a powder. Dose gr. v to ʒj.

PULVIS VERMIFUGUS MERCURIALIS. P. Mercurial Vermifuge Powder. See **PULV. E SULPH. HYDRARG.**

PULVIS VERMIFUGUS ABSQUE MERCURIO. P. Vermifuge Powder without Mercury. Take equal parts of Helminthocorton, worm-seed, wormwood tops, tansy, wood-sage, senna, and rhubarb; make into a powder, ʒj to ʒj for a dose.

PULVIS ZINGIBERIS. Ginger Powder. Is prepared by pulverizing the root, and is used as a cheap aromatic and stomachic, which is little inferior to the Edinburgh aromatic powder.

Adulterated with boxwood sawdust, or bean-meal, with a little powdered capsicum to make it pungent.

PUNCH. I once heard a facetious physician at a public hospital prescribe for a poor fellow, sinking under the atrophy of starvation, a bowl of rum punch. Mr. Wadd gives as prescription—"Rum, miscetur aqua dulci miscetur acetum, fiet et ex tali fœdere-nobile Punch." *Toddy* or punch without acid, when made for a day or two before it is used, is a good and cheap substitute for wine as a tonic.

PUNICA GRANATUM. See **GRANATI CORT.**

PURGING FLAX. See **LINUM CATHART.**

PURPURIC ACID is procured from purpurate of ammonia (generated by treating uric acid with nitric acid) by digesting it with pure potass and poring the liquid gradually into dilute sulphuric acid, when the purpuric acid is precipitated. It is a process which does not always succeed. (TURNER.)

Insoluble in water, but combines with alkalies forming purple-coloured salts.

PUTTY for glaziers, is a sort of oily paste made with linseed oil and whitening worked into a proper consistency.

Putty for polishers is the calcined dross of tin.

PYRETHRI RADIX. L. E. D. P. Root of Pellitory of Spain. *Anthemis pyrethrum.* A native of Arabia. The active virtue of pyrethrum resides in an oil contained in the bark of the root, and this is miscible with alcohol, sulphuric ether, and boiling water, which extract it from the root.

Medicinally it is a strong stimulant and sialogogue, being acrid, hot, and pungent. It is ordered in tooth-ache, rheumatic head-ache, palsy of

the tongue, &c.; to be chewed till a copious discharge of saliva is procured. It is also used in form of gargle for relaxation of the uvula and fauces, \mathfrak{zss} to \mathfrak{zj} of the bruised root to a pint of water boiled down to one half; then strain, and when it is cold, add \mathfrak{zij} of solution of ammonia.

Pastilles prepared with pyrethrum, by M. La Combe, are excellent in recent and chronic catarrh, incipient phthisis, hooping-cough, and laryngitis. Take \mathfrak{zss} of the alcoholic infusion of pyrethrum, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$ of powdered white sugar, q. s. of mucilage of gum tragacanth; make into 75 pastilles, from four to ten a day.

PYRMONT WATER. *Aqua Pyrmontana.* P. May be made artificially. Take \mathfrak{zxxxss} of acidulated water (water impregnated with carbonic acid), gr. ij of muriate of soda (chloride of sodium), gr. viij of sulphate of magnesia, and gr. j of carbonate of iron; mix, and keep in well-stopped bottles, or jars.

PYROLA. A genus of plants, which all appear to have active diuretic and deobstruent properties. Those which are natives of Britain, the *Pyrola minor*, *Pyr. rotundifolia*, *Pyr. secunda*, and *Pyr. uniflora*, are by no means common plants.

PYROLA UMBELLATA: HERBA. D. Ground Holly. An American plant celebrated among the Indians as a universal medicine, but seems to be little different in its power from our British species.

Medicinally it acts much the same as uva ursi, and like it blackens the urine. Dose \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zij} of the alcoholic tincture; and \mathfrak{zij} to \mathfrak{ziv} of the infusion made with \mathfrak{zj} to the pint of boiling water.

PYRO-CITRIC ACID is a peculiar acid procured by exposing crystals of citric acid to heat, when it becomes sublimed.

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID. See ACIDUM ACET. FORI. L.

PYRO-MALIC ACID is procured by heating the malic acid in a close vessel, when it sublimes.

PYRO-MUCIC ACID is a volatile white substance procured by heating mucic acid in a retort.

PYRO-TARTARIC ACID is procured by fusing crystals of tartar in a close vessel.

PYRO-URIC ACID is a volatile substance procured by heating uric acid in a retort.

Q.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. L. E. D. P. Quassia Wood. *Quassia excelsa.* A native of the West Indies. This wood is intensely bitter, but has no smell, nor astringency, and in the latter circumstance is unlike most other vegetable bitters.

Medicinally it is tonic, stomachic, antiseptic, and antacid, and the infusion or tincture forms a good vehicle for mineral tonics. The dose of the powder is gr. v. to gr. xx, or ʒss, but it is seldom used in this form, except combined with chalk and ginger in gouty affections.

Enters into Infus. Quassiae. L.

QUASSINE. *New.* A chemical principle discovered in Quassia, by Dr. Thomson. It is brownish yellow, somewhat transparent, and solid like an extract. It is soluble in ether, and intensely bitter.

Medicinally it probably possesses all the valuable properties of quassia, but it has not, that I am aware of, been yet tried in practice.

QUASSIA SIMAROUBA. See SIMAROUBÆ CORT. E.

QUERCUS CORTEX. L. E. D. P. Oak Bark. *Quercus pedunculata.* L. *Querc. robur.* D. E. *Querc. sessiflora.* P. The medical properties of oak bark depend on its astringency, and that again on its tannin. The inner bark of the small branches is the strongest, the middle bark next, and the outer bark is almost useless.

Internally it may be given in form of decoction, of infusion, or powder, in the dose of ʒj to ʒjss, as a tonic and astringent in leucorrhœa, menorrhagia, &c., and also in intermittents.

Externally, as a styptic, astringent, and antiseptic, when sprinkled in form of powder over gangrenous and ichorous ulcers. Inhaled in the form of impalpable powder it has been known to cure phthisis, even in its advanced stages.

Enters into Decoct. Quercus. L.

QUERCUS INFECTORIA. P. **QUERCUS CERRIS.** E. The Gall Oak.

QUERCUS RACEMOSA. P. Grape Oak. Similar to the preceding.

QUERCUS SUBER. The Cork Tree. Burnt cork, when powdered and mixed with fixed oil, is sometimes prescribed as an astringent in hæmorrhage.

QUICKLIME. See CALX.

QUICKSILVER, or Mercury. See HYDRARGYRUM.

QUICKSILVER OINTMENT (*Strong*), in *Farriery*. Take ℥j of quicksilver, ʒjss of balsam of sulphur (OLEUM SULPHURETUM), rub them well together, and add ℥j of lard. (PHARM. VET. COLL.)

QUICKSILVER OINTMENT (*Nitrate*), in *Farriery*. Take ʒiij of quicksilver, ʒvj nitric acid, dissolve, and then take ʒviij of lard, ʒxiij of olive oil; melt together, add the acid, &c., and stir till cold. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLL.)

QUINCE. See CYDONIÆ SEM.

QUINCE JELLY. See JELLY.

QUINCE MARMALADE. See MARMALADE.

QUINATE OF LIME. See KINIC ACID.

QUINIC ACID. See KINIC ACID.

QUININE. *New.* Called also *Quina*, and *Quinia*. A vegetable alkaline principle, and the most valuable and important perhaps of all the new medicines. To procure it, boil a portion of red Peruvian bark, *Cinchona oblongifolia*, in alcohol, till it loses its bitter taste; evaporate to dryness; dissolve this extract in boiling water, strongly acidulated with hydrochloric acid; add magnesia in excess, which after a few minutes boiling will fix the red matter, and clear the liquor; when cold, filter and wash the precipitate with cold water; dry it on a stove, digest in boiling alcohol till all the bitter principle is separated; mix the alcoholic liquors, and the quinine will separate as it cools.

Adulterated, I have no doubt, with some cheaper materials, though I cannot speak positively; but the temptation to fraud is considerable. Its insolubility in water, and great solubility in ether, will assist in detecting these.

Chemically, quinine in the pure state is uncrystallizable, and separates from the alcoholic solution in form of a viscid substance somewhat resembling birdlime. It may also be obtained in transparent plates. If it be dried in a gentle heat it becomes brown and brittle. When very cautiously dried in an exhausted vessel, it is white, pulverulent, fusile, and decomposes at a dull red heat. It combines with acids, such as the sulphuric and the acetic. With the oxalic, gallic, and tartaric acids it forms insoluble salts.

Insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, and very soluble in ether.

Incompatible with the tartaric, gallic, and oxalic acids, and therefore with astringent and acidulous vegetables, such as the compound infusion of roses.

Medicinally, quinine is seldom employed in its alkaline state, the sulphate being usually preferred. When it is given pure the dose is from gr. v to gr. x, in the course of the day, in intermittents, gangrene, debility, &c. See SULPHATE OF QUININE.

QUINQUINA. See CINCHONA.

R.

RADICAL VINEGAR. Pure, concentrated acetic acid; procured by saturating dilute acetic acid with a metallic oxide, and decomposing the dry acetate thence formed by sulphuric acid, which takes up the metal, and leaves the acetic acid transparent, colourless, volatile, and acrid. Spec. grav. 1.060.

RADIX. Root. A term common in the Pharmacopœias, such as *Radix eryngi*, *Radix rhei*, *Radix bryoniæ*.

RAISINS. See *UVÆ PASSÆ*. L.

RAMENTÆ FERRI. See *FERRUM*.

RANUNCULUS ACRIS FOLIA. P. Buttercup, or Crowfoot. A common native plant in fields and meadows, the leaves and root of which are acrid and corrosive. It is used in form of cataplasm in gouty and rheumatic pains of the joints, and applied for eight or twelve hours to the wrists to prevent an accession of intermittent. Powdered, it is mixed with arsenic for cancerous ulcers, and is one of the ingredients in Plunkett's and Aldis's remedies for cancer.

Poisonous internally, producing great heat, and a burning sensation in the throat and stomach, vomiting, retching, &c. The best treatment is to promote vomiting, and give demulcent drinks, such as hot milk, barley water, &c.

Other species of *Ranunculus*, such as the *R. bulbosus*, *R. repens*, and *R. sceleratus*, have similar properties, and are very common native plants.

RANUNCULUS FLAMMULA. *Herba Recens.* D. Lesser Spearwort. It possesses nearly the same properties as the last, and its being acrid renders it useful as a counter-irritant.

RAPE OIL is procured by expression from rape-seed. It contains a considerable proportion of mucilage, and is long in drying, which renders it proper for ointments, &c.

RATAFIA. A term given to a species of liqueurs, much esteemed on the continent, of which the following are the principal:

RATAFIA D'ANGELIQUE. Take ʒj each of green angelica and angelica-seeds, gr. xxiv each of cinnamon and mace, Oij of brandy, lbij of white sugar, and Oij of river water. Bruise and steep the aromatics in the brandy for a month, then strain, and add the water in which the sugar has been previously melted, filter the whole, and put in bottles.

RATAFIA D'ANIS. Take ʒiv of green anise, Oiv of brandy, and lbij of white sugar; steep the anise in the brandy for three weeks, decant it off, melt the sugar in soft water, add, filter, and bottle up.

RATAFIA DE BAUME DE TOLU. Take ʒij of balsam of Tolu, lbjss of white sugar, Oj of brandy, Oij of boiling water; steep the balsam in the brandy for a fortnight, and then add the water with the sugar melted in it, and strain.

RATAFIA DE BROU DE NOIX. Take one hundred green walnuts, Ovj of brandy, ʒss each of cinnamon, cloves, and mace, lbiv of sugar. The walnuts must be soft enough to allow a pin to pass easily through them. They are first bruised in a marble mortar, and steeped with the aromatics in the brandy for two months, then strained through a

tamis. Dissolve the sugar in water, add this, and steep again for two months; filter, and bottle.

RATAFIA DE CACAO, or *Ratafia de Chocolat*. Take lbjss of cocoa-nuts, roasted, and steep for three weeks in a gallon of brandy; strain, and add an equal quantity of sugar dissolved in water, with 30 drops of essence of vanilla.

RATAFIA DE CAFEË. Take lbj of fresh roasted and ground coffee, and steep for a week in a gallon of brandy; strain, and add lbj or more of white sugar, dissolved in water.

RATAFIA DE CASSIS. Take lbj of black currants, lbj of cherries, ʒss of cinnamon, Oij of brandy, Oj of soft water, lbij of white sugar. Bruise the fruits and the cinnamon, steep in the brandy for a month; filter, and add the sugar dissolved in the water.

RATAFIA DE CERISES is made the same way.

RATAFIA DE COINGS. Take Oij of the juice of quinces, gr. xxiv each of cloves and cinnamon, Oiv of brandy, lbij of sugar. Infuse for a month, and strain before adding the sugar and water.

RATAFIA DE FLEURS D'ORANGE. Take ʒxij of orange-flowers, lbij of white sugar, and Oiv of brandy; steep the flowers in the brandy for a month, or more; add the sugar, and filter.

RATAFIA DE FRAMBOISES is made like **RATAFIA DE CASSIS**.

RATAFIA DE GENIEVRE. Take ʒviij of juniper-berries, ʒj each of coriander, angelica, cinnamon, and cloves, lbij of sugar, Oiv of brandy, bruise the aromatics, and steep for a month; filter, and add the sugar.

RATAFIA DE GRENADE is made with pomegranate-juice, like *Ratafia de Coings*.

RATAFIA DE GRENOBLE is made with cherries, like *Ratafia de Cerises*.

RATAFIA DE GROSEILLES is made with gooseberry-juice, like *Ratafia de Coings*.

RATFIA DE MURES is made with mulberry-juice, in the same way.

RATAFIA DE NOYAUX is made by steeping the bruised kernels of apricots, peaches, or bitter almonds, in brandy for a month, and sweetening with sugar.

RATAFIA D'ŒILLETS is made with the white heels of clove pinks, like *Ratafia de Fleurs d'Orange*.

RATAFIA DE PECHES is made of the juice of peaches, and their kernels, like *Ratafia de Coings*.

RATAFIA DE LA PROVENÇALE is made with striped pinks, strawberry-juice, and saffron, like the last.

RATAFIA A LA VIOLETTE is made like the *Ratafia d'Œillets*, with Florentine iris-root, and coloured with archel.

RATANHIA, or Ratany Root. See **KRAMERIA**.

RATSBANE. White Arsenic, and sometimes *Nux Vomica* is so called.

RATTLE-SNAKE ROOT. See *SENEGÆ RADIX*.

REALGAR. Red Sulphurate of Arsenic, or Red Arsenic. A native ore of arsenic, which is used by painters. It may be made artificially, by subliming sulphur and arsenic.

Poisonous, see *ARSENICI OXYDUM*.

RED LEAD. See *MINIUM*.

RED PRECIPITATE. See *HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM*.

RED SAUNDERS. See *PTEROCARPI LIGNUM*.

REGULUS OF ANTIMONY is the metallic antimony, when purified by melting common antimony in a red-hot crucible, with nitrate of potass, and supertartrate of potass. When melted with iron, it is called *Martial regulus*, or *Regulus stellatus*.

REGULUS OF ARSENIC is prepared by subliming white oxide of arsenic with powdered charcoal.

RENNET, for preparing whey, is composed of the juice of *Gallium verum*, Yellow Ladies' Bed-straw; but most commonly of the brine of a calf's stomach, made by steeping it in a pickle of common salt.

RESEDA. Yellow Woad. A genus of plants, used chiefly in dyeing.

RESEDA ODORATA. *Mignonette*. An odoriferous plant, well known; but the perfume is not easily concentrated for the purposes of perfumery.

RESINA ABIETIS. L. E. D. P. See *ABIETIS RESINA*.

RESINA ALBA. E. D. White Resin. A concrete substance which exudes from the wounded bark of the Scotch fir. *Pinus sylvestris*. It has almost no smell nor taste, and occurs in semitransparent brittle masses which are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, alkalies, and oils.

Medicinally it is stimulant and rubefacient, but seldom used.

RESINA ALOES. See *EXTRACT. ALOES*.

RESINA FLAVA. L. Yellow Resin. Is the residuum which remains after the distillation of oil of turpentine. It is, like the preceding, stimulant, and is only used in the composition of plasters and cerates.

Enters into Cerat. Resinæ. L. E. Emplast. Cerae. L. Emp. Hydrarg. E. Emp. Meloes Vesicat. E. Emp. Oxidi Ferri Rubri. E. Emp. Picis Comp. L. Emp. Simplex. E. Emp. Resinæ. L. E. Ung. Infusi Meloes Vesicat. E. Ung. Picis Aridæ. L.

RESINA GUAIACI. See *GUAIACI RESINA*.

RESINA JALAPÆ. See *EXTRACT. JALAPÆ*.

RESINA NIGRA. Black Resin. *Colophonium*. O. Is procured by boiling turpentine without water. It is stimulant, like the preceding, and sometimes used externally.

RESINA PINI. See ABIETIS RESINA.

RESINA SCAMMONIÆ. See SAMMONIÆ GUMMI.

RESINA SUCCINI. See SUCCINUM.

RESINA TEREBINTHINÆ. See TEREBINTH. CHIA.

RESINOUS EXTRACTS are prepared from jalap, Peruvian bark, &c., by evaporating the alcoholic infusions.

RESINS, or Gum Resins. See ALOES, AMMONIACUM, MYRRH, &c.

REYNOLDS'S SPECIFIC for Gout and Rheumatism. This, like many other nostrums, was copied from a formula published by Want. Take ʒviiij of the fresh bulb of colchium, ʒxvj of sherry wine; macerate for eight or ten days in a gentle heat. Colour it with syrup of poppies, and add rum to flavour it. Reynolds is said to have killed himself by taking an over-dose of it.

RHABBARBARUM. O. See RHEI RADIX.

RHAMNUS BACCÆ. L. Buckthorn Berries. *Spinæ cervinæ*, *Baccæ succus*. E. *Rhamnus catharticus*. A native plant, but not common. Adulterated very commonly, and even entirely composed of aloes, disguised.

Medicinally the juice is a drastic purgative, which is frequently prescribed in combination with other medicines, for the disorders of children, and is much recommended by Dr. Hamilton, and others, for this purpose. Mr. Brande says it ought to be confined to veterinary practice. Its effects can seldom, however, be properly appreciated, as it is so often adulterated.

Enters into Syr. Rhamni. L. E.

RHAPONTICUM. A species of rhubarb. See RHEUM RHAPONT.

RHATANY ROOT. See KRAMERIÆ RADIX.

RHEI RADIX. L. E. D. P. Rhubarb Root. *Rheum palmatum*, *Rheum undulatum*. D. P. A native of Tartary and China, and of great value in medicine.

Russian, or Turkey Rhubarb, is brought to market in round pieces, artificially dressed, and perforated in the middle with a hole, intended to show its interior quality. It ought to be compact and solid, not light and porous, and easily pulverized into a bright buff-yellow colour. When chewed, it feels gritty, and has a very peculiar nauseous taste, somewhat acrid, bitter, and astringent. It tinges the spittle saffron-yellow. It contains more tannin, resin, and oxalate of lime, than the Indian or Chinese rhubarb, and breaks with a rough hackly fracture, shewing many streaks, of a fine bright red colour.

East Indian, or Chinese Rhubarb, is not in round, but in longish flat pieces, without perforation; and, externally, it is of a brownish-

yellow, not reddish-yellow, like the Russian. The texture is more compact and heavy, and it is less easily powdered. When broken, it is more compact and smooth, and has a dull colour, mottled with yellow, pink, and grey. The smell is stronger, and the taste more nauseous. The powder is also reddish, and not so bright yellow. Chemically, it contains less tannin and resin, but more gallic acid and extractive.

English Rhubarb is sometimes cultivated; but has seldom answered the views of the speculators. It is not, indeed, well ascertained what species of *Rheum* produces the foreign rhubarb.

Adulterated in the state of powder, with roots of meadow-rue, *Thalictrum majus*, and *Rumex obtusifolius*. In the unpowdered state, the inferior sorts are artfully dressed up, by rasping, dyeing, and perforating the pieces with holes, to make them resemble and pass for Russian rhubarb, and this is the sort which is usually hawked about the streets by Jews and Armenians.

Chemically, rhubarb contains RHUBARBARINE, on which its active effects seem to depend; tannin, which gives it astringency; and oxalate of lime, but Mr. Brande doubts the latter, though every chemist but himself mentions it. He found 8.2 of water, 31.0 of gum, 10.0 of resin, 26.0 of tan, and gallic acid, 2.0 of phosphate of lime, 6.5 of malate of lime, and 16.3 of woody fibre. Dr. A. T. Thomson and Dr. Paris state positively that it contains both sulphate and oxalate of lime, and a modification of the oxalic acid, which has been called *Rheumic acid*, besides alumina, silex, and colouring matter. Such are the discordant *facts* on the subject. See INFUSUM RHEI, and TINCTURA RHEI.

Internally rhubarb is a tonic, purgative, and stomachic, and is excellent in relaxation of the bowels, when combined with aromatics, bitters, neutral salts, and submuriate of mercury. As an alterative, with calomel, it is excellent in many chronic disorders, such as dyspepsia, costiveness, visceral obstructions, &c., and may be given either in form of pill or powder, with supersulphate of potass, to conceal its taste, and quicken its operation, with honey or jelly. The dose of the powder is gr. v. to ʒss according to the effect intended: for the diarrhœa of dentition in children, the dose must be less.

Externally, the powder of rhubarb is sprinkled upon ulcers, as an astringent tonic to promote granulation, and cicatrization. When it loses its power, it may be alternated with colomba powder.

Enters into Infus. Rhei. L. E. Pil. Rhei. Comp. E. Tinct. Rhei. L. E. D. Tinct. Rhei Comp. L. Tinct. Rhei cum Aloe. E. Tinct. Rhei cum Gentianâ. E. Vin. Rhei Palmati. E.

RHEUMIC ACID. Procured from the stem of the garden-rhubarb, does not seem to differ from oxalic acid. (LASSAIGNE.)

RHEUM RHAPONTICUM. P. Common Garden Rhubarb. Very much cultivated for spring tarts, which are made of the subacid stalks of the root-leaves.

Medicinally the root is aromatic, and more astringent, but less purgative than the foreign rhubarb, and requires, when it is prescribed, to be given in larger doses.

RHODIOLA ROSEA. P. Rosewort. A native plant, but not common, the wild roots of which have the fragrance of the rose, particularly when dried, but lose much of their odour by cultivation in gardens. Astringent and cephalic.

RHODIUM WOOD is said to be the wood of the Chinese rose-tree; but is rather that of the *Convolvulus scoparius*. P. The twigs are seldom larger than those of our own rose-trees, but are of a very close texture, and weigh heavy. The knots are the most fragrant part. The odour resembles that of violets, and is very fine. It is a warm aromatic.

Genuine Rhodium is large, knotty, and, when broke, is of a deep-yellow colour. When it is not very hard, and not of a good yellow, it is useless. By keeping it in a dry place, it will retain its fragrance for years. See OIL OF RHODIUM.

Adulterated in the state of powder, with boxwood, sawdust, and the powder of rhodium-bark, which have no odour.

RHODODENDRI CHRYSANTHI FOLIA. E. Rhodrodendron is a genus of shrubs, the several species of which possess, in different degrees, astringent, stimulant, diaphoretic, intoxicating, and narcotic qualities, and are prescribed sometimes in form of infusion for gout and rheumatism.

RHÆADOS PETALA. L. D. P. Red Poppy Petals. *Papaver rhœas*. *Coquelicot*. FR. A native plant, common in corn fields; the chief use of which is to give a fine red colour to syrups, tinctures, &c.

Medicinally it is used in France as a mild anodyne, for hooping-cough; which is supposed to derive its French name from this circumstance.

Enters into Syr. Rhœados. L. D.

RHUBARBARINE. *New.* A chemical principle, discovered by M. Pfaff, in rhubarb root. It is solid, dark-brown, opaque, of a disagreeable odour, and a nauseous and bitter taste. Nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid. It is deliquescent, and very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It seems to be the active principle of rhubarb; but it requires farther investigation.

RHUS. See **TOXICODENDRI FOLIA.**

RHUS CORIARIA. P. Elm-leaved Sumach. The berries and leaves are astringent and resinous, and are prescribed in gonorrhœa.

RICE. *Oryza sativa.* P. Is chiefly used as a mucilaginous nutritive. It is composed, for the most part, of starch and a little sugar.

RICINIC ACID is formed when castor oil is converted into soap along with the *elaiodic* and the *margaric acids*.

RICINI OLEUM. See **OLEUM RICINI.**

RICINI SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Castor Seeds. Are streaked with black and white, and resemble the insect called *Ricinus*, or tick; whence the name. The skin of the seeds contain an acrid principle, which renders them drastic and emetic, and for these purposes they were used by Hippocrates, but are now disused, the oil expressed from them being so much more mild and manageable.

Enters into Ol. Ricini. L.

RIGA BALSAM. Baume de Carpathes. Is prepared by macerating the bruised twigs of the *Pinus cembra* in water, for one month.

ROB. A species of soft extract, prepared from several sorts of fruits and berries, by expressing the juice and evaporating or boiling it down, with or without sugar, to the consistence required. In this way may be prepared *Rob of elderberries, of barberries, of currants, of gooseberries, of mulberries, of quinces, of prunes, of cherries, of raisins, &c.*

ROB ANTISYPHILITIQUE. A French nostrum, prepared by M. Laffeteur. It consists of a liquid extract, obtained from a decoction of bulrush (*Arundo phragmitis*), sarsaparilla, and anise-seeds; to which is added, as the active ingredient, a portion of perchlorate of mercury (*Corrosive sublimate*).

ROCELLA TINCTORIA. Litmus, or Dyer's Lichen.

ROCHELLE SALTS. See **SODA TARTARIZ.**

ROCHE'S EMBROCACTION FOR HOOPING-COUGH. A nostrum, the basis of which is olive oil, with which is mixed, as stimulant ingredients, half the quantity of oil of amber, and of cloves.

Medicinally it is a slight stimulant and rubefacient, but can have very little effect as a remedy: with the addition of camphor and belladonna, it might have some power.

ROOTS, for the most part, says the London College, are to be dug up before the stalks or leaves shoot forth; but I should say, independent of this, and also of the great authority of Linnæus, that it is preferable to take up roots at the end of autumn, or beginning of winter, for then they contain all the juices designed for their winter

nourishment, whereas in spring, those juices are upon the eve of changing their nature, by efforts towards a new growth.

ROSACIC ACID is said by Vogel to be a compound of uric acid and some alkali or animal matter. It is found in the lateritious sediment of urine, in cases of hectic, &c.

ROSÆ CANINÆ PULPA. L. P. Pulp of the Dog Rose Hips. It is without smell, and has a sweetish, subacid, and cooling taste. The acid appears to be the citric. This pulp is used for making the CONFECTION ROSÆ CANINÆ, or Conserve of Roses.

Pulpa de Rosæ Caninæ fructibus, cynorrhodon dictus. P. Take 16 parts of the hips of the dog-rose, freed from the seeds and the base of the calyx, two parts of good white wine; macerate for two or three days, to soften the hips, then bruise gently, and strain through a tamis.

Enters into Confect. Rosæ Caninæ. L.

ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA. L. E. D. P. Damask Rose Petals. *Rosa damascena.* O. These are very fragrant, acidulous, and slightly laxative, for which purpose they may be given to infants, in doses of ʒij to ʒss; but their chief use is for the distillation of oil of roses, and rose water, and for preparing a syrup. See OTTO OF ROSES.

Enters into Aq. Rosæ. L. E. D. Syr. Rosæ. L. E.

ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. L. E. D. P. Red Rose Petals. *Rosa rubra.* O. These are fragrant, and feebly astringent, and bitterish, and used as a gentle tonic, in form of powder, confection, infusion, honey, and syrup.

Enters into Confect. Rosæ. L. E. D. Infus. Rosæ. L. E. D. Mel Rosæ. L. D. Syr. Rosæ. E.

ROSA MOSCHATA. P. *Rosa pallida*, P., and *Rosa alba flore pleno*. P., have similar properties to the preceding.

ROSEMARY OIL. See OLEUM ROSMARINI.

ROSIN. See RESINA and RESINS.

ROSEATE POWDER. A nostrum, sold as a depilatory for removing superfluous hair, and composed of ʒj of orpiment (sulphuret of arsenic), and ʒx each of quicklime and starch. It is consequently a powerful escharotic, and hazardous to use.

ROSE BEADS, or PEARLS, are prepared by beating, for several hours, the petals of the red rose, in an iron mortar, till formed into a deep black paste. This is rolled into the form of beads, and dried, when they will take a fine polish, and retain the fragrance of the rose, and may be made into necklaces.

ROSE DROPS, CONSERVES, &c. See DROPS, LOZENGES.

ROSE PINK. A pigment, made by dyeing chalk, or whitening, with a decoction of Brazil wood and alum.

ROSE'S ALTERATIVE DROPS are composed of an alcoholic solution of oxy-muriate of mercury, and a vinous solution of tartarized antimony. On mixing these, a double decomposition ensues, the potass of the tartarized antimony precipitating at the same time peroxide of mercury and protoxide of antimony, which result from the process. The phial, therefore, requires to be shaken when the dose is dealt out, in order to incorporate the insoluble materials.

Medicinally the peroxide of mercury is the active ingredient, while the antimony disposes the stomach to become more easily influenced by it. (Dr. PARIS.)

ROSMARINI CACUMINA. L. E. D. P. Rosemary Tops and Leaves. *Rosmarinus officinalis*. These have a fragrant odour, and a hot, aromatic, and bitterish taste.

Medicinally they are tonic and stimulant, in doses of gr. x to ʒss of the powder. In nervous head-ache, and atonic dyspepsia, a weak infusion of the fresh leaves is a pleasant substitute for tea. They are, however, chiefly used for preparing the spirit and the distilled oil.

Enters into Ol. Rosmarini. L. E. D. Spir. Rosmarini. L. E. D.

ROUGE. A French term, applied to the red colours used for the toilette, to give an artificial freshness and bloom to a pale or faded complexion. Besides the preparations of carmine, &c., which will be found under the article PAINTS, I shall mention one or two more:

Take ʒiv of prepared French chalk, ʒij of almond oil, and ʒj of carmine; mix till thoroughly incorporated.

Or, Take ʒiv of safflower, washed in water till it comes off colourless and dried, ʒj of carbonate of potass, Oj of water; macerate, filter, and add a little French chalk, scraped fine, with ʒiv of Dutch rushes, on which the rouge is to be precipitated with lemon-juice or citric acid. See CARMINE and LAKE.

ROUSSEAU'S DROPS. *Guttæ seu laudanum abbatis Rousseau.* P. Take ʒxij of white honey, Oij of hot water, dissolve the honey in the water, put the mixture in a matrass, and set it in a warm place. As soon as the fermentation begins, add ʒiv of opium dissolved in ʒxij of water. Ferment for a month in a warm place; then strain and filter the liquor; evaporate till there remains only ʒx, strain again, and add ʒivss of alcohol.

Medicinally seven drops contain gr. j of opium, and it is prescribed accordingly. See BLACK DROP.

ROYAL PREVENTIVE. This is merely sugar of lead water; and is no more a preventive of syphilis than plain water, though it may allay slight inflammations.

RUBBER (INDIAN). See CAOUTCHOUC.

RUBEFACIENT is an application which reddens the skin.

RUBIÆ RADIX. L. E. D. P. Madder. *Rubia tinctorum.* It has little smell, but tastes austere and bitter. It is astringent, and supposed to be emmenagogue and deobstruent. The powder has been given in doses of ʒss to ʒj, or more, with sulphate of potass, four times a day, or in form of decoction. It tinges the urine blood-red, and also imparts its colour to the bones. It is apparently a remedy of little power, though it has been prescribed in jaundice, amenorrhœa, rickets, &c., and in the atrophy of infants.

RUBIGO. Rust. See FERRI RUBIGO. D.

RUE. See RUTÆ FOLIA.

RUM. See PUNCH.

RUMEX ACETOSA. See ACETOSÆ FOLIA.

RUMEX ACUTUS. P. Narrow-leaved Dock. A native plant, the root, herb, and seeds of which are bitter, astringent, and laxative. It is given in form of decoction, for itch, and other cutaneous disorders.

RUMEX AQUATICUS. D. P. See HYDROLAPATHUM.

RUMEX CRISPUS. P. Curled Dock. Has the same properties as RUMEX ACUTUS.

RUMEX PATIENTIA. P. Patience. Is also similar in properties, and is given in gouty and rheumatic affections, cutaneous disorders, chroni chepatitis, &c.

RUMEX SANGUINEUS. P. Bloody Dock. A bitter astringent, sometimes prescribed in dysentery and externally in form of cataplasm.

RUSMA. See ORPIMENT.

RUSPINI'S TINCTURE for the Teeth. Take ʒviij of Florentine iris-root, ʒj of cloves, ʒj of ambergrise, oij of alcohol, make a tincture and apply with a bit of sponge or cotton. It is not so good as compound tincture of myrrh.

RUST OF IRON. See FERRI RUBIGO.

RUTÆ FOLIA. L. E. D. P. Rue Leaves. *Ruta graveolens.* It has a strong unpleasant smell; a bitter, acrid, and pungent taste.

Medicinally it is stimulant, tonic, and antispasmodic, and is prescribed for hysteria, amenorrhœa, and colic. It is also supposed to be vermifuge. The dose is gr. xv to ʒij of the powder.

Poisonous, producing parching thirst, burning pain of the stomach and bowels, head-ache, delirium, and death. The best treatment is a speedy emetic followed by demulcents and acidulous fluids.

Enters into Extr. Rutæ Graveolentis. E. D. Ol. Rutæ. D.

RYE. Is nutritive and farinaceous, and may be used in similar cases with wheat and barley. When roasted, it forms a substitute for coffee, known under the name of *Breakfast Powder*.

Spurred Rye, or Ergot of Rye. See SECALE CORNUTUM.

RYMER'S CARDIAC TINCTURE. A nostrum which is composed, according to Dr. Paris, of an infusion of capsicum, camphor, cardamom seeds, rhubarb, aloes, and castor in proof spirit, with a very small quantity of sulphuric acid.

S.

SABADILLINE is the same as a *Veratrine*, which see.

SABBATIA. American Centaury, *Sabbatia angularis*. A good tonic bitter, in doses of ℥j to ʒj of the powdered herb.

SABINÆ FOLIA. L. E. D. P. Savine Leaves. *Juniperus sabina*. These have a strong and unpleasant smell, and a hot, acrid, and bitter taste. The active principle appears to reside in an essential oil.

Internally it is powerfully emmenagogue, perhaps by acting indirectly on the uterus through the influence of the colon and rectum. It is undoubtedly useful in atonic relaxations of the uterus, such as produce amenorrhœa and leucorrhœa. It is supposed to produce abortion when taken in large doses; but if it ever do, it must be with great danger to the life of the female. It is also said to be good in chronic rheumatism; and it is undoubtedly a good vermifuge. The dose of the powder is gr. v to gr. x, but this is not so eligible as the infusion in doses of ʒss to ʒj or of the tincture in doses of ʒj. It is apt to produce head-ache and to derange the stomach when continued.

Externally it is stimulant and corrosive, and is sprinkled on foul and fungus ulcers in form of powder. The infusion forms a good lotion against gangrene, itch, porigo, and vermin. See CERATUM SABINÆ.

Poisonous, producing hypercatharsis, vomiting, severe pain of the stomach, and convulsions. The best treatment is to give copious demulcent drinks and to subdue inflammation by bleeding.

Enters into Cerat. Sabinæ. L. Ext. Sabinæ. D. Ol. Volatile Juniperi Sabinæ. E. D.

SACCHARUM. L. P. *Saccharum non purificatum*. E. *Sacch. rubrum*. D. Moist, Brown, or Muscovado Sugar.

SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM. L. E. D. P. Refined or white Sugar.

A most important substance for preparing many medicaments, but has not much medical power itself, being slightly nutritive and astringent in the refined state, though laxative when unrefined. It is also escharotic and errhine, and is sometimes sprinkled on fungous ulcers, blown into the eyes to remove specks, &c.

Sugar is chiefly used in the preparation of syrups, confections, trochisci, &c., and to conceal the nauseous taste of many medicines. It is supposed, but erroneously, to injure the teeth.

Poisonous? in a slow degree, as, when dogs are wholly fed with it, they die in a few weeks. Mr. Stark, in experimenting on himself, tried to live on sugar and bread, but soon became alarmingly emaciated. This appears to have been more from want of nourishment than from any deleterious property in the sugar.

Enters into Syrupi Omnes. L. E. D. P.

SACCHARUM SATURNI. Sugar of Lead. See PLUMBI ACETAS. L.

SACCHOLACTIC ACID is procured by digesting gum arabic with concentrated nitric acid, and thus forms a good test for all the gums. (TURNER.)

SAFFLOWER. *Cnicus tinctorius*, *Carthamus tinctorius*. P. Bastard or Dyer's Saffron. The seeds are aromatic, cathartic, and diuretic. The flowers are cosmetic and used as the basis of vegetable rouge, and also for dyeing.

SAFFRON. See CROCI STIGM.

SAFFRON, MEADOW. See COLCHICI SEM.

SAGAPENUM, GUMMI-RESINA. L. E. D. P. Sagapanum. It is not known from what plant this is procured, though it is probably from some species of *Ferrula*. It is imported from Aleppo, Alexandria, and Smyrna, in masses agglutinated together, of a yellow or dark brown colour and tenacious consistence. It has a smell similar to assafoetida but more feeble, and a hot nauseous, and bitterish taste.

Medicinally it is antispasmodic and deobstruent in doses of gr. x to ʒss thrice a day, but is not so good as assafoetida.

Enters into Pil. Galbani Comp. L.

SAGE. See SALVIA and CHAMÆDRYS.

SAGO. A species of starch procured by bruising the trunks of the sago tree, *Cycas circinalis*, macerating them in water, partially drying the sediment, and passing it in a moist state through a coarse sieve, by which process it is formed into grains which are dried for the market. It is chemically the same with tapioca.

Adulterated by various cheaper substances and inferior sago. Its goodness may be determined by making a solution in water and adding a

few drops of tincture of iodine, which will throw down all that is really good in form of a violet-coloured precipitate.

Portland Island Sago is prepared by maceration and evaporation from the roots of the *Arum maculatum* which are deprived of their acrid qualities during the process. See ARI.

SAGOU. P. Is the fecula of the *Sagus Rumphii*, and is similar to, if not the same as, the preceding.

SAL ALEMBROTH is prepared by dissolving equal parts of muriate of ammonia and perchloride of mercury in q. s. of water, and evaporating and crystallizing the residue. It is very soluble in water.

SAL AMMONIAC. See AMMONIÆ MURIAS.

SAL CATHARTICUS GLAUBERI. See SODÆ SULPHAS.

SAL DE DUOBUS. See POTASSÆ SULPHAS.

SAL DIURETICUS. See POTASSÆ ACETAS.

SAL ENIXUM. See POTASSÆ SUPER-SULPHAS.

SAL ESSENTIALIS VINI. See POTASSÆ ACETAS.

SAL GEM. Rock Salt. It differs from common sea salt in not containing muriate of magnesia, or at least in very small proportions.

SAL MARINUS. Bay salt or impure muriate of soda.

SAL MARTIS. See FERRI SULPHAS.

SAL MIRABILIS GLAUBERI. See SODÆ SULPHAS.

SAL POLYCHREST. See POTASSÆ SULPHAS ET SULPH. POTASS. C. SULPHURE. E.

SAL PRUNELLA is nitrate of potass with sulphur prepared by melting lbj of nitrate of potass and sprinkling upon it by degrees ʒij of sublimed sulphur. It is then put into moulds.

Or, it may be made without sulphur by merely melting the nitrate of potass and pouring it into hot moulds. It is excellent for moistening the fauces for singers, public speakers, &c.

SAL RUPELLENSIS. Rochelle Salts. See SODA TARTARIZATA. L.

SAL SAPIENTIÆ. See SAL ALEMBROTH.

SAL SECRETUS GLAUBERI. Sulphate of Ammonia.

SAL SEIGNETTII. See SODA TARTARIZATA. L.

SAL TARTARI. See POTASSÆ TARTRAS.

SAL VOLATILE. See AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONAS.

SALEP, or SALOP. P. A species of starch prepared from the root of the *Orchis mascula*. It is mucilaginous and nutritive, and is reckoned on the continent and by the common people here to be aphrodisiac, but is little different from common starch.

Imitated by mixing together equal parts of starch and sago dust; or of potato starch and Portland sago.

Adulterated with the same ingredients, which are cheaper than salep.

It is well that neither the imitated nor the adulterated articles are inferior to the genuine.

SALICARIA. D. P. Purple Loosestrife. *Lithrum salicaria*. A native plant common in marshy places. The leaves and root are astringent, and are given in form of decoction in diarrhoea and dysentery.

SALICIS CORTEX. L. D. Willow Bark. *Salix capræa*. L. *Salix fragilis*. D. and *Salix alba*. The bark of several species of willow.

Medicinally it is bitter, tonic, and astringent, and was thought at one time to be a valuable substitute for cinchona. The discovery of quinine and cinchonine will set that question at rest. In form of decoction with infusion of cloves and any aromatic, it is a good bitter tonic in dyspepsia. It is a good vehicle for the liquor arsenicalis.

SALINE DRAUGHT. A common popular prescription. Take ℥j of carbonate of potass, gr. xv of citric or tartaric acid, or ʒss of fresh juice, ʒij of cinnamon water, ʒvii of soft water, ʒj of syrup of orange; mix as a refrigerant.

SALINE EFFERVESCING DRAUGHT. See EFFERVESCING.

SALSOLA SODA. The plant which produces barilla when burnt.

SALT. A term applied to a chemical combination of an acid and an alkali or a metal, &c.

SALT OF SORREL. See OXALATE OF POTASS and ACIDUM OXALICUM.

SALT OF TARTAR. See POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS.

SALT OF WORMWOOD. See POTASSÆ CARBONAS.

SALT PETRE. See POTASSÆ NITRAS.

SALUTARY DETERSIVE DROPS. A nostrum of which the basis is corrosive sublimate.

SALVE. A popular term for ointments, cerates, &c. It is seldom used now except in the instance of LIP-SALVE, &c.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS FOLIA. E. D. P. Sage. The Codex enumerates three other species which have similar properties.

Incompatible with the sulphate and other salts of iron.

Medicinally sage is aromatic, bitter, tonic, astringent, carminative, diaphoretic, stomachic, and nervine. The dose is gr. xv to ℥j in form of powder. The infusion may be used *ad libitum*. Van Sweiten recommends the tincture in engorgements of the mammae from milk at the period of weaning. It is also used in form of gargle as a feeble astringent, and the leaves in form of cataplasms.

SAMBUCI FLORES. L. E. D. P. Elder Flowers. The berries and bark are also used. *Sambucus niger*. The flowers have a heavy odour, and bitterish taste, and are diaphoretic and resolvent. They are

used for preparing a distilled water employed in collyria, and in scenting the UNG. SAMBUCI.

The Berries are acidulous and sweetish, contain malic acid, and are diaphoretic and aperient, the expressed juice, or the ROB, being given in rheumatic fever and febrile eruptions. Dose ʒj to ʒij.

The Bark, particularly the interior bark, is bitter, cathartic, and hydragogue, as well as the leaf-buds, and may be given in anasarca and hydrothorax in doses of gr. v to ʒj of the substance or powder thrice a day, or in form of tincture or decoction.

Enters into Succ. Spiss. Sambuci Nig. E. D. Ung. Sambuci. L. D.

SAMPHIRE. *Crithmum maritimum*. A native plant which grows on rocks on the sea coast, as on the chalk cliffs at Dover. It is used as a pickle and is stimulant.

SANDARAC. P. A gum derived from the *Juniperis communis*, or from the *Thya articulata*. It is stimulant and astringent, but is seldom employed medicinally. Its chief use is to make pounce for preventing ink from sinking in paper, and for making varnishes.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. Blood Root. The root of this plant is acrid, bitter, slightly escharotic; in doses of gr. j to gr. ij, stimulant, expectorant, and tonic; in doses of gr. viij to ʒj infused in warm water it is emetic; and in more moderate doses it is an acrid narcotic, diminishing the pulse like digitalis.

Medicinally it is prescribed in typhoid peripneumony, incipient phthisis, croup, jaundice, pertussis, and hepatitis.

SANGUIS DRACONIS. E. P. See DRAGON'S BLOOD.

Imitated by melting lbij of yellow resin and ʒviij of olive oil, and adding lbj each of Venetian red and red sanders in powder.

SANICULA EUROPÆA. P. Common Sanicle. A native plant common in damp woods. It is feebly resolvent.

SANTALUM ALBUM ET PALLIDUM. P. Yellow Sanders. The wood is bitter, aromatic, stimulant, and sudorific, and is given in rheumatism, &c.

SANTOLINA CHAMÆ-CYPARISSUS. P. Lavender Cotton. The herb is a bitter aromatic tonic, carminative and vermifuge.

SANTONICA. Worm-seed, the seed of ARTIMISIA SANTONICA. The seeds are called worm-seed and are prescribed for worms in doses of gr. x to ʒss.

Adulterated with tansy-seeds.

SAPO DURUS. L. E. D. *Sapo ex olivo*. P. Hard Soap. *Sapo Hispanicus*, Spanish, or *Castile soap*, *Alicant soap*, *Venice soap*. All hard soaps are made of different proportions of barilla and vegetable

oil, chiefly olive oil; but the most common proportion is 8·56 of barilla, 60·94 of oil, and 30·50 of water. The barilla, or kelp, is carbonate of soda, with a portion of muriate of soda, the latter of which is indispensable for rendering the soap hard.

Adulterated extensively with fuller's earth, and other earthy materials, which may at once be detected by dissolving it in spirit of wine when they will fall down. It is highly necessary to attend to its purity when intended for internal exhibition.

Soluble in water, when it is free from earthy salts, and also in alcohol, with which it forms a transparent, though gelatinous solution.

Incompatible with acids, which unite with the soda, and set free the oil; with earthy salts, such as carbonate and sulphate of lime, magnesia, or alumina; with astringent vegetable decoctions and infusions, with the acetates of lead and mercury, the muriates of iron and mercury, the nitrate of silver, the sulphates of copper and iron, and tartarized antimony and iron; and with lime water.

Internally hard soap is diuretic, antacid, and lithontriptic in small doses frequently repeated. In larger doses it is purgative. When its use is long continued it is apt to injure digestion, and it is now chiefly used to modify the action of aloes, rhubarb, and other purgatives, by dividing them minutely, and increasing their solubility. It frequently succeeds in moving the bowels in constipation and visceral obstruction when other remedies fail, particularly in form of clyster. Dose gr. v to ʒss, in form of pill. The solution is an antidote to some metallic poisons.

Externally it is emollient, and added to spirituous liniments prevents their evaporation, and renders the skin more adapted for friction. A strong lather rubbed into the feet of stockings and dried, prevents the feet from blistering when much walking is required, and is the best soothing application when the feet are blistered. Added to plasters it prevents them from becoming hard. It is good for rubbing bruises and sprains, and also the abdomens of children who have mesenteric engorgement.

Enters into Cerat. Saponis. L. Emplast. Saponis. L. E. Liniment. Saponis Comp. L. Lin. Saponis cum Opio. E. Pil. Saponis cum opio. L.

SAPO JALAPINUS. *Pharm. Berlin.* Jalap Soap. Take equal parts of Castille soap and resinous extract of Jalap, macerate in alcohol with a moderate heat, and evaporate to the consistence of conserve. It operates more gently, and also more speedily than jalap alone. The dose is not stated.

SAPO MEDICINALIS AMYGDALINUS. P. Is made with oil of almonds instead of olive oil. It has the same properties as the preceding.

SAPO MOLLIS. L. D. Soft Soap. *Black Soap.* E. Prepared by boiling oil or tallow with caustic potass. It is of the consistence of lard, and is brownish yellow, semitransparent, and contains numerous granular nodules of undissolved tallow.

Medicinally it has similar properties to the preceding, but is for the most part employed externally as a detergent for porrigo and vermin; sometimes in form of enema.

SAPO EX OLEO TEREBINTHINÆ VOLATILI ET POTASSA. P. Starkey's Soap. Take equals parts of subcarbonate of potass distilled volatile oil of turpentine, and turpentine. In doses of gr. viij to gr. xij or more, either alone or in some vehicle, it is diuretic and deobstruent. Externally it is detersive.

SAPO RESINIS MEDICATUS. P. Soap Medicated with Resins. Take eight parts each of resin of jalap, of scammony, or of any other resin, and sixteen parts of almond soap, dissolve in q. s. of alcohol, evaporate the alcohol, and reduce the whole to the consistence of an extract.

SAPO STIBIATUS. *Pharm. Copenhagen and Berlin.* Antimonial Soap. Take ʒj of orange sulphuret of antimony, dissolve it by digestion in q. s. of solution of caustic potass, add distilled water (boiling, *Copenh.*) triple the weight of the liquid, in which dissolve ʒvj of medicinal or Alicant soap, evaporate this over a gentle fire to the consistence of a pill mass, and if the mass remains red add q. s. of solution of caustic potass, to render it of an ashy white colour. The dose is not given.

SAPO TIGLII. *New.* Croton Oil Soap is prepared like almond soap, with an alkali and croton oil. The dose is gr. ij to gr. iij, in pills, or diffused in water, or mixed with sugar. Purgative. (M. BALLY.) See **TIGLII LIGN.**

SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS. P. Common Soapwort. The root and leaves are bitter, soapy, diuretic, alterative, and vermifuge. It is given in doses of ʒj to ʒiv of the expressed juice, for scrofula, cachexies, and visceral obstructions. Also in form of decoction, infusion, extract, and syrup.

SARCOCOLLA. P. A gum resin derived from the *Penæa sarcocolla*. It is bitter, stimulant, and cathartic.

SARSAPARILLA RADIX. L. E. D. P. Root of Sarsaparilla. *Smilax sarsaparilla.* A native of Virginia and South America. It has no smell, but a bitter, and somewhat acrid mucilaginous taste. Its virtues are most effectually extracted by boiling water.

Genuine sarsaparilla is covered by a brown or reddish bark, with a central woody portion, soft, white, and sometimes like starch. This part is useless, the virtues residing in the bitter principle of the bark, and the more it inclines to a red colour it is the richer and more powerful. The grey, and dirty brown sorts are not good. The best sort comes from Jamaica and the Brazils, called Lisbon sarsaparilla; the worst from Honduras and Vera Cruz. (POPE.)

Adulterated with rotten and decayed pieces or twigs of other roots, such as those of *Carex villosa*, tied up with the genuine. This may often be the cause of its failure.

Medicinally it is extolled by many as an alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, and tonic, while others esteem it to be feeble, or inert. There can be no doubt, however, I think, that it is useful in the atonic disorders caused by mercury, particularly in disorders of the skin, the throat, and the bones and joints. It has no power alone over syphilis. In rheumatism and scrofula it has been beneficial. Dose from ʒj to ʒj of the powder per day, in form of electuary, or Oj of the Decoct. Sarsaparillæ.

Enters into Decoct. Sarsaparillæ. L. E. D. Decoct. Sarsaparillæ Comp. D. Ext. Sarsaparillæ. L.

SASSAFRAS, LIGNUM RADIX ET CORTEX. L. E. D. P. The wood, root, and bark of the *Laurus sassafras*. The taste is sweetish, aromatic, and somewhat acrimonious, depending on a resin and an essential oil, which are soluble in alcohol and water. It smells like fennel.

Medicinally sassafras is diaphoretic and alterative, like guaiac and sarsaparilla; and has been prescribed in syphilis, rheumatism, and cutaneous disorders; but except as a diaphoretic its powers are very doubtful. It has certainly no antisypilitic properties. It is used in form of decoction, or infusion.

Enters into Ol. Sassafras. L. E. D.

SAVINE. See SABINÆ FOLIA.

SAVONETTES. See WASH BALLS.

SAVORY. *Satureja*. A genus of plants, which are aromatic and pungent. The Codex mentions the *Hortensis* and the *Thymbra*, as stimulant, nervine, and aphrodisiac.

SAXIFRAGA GRANULATA. P. White Saxifrage. A native plant, the root and seeds of which are acrid and diuretic.

SCABIOSA ARVENSIS ET SUCCISA. P. Field Scabius, and Devil's Bit. The roots, herbs, and flowers are feebly bitter, and alterative in cutaneous disorders.

SCALDING MIXTURE, in *Farriery*. Take ʒj oxymuriate of mercury (corrosive sublimate) ʒij muriatic (hydrochloric) acid, Oj boiling olive oil. Dissolve the salt in the acid and add the oil; mix, and inject as soon as possible. Used for pole-evil. (PHARM. VETER. COLLEGE.)

SCALES OF IRON. See FERRUM.

SCAMMONIÆ GUMMI RESINA. L. E. P. Scammony. *Scammonium*. D.

Procured from the *Convolvulus scammonia*, by the incision of the roots. This important article of the materia medica has a slightly unpleasant smell, and a bitter acrid taste.

Genuine scammony may be known by being black or dark grey externally, becoming yellowish white when moistened with the finger, and when broken appearing shining, and of a grey or greenish brown tint. It should have a cheesy smell, and be easily powdered. When it is very soft, of a disagreeable smell, or without any smell, and when it does not become easily milky by trituration with water, it is bad. The best is from Aleppo, and is imported in drums of 100lb weight. The worst is from Smyrna in form of cakes.

Imitated by mixing together extract of jalap, senna, manna, gamboge, guaiac, sago, syrup of hartshorn, and colouring the mass with ivory-black.

Adulterated with the same substances to a great extent, and also with sand, ashes, flour, and the scammony of Montpellier, which is the extract of *Cynanchum Monspeliacum*. P.

Chemically it is composed of resin, gum, and extractive; and partly soluble, partly miscible with water, forming a lactescent liquid; proof spirit completely dissolves it.

Incompatible with acids, which appear to render it inert, though they do not exhibit any chemical action upon its solutions. Potass and soda give yellow precipitates, though they do not appear to injure but rather to assist its action. Dr. Paris says that when the stomach and bowels are loaded with mucus it is very inactive, but when their mucus is deficient, it is apt to irritate and inflame if not given in form of emulsion with mucilage.

Medicinally scammony is a drastic and hydragogue purgative, but is very apt to gripe when not combined with jalap, calomel, sulphate of potass, sugar, almonds, liquorice, or some other corrective. The dose is gr. iij to gr. xv, for constipation, anasarca, hydrothorax, worms, &c.

Enters into Confect. Scammoniae. L. D. Pulv. Scam. Comp. L. E.

SCANDIX ODORATA. Myrrh, or Sweet Cicely. A native unbelliferous

plant, which is aromatic and tonic. Mr. Gray ascribes to it the singular properties of "thinning the blood, and procuring gentle slumbers!!!"

SCILLÆ RADIX. L. E. D. P. Squill, or the bulb of the Squill. *Scilla maritima*. A native of Austria. It is without smell, has an acrimonious, nauseous, and bitter taste; and contains, together with the new principle **SCILLITINE**—gum, tannin, sugar, and woody fibre.

Soluble, in vinegar, water, alcohol, and ether.

Incompatible with alkalis and alkaline carbonates, which impair the acrid and bitter principle; with lime water, gelatine, acetate of lead and nitrate of silver; but particularly with heat, which destroys its virtues when applied for the purpose of drying it.

Medicinally squills are nauseant, emetic, purgative, diuretic, and expectorant, according to the dose. As an expectorant when no inflammation threatens, it may be given in doses of gr. j, thrice a day, with gr. iij of gum ammoniac. In inflammatory cases, with Dover's powder, nitrate of potass, or some antimonial or saline mixture, along with abstraction of blood. As a purgative, or emetic, it is seldom employed, being of very uncertain effect. As a diuretic, it seems to act by absorption, and when combined with calomel, or blue pill and digitalis, it is excellent in humoral asthma, ascites, and hydrothorax, in doses of gr. j to gr. v. It ought to produce nausea, not emesis, in order to ensure its full effect. See **OXYMEL**.

Externally it is stimulant and rubefacient, but is seldom employed in this way, except in friction over the abdomen, for dropsy, &c.

Poisonous, producing violent vomiting, hypercatharsis, bloody urine, distressing colic, cold sweats, convulsions, &c. The best treatment is to promote vomiting, to evacuate the offending matter, and give copious demulcent drinks, the warm bath, &c.

Enters into Acet. Scillæ. L. E. D. Oxym. Scillæ. L. D. Pil. Scill. Comp. L. E. D. Pulv. Scillæ, Maritimæ. E. Tinct. Scillæ. L. D.

SCILLITINE. *New*. A chemical principle discovered in squills, by Vogel. It is white, brittle, and transparent, without smell, and of a bitter taste. It is deliquescent, and very soluble.

Medicinally it excites vomiting, and diarrhœa, and acts diuretically, like squills.

SCOBÆ FERRI. See **FERRUM**.

SCOLOPENDRIUM OFFICINARUM. P. Hart's Tongue, or Spleenwort. *Aplenium scolopendrium*. The root is a weak astringent, and is prescribed in phthisis, and other cachetic diseases.

SCORZONERA HISPANICA. P. Garden Viper's Grass. The root is

aperient and mucilaginous. Other species of scorzonera have similar properties.

SCOTT'S PILLS. A nostrum composed of lbss of extract of aloes, and $\frac{3}{4}$ each of gamboge and powder of jalap; make a mass with tincture of senna, and divide into four-grain pills.

SCOURING DROPS. Take $\frac{3}{4}$ j of rectified oil of turpentine, and add to it as much essence of lemon-peel as will neutralize or overpower the smell. Any other essential oil may be used. These drops do not affect the colour of stuffs, and should be rubbed on the stain with a piece of silk or velvet.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA. *Herba.* D. P. Knotty-rooted Figwort. A native plant of a lurid aspect. It has an unpleasant smell, and an acrid taste.

Medicinally it is stimulant, tonic, antispasmodic, anthelmintic, and sudorific. It is prescribed in form of infusion for scrofula, itch, piles, &c.

Externally it is anodyne and repellant, and the fresh herb bruised, or a warm decoction of it, is applied to scrofulous swellings, hemorrhoids, &c.

SEA SALT is muriate of soda (chloride of sodium), with muriate of magnesia, and other impurities. See **SODÆ MURIAS**.

SEBACIC ACID is obtained in combination with acetic acid and fat, by distilling hogs' lard or suet. This is treated by boiling water and acetate of lead. The sebate of lead thence resulting is decomposed by sulphuric acid.

Soluble in alcohol and in hot more readily than in cold water.

SECALE CEREALE. P. Rye. The seeds and flour are farinaceous, and nutritive. The leaven is a weak irritant.

SECALE CORNUTUM. *New.* Ergot of Rye, or Spurred Rye. This has lately attracted considerable attention, and various accounts are given of its nature. The ergot protrudes from the grain of rye in form of a curved, round, or pointed spur, or horn-like substance, sometimes two inches long, of a violet colour, sometimes so deep as to appear black. Internally it is whitish, and of firm consistence. It has a disagreeable smell, and slightly pungent taste, somewhat like rotten corn, or burnt feathers. M. Tessier says it is a disease of the rye; M. Read, that it is an exudation caused by the puncture of an insect; but Decandolle has determined it to be a fungus, and calls it *Sclerotium clavus*. It has been found on English rye in Yorkshire by Mr. Hamerson. See Dr. A. NEALE on *Ergot*.

Impaired by being kept in a damp place, under which circumstances it contracts a black mould that injures its effects.

Medicinally it is a powerful acrid stimulant. It has been extensively used in America, as an emmenagogue, and for quickening tardy parturition, which it is said, on good authority, to effect. Dr. Chapman allows it has this effect, though it does not, he says, act as an emmenagogue. The common people in America prescribe it for procuring abortion.

Dose, gr. x to gr. xv of the powder every fifteen minutes, which is preferred by some. Others boil ʒj of the ergot in a quart of water down to a pint, the half of which is given in divided doses during one day, and continued for several days, as an emmenagogue.

Poisonous, producing tingling and formication, fiery heat of the extremities, colic, vertigo, spasms, mania, and often death. In similar quantity, when mixed with rye-flour and eaten, it often produces epidemic ergotism, which is described as similar to plague; and in smaller quantity still, it produces gangrene of the extremities.

Treatment. An immediate emetic to expel the poison, following it up with the black draught, and demulcents. When gangrene is produced, opium, or what is still better, brandy-punch, or port-wine should be given so as to produce considerable inebriation. This state must be cautiously kept up till the disorder is got under.

SEDUM ACRE. Yellow Stonecrop. A native plant, abundant on old walls, old houses, and by the sea-side. It is very acrid, and the expressed juice may be used as a rubefacient.

Poisonous, internally producing similar symptoms, and requiring similar treatment with **RANUNCULUS ACRIS**.

SEEDS are directed by the London College to be collected as soon as they are ripe, and before they begin to fall from the plant. They should be kept in their own seed vessels. This latter direction is improper where the seed capsule is liable to decay, or moulder. Seeds abounding in volatile oil, such as anise, caraway, and cardamoms, will keep good for years; those which have much fixed oil, as nuts, almonds, and castor-seeds, soon become rancid; those which abound in fecula, or mucilage, often become the prey of insects, or decay by exposure to moisture.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS. Take ʒij of tartarized soda, and ʒij of carbonate of soda; mix, and dissolve in half a pint of soft water. Then dissolve gr. xxxv of tartaric acid in q. s. of water, and add this to the former solution. It must be drank in a state of effervescence. It is a mild cooling purgative; but is not at all like the genuine Seidlitz Water.

SEIDLITZ WATER. *Aqua Sedlicensis.* P. Take ʒxxxss of water, acidulated in the usual apparatus, with thrice its volume of carbonic acid

gas, about ʒij of sulphate of magnesia, gr. xvij of muriate of magnesia, dissolve, and bottle for use. If it be wanted stronger, double the quantity of the sulphate and muriate of magnesia.

Medicinally it is purgative and deobstruent.

SELENIATES are salts formed by selenic acid.

SELENIC ACID is procured by treating seleniate of soda with nitrate of lead, washing the precipitate and exposing it to a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen. It is very similar to sulphuric acid.

SELENIUS ACID is procured by digesting selenium in nitric acid till it is completely dissolved, and evaporating the solution to dryness.

SELENITES are salts formed by selenious acid.

SELENIUM is a brittle, opaque, solid body, without taste or odour, but has the metallic aspect of lead.

Insoluble in water, but combines readily with oxygen when heated.

Test. When exposed to the blowpipe it tinges the flame light blue and diffuses a strong odour of decayed horse-radish.

SELENIURETTED HYDROGEN, the same as hydroselenic acid gas.

SELTZER WATER. *Aqua Selterana*. P. Take ʒxxxss of water impregnated by the usual apparatus with carbonic acid gas, and dissolve in it gr. iv of subcarbonate of soda, gr. ij of subcarbonate of magnesia, and gr. xx of muriate of soda. It is a mild purgative.

SELWAY'S PREPARED ESSENCE OF SENNA. "This," says, Dr. Paris, "is a concentrated infusion of senna in combination with an alkali." The Doctor, in his last edition, has expunged his recommendation of his friend's nostrum, which in his fifth edition was so very inconsistent with his attack on Mr. Battley about the liquor opii sedativus.

SEMINA. See SEEDS.

SEMOLINA. A preparation of flour, made by moistening it and forming it into little balls, or granules, which are then dried. It is insoluble in hot water.

SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM. House Leek. A common native plant, the juice of which is acrid, and rubefacient. It is used as a cosmetic, mixed with cream.

SENECIO JACOBÆA. P. Ragwort. A common native plant, which is said to be vermifuge.

SENECIO VULGARIS. P. Groundsel. A common native plant, which is purgative, emetic, and vermifuge. It is also used in form of cataplasm, as a discutient.

SENEGÆ RADIX. L. E. D. P. Rattlesnake Root. *Polygala senega*. It is without smell, and of a sweetish, acrid, and pungent taste, producing a tingling sensation in the fauces, and a flow of saliva.

Genuine senega root has a wrinkled, greyish, or pale brown bark, with

transverse cracks. The bark is the active part. Internally it is white, but this portion is useless.

Chemically it contains a resinous substance, on which its activity depends, which is imparted readily to alcohol, and partially to hot water.

Medicinally it is stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, purgative, and feebly emetic. It has been prescribed in typhoid inflammations of the lungs, and in chronic catarrh, but is apt to excite vomiting and diarrhœa. The dose is gr. x to ʒss of the powder, with Madeira wine to cover the taste. In palsy and lethargy it has been found useful along with carbonate of ammonia. (BRANDRETH.) See DECOCT. SENEGÆ.

Externally in form of gargle, as a stimulant for croup, &c.; but it is not so efficient as pyrethrum.

Enters into Decoct. Senegæ. L. E.

SENEGINE. A new principle discovered in various species of polygala by M. Gehlen.

SENNÆ FOLIA. L. E. D. P. Senna Leaves. *Cassia senna*. These leaves smell like green tea, and have a nauseous taste, somewhat bitter, and subastringent.

Genuine senna ought to have a pretty strong and fresh smell, somewhat like that of green tea, but more heavy and sickly. The colour ought to be a fresh yellowish-green. The leaves smooth, soft, not spotted, nerved on the under side, little broken, or mixed with stalks; and they ought to be free from moisture, which is apt to render them mouldy.

Adulterated with the leaves of other plants, such as those of *Cynanchum oleafolium*, or argel, box, &c.; which are mixed with the genuine before importation.

Chemically they are composed of the usual vegetable principles, along with CATHARTINE, on which their purgative property depends. The active parts are taken up by water and proof spirit, to which they give a brown colour, and rectified spirit, which they tinge of a fine green. Boiling destroys them.

Medicinally senna is purgative and hydragogue, and in form of powder may be given in doses of gr. xv to ʒj, with cream of tartar and ginger. It is apt to gripe, unless modified by aromatics. The best form is the infusion.

Enters into Confect. Sennæ. L. E. D. Extr. Cassiæ Sennæ. E. Infus. Sennæ. L. D. Infus. Tamarindi cum Sennæ. E. D. Pulv. Sennæ Comp. L. Syr. Sennæ. D. Tinct. Sennæ. L. E. D.

SEPIA. See Os SEPIÆ.

SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Virginian Snake Root, or Birthwort.

Aristolochia serpentaria. A native of North America. It has an aromatic smell, somewhat like valerian, and a hot, pungent, and bitterish taste, similar to camphor.

Adulterated with other roots resembling it, which are mixed with the parcels before importation. The genuine is commonly in a very dirty state, and of a small fibrous form. The taste and smell will materially assist in distinguishing them.

Chemically it contains a volatile oil, and a resinous substance, constituting its active ingredients, which are given out to alcohol and water.

Medicinally it is tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and has been given combined with bark in intermittents and typhus, and in convalescence from acute diseases. It is also prescribed in dyspepsia, with dry skin, and perhaps acts somewhat like taraxacum on the biliary secretion. The dose of the powder is ʒj to ʒj, but the infusion, or tincture, are generally preferable.

Enters into Tinct. Serpentariæ. L. E. D.

SERPYLLUM. Thyme, or Wild Thyme. See OIL OF THYME.

SERUM LACTIS. See WHEY.

SESAMUM ORIENTALE. P. The expressed oil of the seeds is emollient, and prescribed to allay itching, &c.

SESELI TORTUOSUM. P. The seeds are an acrid aromatic.

SEVADILLA. P. *Veratrum sabadilla*. The seeds with the capsules are bitter, acrid, drastico-cathartic, and emetic. It is given as a vermifuge to children, in doses of gr. ij to gr. x, and to adults in doses of gr. xij to ʒj, mixed with honey, and giving a purgative every five days. (SCHMUCKER.)

Poisonous, producing hypercatharsis, vomiting, convulsions, and death.

The best treatment is to promote vomiting, and to give demulcents.

SEVUM. L. Mutton Suet. *Adeps ovilli*. E. D. This is chiefly used in pharmacy, for making ointments and plasters.

SEVUM BOVINUM. Beef Suet. Is sometimes used in making pomatums, &c., in perfumery. Also *Sev. cervinum*, *Sev. hircinum*.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. L. D. Prepared Suet. Cut the suet into small pieces; then, having melted it over a slow fire, press it through a linen cloth. It is chiefly used like the former in making unguents; but is sometimes given internally boiled in milk (ʒij to Oj) for chronic diarrhœa. The dose is ʒiij to ʒvj.

Enters into Emplast. Ceræ. L. E. Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii. E.

Ung. Hydrarg. Fort. L. E. D. Ung. Picis Liquidæ. L. D. Ung. Sambuci. D.

SHALLOTS. See ESSENCE OF ESHALLOTS.

SHARP'S ANGELIC POWDER. Take equal parts of burnt alum and nitric oxide of mercury; mix, and apply as a powerful escharotic to fungous ulcers, warts, &c.

SHELLS FOR COLOURS are prepared from a species of muscle, and are used by painters for their colours.

SHERBET. Take one part of clarified orange-juice, and mix it with two parts of refined sugar.

SHERRY. A white wine which most probably derives its name from Xeres in Spain. It is one of the most common wines in this country.

Imitated by boiling thirty-two pounds of white sugar and ten pounds of sugar-candy in sixteen gallons of water; then boil half a bushel of pale ground malt in six gallons of water, macerate, strain, and add it to the former with one pound of yeast. Three days after add ten pounds of stoned raisins, and in three days more a gallon of brandy. Let it stand in the cask for four months, when it must be drawn into another cask and another gallon of brandy added. In three months more it may be bottled.

SHRUB. A liqueur made with brandy or rum for a basis, (say Oviiij) with Oij orange-juice and a pound and a half of sugar. It will improve it to add half a dozen lemon-peels, and if too strong, one-third or one-half of soft water.

SILICIC ACID, a term given by some chemists to silica, because it combines with the metallic oxides and alkaline bases.

SILICA, or Oxide of Silicium, is procured by throwing red-hot rock crystal into water, and then pulverizing it. It is insipid, inodorous, and insoluble in water.

SILICATES are salts formed by silica with bases.

SILVATES are formed by silvic acid like pinates. (UNVERDORBEN.)

SILVER. See ARGENTUM. Nitrate of Silver. See ARGENTI NITRAS.

SILVIC ACID. *New.* Occurs in the resin of *pinus sylvestris*, &c., and is separated by treating resin repeatedly with alcohol, which takes up every thing except the silvic acid. It strongly reddens litmus paper, and forms crystals in quadrangular prisms. See PINIC ACID.

SIMAROUBÆ CORTEX. L. E. D. Simarouba Bark. *Quassia simarouba*. L. E. D. *Simaruba amara*. P. It has no smell, but a bitter non-astringent taste, and it consequently does not contain tannin nor gallic acid. How Mr. Brande should say it "furnishes an astringent infusion," I cannot conjecture.

Medicinally it is tonic and slightly stimulant and diuretic. It has been prescribed in dyspepsia, intermittents, diarrhœa, and dysentery,

in doses of gr. x to ʒss or more of the powder; but the infusion or the decoction are preferable.

Enters into Infus. Simaroubæ. L.

SINAPISM. See CATAPLASMA SINAPIS. L.

SINAPIS SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Mustard Seed. *Sinapis alba*. E. D. P. *Sinapis nigra*. L. When unbruised, the seeds have no smell; but, when bruised, the smell is very pungent. They have a hot, bitterish, and pungent taste.

Adulterated in the state of powder very extensively. See MUSTARD.

Internally mustard is stimulant, diuretic, and in larger doses emetic.

When the seed is swallowed entire or slightly bruised, it is laxative and tonic, but apt to produce flatulence. It is seldom prescribed except in a very torpid state of the bowels. The dose is from one to three table-spoonfuls a day. A table-spoonful of powdered mustard to a pint of boiling water is given as an emetic in paralysis, &c.

Externally mustard is stimulant and rubefacient, and in form of sinapism is much used as an external application.

Enters into Cataplasma Sinapis. L. D.

SINGLETON'S EYE SALVE, or Golden Ointment, is prepared with equal quantities of orpiment (Sulphuret of arsenic) and prepared lard.

SIROP. See SYRUP.

SISYMBRIUM. Cress. A genus of plants reputed antiscorbutic, but when eaten raw are apt to cause coldness and flatulence, though these are partly obviated by their stimulant and pungent properties.

SIUM: HERBA. D. Water Parsnip. *Sium nodiflorum*. It is reputed to be a diuretic, and lithontriptic in doses of ʒij of the expressed juice given in milk or barley water.

SIZE is prepared in the same manner as glue, but is not so much boiled, and is not dried, but kept in the state of a jelly.

Gold Size is prepared for japanning by dissolving ʒiv of gum ammoniac ʒj of linseed oil, adding oil of turpentine till of a proper consistence.

SLOES. The fruit of the *Prunus spinosa*. Are used for giving a colour and rough astringent flavour to wines, particularly factitious port. The juice is also used for marking linen permanently.

SMALT is a colouring material used in painting, and in the laundry. It is procured by roasting cobalt with sand and potass. See OIL COLOURS.

SMELLOME'S EYE OINTMENT. Take ʒss of ærugo finely powdered, triturate with mxxx of olive oil, then add ʒj of resinous cerate (Yellow basilicon ointment).

SMILAX. See *SARSAPARILLÆ RADIX*.

SNUFF is most commonly manufactured from dried leaves of tobacco, but with numerous additions and adulterations. Tobacco, when used as snuff, appears to evince some of its narcotic or sedative properties on the nerves, and consequently none of the errhines commonly used as substitutes answer sufficiently.

Adulterated with inferior sorts of powdered tobacco, and frequently with other brown vegetable powders, particularly those which are destitute of smell. It is also adulterated with the sweepings of snuff-shops, and work-shops, old rotten wood, commonly called *powder post*, and coloured with Dutch pink, ochre, or umber, and moistened with treacle, or molasses, or urine, to give it the moist oiliness of genuine snuff. The powder of Spanish nutshells is the least deleterious of the ingredients used. Common salt is added to increase its weight; and powdered glass, white sugar, sugar-candy, and muriate of ammonia to make it more pungent.

Frauds of this description may be detected by laying a little of the snuff very gently on the surface of a glass of water, when the genuine tobacco-powder will float or sink very slowly, and the grosser materials will sink quickly. This, however, will not detect nutshell powder and other vegetable matters; but the flavour of these may be proved by filling a tobacco-pipe with the snuff and smoking it. Those snuffs also which are of the greatest bulk, according to a given weight, may be considered as the best and most genuine.

Cephalic and Eye Snuff. See *CEPHALIC* and *EYE*.

Lundyfool's Snuff, which has a burnt odour, somewhat like malt, is prepared by partially torrefying the materials, and is imitated by moistening any light-coloured snuff with empyreumatic oil.

Macouba Snuff owes its flavour and perhaps its greatest sedative powers to the previous fermentation of the tobacco leaves by moistening them with cane-juice, and probably producing in this way an acetate of the narcotic principle of tobacco, if such exist, as there is reason to believe there does.

Perfumed Snuffs are made by moistening them with the particular essential oils required, such as bergamotte, cedrat, neroli, musk, ambergrise, Florentine iris-root, civet, &c.

SOAP. See *SAPO*, *STARKEY*, &c.

SODA CAUSTICA. P. Caustic Soda. Procured from marine vegetables, barilla, kelp, &c.

SODA CAUSTICA LIQUIDA, vel **LIXIVIA SAPONARIORUM.** P. Liquid caustic Soda. Take 500 parts of lime, 1000 of carbonate of soda, boil in q. s. of water, filter and evaporate till upon cooling the

areometer stands at 36° , then leave it to settle. It is corrosive, antacid, and absorbent, and used in the same cases as LIQUOR POTASSÆ.

SODÆ ACETAS. D. Acetate of Soda. Take what quantity may be necessary of carbonate of soda and q. s. of distilled vinegar; evaporate the strained solution to sp. gr. 1276, and preserve the crystals formed by cooling in stopped bottles.

Incompatible with the mineral acids and carbonate of lime.

Medicinally it is a mild purgative in doses of ζj to ζiv , in any bland fluid.

Adulterated with sulphates and muriates, the first of which may be detected by saturating the carbonate of soda and adding nitrate of barytes, which will precipitate sulphate of barytes, and the second will give a precipitate with nitrate of silver.

Chemically this ought to be a bicarbonate of soda, but when it is dried, or the temperature the least elevated, the carbonic acid escapes, and the crystals effloresce and fall down into a white powder, which is not so easily soluble in water as the subcarbonate. It has been called a sesqui-carbonate. It contains 39.76 of carbonic acid, 38.55 of soda, and 21.69 of water.

Incompatible with acids, acidulous salts, lime water, muriate of ammonia, and earthy and metallic salts.

Medicinally it has nearly the same properties as an antacid, and absorbent, as the carbonate of potass, or the sub-carbonate of soda, but is less nauseous than the latter. The dose is gr. x to ζss .

SODÆ CARBONAS. L. E. *Sodæ bicarbonas.* D. Carbonate of Soda. Take \mathfrak{lbj} of subcarbonate of soda, \mathfrak{Oij} of distilled water, dissolve the subcarbonate in the water, put the solution in a proper vessel, pass carbonic acid through it till the soda is fully saturated, and set it aside that crystals may form; wrap the crystals in bibulous paper; evaporate the remaining liquor, taking care that the temperature does not exceed 120° , that crystals may again form, which are to be pressed and dried in the same manner.

SODÆ CARBONATIS AQUA. D. Water of Carbonate of Soda. Dissolve any quantity of carbonate of soda in distilled water, and evaporate the solution to sp. gr. 10.24.

Medicinally it is prescribed in the same cases as the solid carbonate of soda.

SODÆ MURIAS. L. E. D. P. Muriate of Soda. *Sal commune.* Common Salt. Chloride of Soda. This is improperly termed muriate of soda, according to Sir H. Davy, who says it contains neither soda nor muriatic acid, but is a binary compound of thirty-six parts of

chlorine and twenty-four parts of sodium; it is only a muriate of soda when dissolved in water. Berzelius says, it contains 53·44 of soda, and 43·55 of muriatic acid.

Adulterated with muriate of magnesia, and muriate of potass. The muriate of magnesia renders it deliquescent and bitterish to the taste.

Soluble in about three parts of water, cold or hot, but more readily in hot water.

Internally it is stimulant, tonic, purgative, and vermifuge. In large doses it appears to act as an astringent, restraining hæmorrhage. As a vermifuge, Dr. Rush prescribed ʒss in the morning of a powder composed of ʒij of muriate of soda, and ʒij of cochineal. The dose as a purgative is ʒss to ʒj largely diluted with water: as a stimulant and tonic gr. x to ʒj is the common dose: in form of enema ʒiv to ʒj in Oj of water. Dr. Darwin prescribed it to be used with food, but he was wrong.

Externally it is used to form an artificial sea-water bath; and as a fomentation for bruises, &c. With equal parts of bread crumbs and linseed meal, a saturated solution of common salt forms a good cataplasm for scrofulous and lymphatic swellings. Purmann's remedy for chronic tumours of the joints is prepared by boiling for half an hour, ℥ij of solution of salt, ℥ij of concentrated vinegar, a handful or two of sage-leaves, ʒxij of sulphate of copper, and ʒvss of sulphate of alumine, and applying it hot to the parts.

Enters into Acid. Muriaticum. L. E. D. Murias Sodæ Exsicc. E. D.

SODÆ PHOSPHAS. E. D. *Subphosphas sodæ*. P. See PHOSPHAS.

SODÆ SUB-BORAS. L. D. P. Borax. *Boras sodæ*. E. It is found native in Persia and Thibet, and imported from India under the name of *Tincal*, which is an impure article, but is purified by calcining, dissolving, and crystallizing it. The crystals may be deprived of their water of crystallization by heat, and it is thus that calcined borax is formed, which is a biborate.

Adulterated with fused common salt, and also with alum, which are easily detected by the tests of nitrate of barytes, and nitrate of silver, solutions of either of which may be added to a solution of borax in distilled water saturated with nitric acid.

Chemically, it contains seventeen parts of soda, thirty-four of boracic acid, and forty-nine of water. It is soluble in cold, but one-third more so in boiling water.

Incompatible with acids, the salts of ammonia, and the earths, and with potass.

Medicinally it is detergent when used with honey or with water as a

gargle in aphthous sore-throat, hyper-salivation, &c. It has lately been said to be a powerful remedy when dissolved in water for cancerous sores of the lips, &c. It is also diuretic and emmenagogue in doses of gr. x to ʒss.

SODÆ SUBCARBONAS. L. E. D. P. Subcarbonate of Soda. Take ℥j of impure soda reduced to powder, Oiv of distilled water; boil the soda in the water for half an hour, and strain the solution; evaporate to two pints, and set it aside that crystals may form: throw away the solution that remains.

Chemically the impurities of the barilla are got rid of by dissolving it, and then crystallizing. It contains 29·5 parts of soda, 20·7 of carbonic acid, and 50 of water of crystallization. It ought to be called a carbonate rather than a subcarbonate. (BRANDE.) By exposure to dry air it becomes opaque and loses a considerable quantity of its water of crystallization, but has not been observed anhydrous. (GAY-LUSSAC.)

Adulterated with muriate and sulphate of soda, and oxide of iron. The two first are detected as in the preceding article, and the last is seen at once in the reddish-brown colour of the crystals.

Incompatible with acids and acidulous salts, sub-borate of soda, muriate and acetate of ammonia; the sulphates of alum, copper, iron, magnesia, and zinc, lime water, tartarized antimony and iron, and the salts of mercury.

Medicinally it has no smell, but an alkaline though not an acrid taste. It is an excellent antacid and deobstruent. It is not so harsh and nauseous as the subcarbonate of potass, and agrees better when long continued. It is given in doses of gr. x to ʒj twice or thrice a day in solution in the almond mixture, or in form of an electuary with an equal quantity of powdered bark mixed with mucilage, for scrofula, gravel, &c. In too large doses (ʒij to ʒiij) it produces milky urine and a deposit of white sand.

Enters into Sodæ Subcarb. Exsicc. L. D. Sodæ Carbon. L.

SODÆ SUBCARBONAS EXSICCATA. L. Dried Subcarbonate of Soda. *Carbonas sodæ siccatum.* D. Take ℥j of subcarbonate of soda; expose it to a boiling heat in a clean iron vessel, and stir it constantly with an iron rod, till it become perfectly dry, and then reduce it to powder.

Chemically the water of crystallization is partially driven off, though it still retains above a half of this.

Medicinally it is employed like the preceding in doses of gr. v to ʒj made into pills, which would fall to powder if composed of the undried subcarbonate, which, however, must be used in making the

compound pills of iron. Soap, or some aromatic powder, may be used in forming the pills.

SODÆ SULPHAS. L. E. D. P. Sulphate of Soda. Glauber's Salts. *Natron vitriolatum*. O. Take ℥ij of the salt which remains after the distillation of muriatic acid, Oijss of boiling water; dissolve the salt in the water, then add gradually as much subcarbonate of soda as may be required to saturate the acid; evaporate the solution till a pellicle appears on the surface, filter it, and set it aside, that crystals may form; pour off the solution, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

Adulterated with common salt, which may be detected by nitrate of silver; by sulphate, &c., of iron, which may be detected by aqua ammonia added to the solution; by prussiate of potass, or tincture of galls; and by acids and alkalies in excess, which may be detected by turmeric and litmus paper. None of these adulterations, however, are of much medicinal importance. Dr. John Davy thinks the sulphate of iron may have a tonic effect.

Chemically it contains 19·36 parts of soda, 24·64 of sulphuric acid and 58 of water. Mr. Phillips says it is a needless expense to use subcarbonate of soda instead of lime.

Soluble in cold, but more so in boiling water. It is insoluble in alcohol. By exposure to the air it effloresces and loses *all* its water of crystallization. (GAY-LUSSAC.)

Incompatible with potass and its subcarbonate; with lime water, and the muriates of lime, ammonia, and barytes; with the acetate of lead, and the nitrate of silver, and also with ammonia, but not with its subcarbonate; and with sulphate of potass.

Medicinally it has been employed as an efficient purgative since the time of Glauber, but has been latterly superseded in some degree by the sulphate of magnesia. The taste, which is very nauseous and revolting, may be covered by a little cream of tartar, or lemon-juice. The dose of the effloresced salts in powder is ʒiij to ʒvj of the crystallized salt; in solution double these quantities.

SODA TARTARIZATA. L. Tartarized Soda. *Tartras potassæ et sodæ*. E. P. *Tartarus sodæ et potassæ*. D. Rochelle Salts. *Sal Rupellense vel Seignettii*. O. Take ʒxx of subcarbonate of soda, ℥ij of supertartrate of potass, Ox of boiling water; dissolve the subcarbonate of soda in the water, and add, by degrees, the supertartrate of potass; filter the solution through paper, then boil it till a pellicle appears on the surface, and set it by, that crystals may form; having poured off the solution, dry them on bibulous paper.

Decomposition. The excess of tartaric acid in the supertartrate of

potass, decomposes the subcarbonate of soda, uniting with the soda, which it saturates, and expelling carbonic acid gas, which escapes. It is a triple salt, consisting of soda, potass, and tartaric acid; or it may be called a double salt, composed of tartrate of potass, and tartrate of soda.

Adulterated rarely; and, indeed, it cannot easily be adulterated in form of crystals.

Soluble in five parts of cold water, and more so in boiling water. It is slightly efflorescent in the air.

Incompatible with most of the acids and acidulous salts, with the exception of the supertartrate of potass; with the acetate of lead, and the muriates, sulphates, and carbonates of barytes and lime, infusion of roses, &c.

Medicinally it is a mild but efficient purgative, in doses of \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zjss} for costiveness, fever, &c., in the almond mixture, along with any aromatic tincture. It is the least nauseous of the neutral salts, excepting the phosphate of soda.

SODAIC POWDERS consist of \mathfrak{zss} of carbonate of soda, in a blue paper, and gr. xxv of tartaric acid (the citric is better, but dearer), in a white paper. These are dissolved in separate glasses, and mixed at the instant they are to be drank. This differs essentially from soda water, being a tartrate of soda, with carbonic acid gas diffused through it.

SODA IMPURA. L. *Sodæ carbonas venale.* Barilla. D. *Subcarbonas sodæ impurus.* E. See BARILLA and KELP.

SODA WATER. See AQUA SUPERCARB. SODÆ. E.

SOLANINE. Nem. An alkali, lately discovered by M. Desfosses, in the *Solanum nigrum*, and *Solanum dulcamara*. It exists most abundantly in the ripe berries of both, in the form of a malate. When pure, it is a white pearly powder, inodorous, and slightly bitter and nauseous. The dose is not yet determined.

SOLANUM. See DULCAMARÆ CAULES.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM. P. Potato. The root is nutritive, and, in form of cataplasm, emollient. The raw root bruised, or scraped, is cooling for burns and superficial inflammations. The starch is used in form of enema. The extract is a good narcotic.

SOLDANELLA. P. Sea Bindweed. *Convolvulus soldanella*. The herb is drastico-cathartic, and is prescribed in dropsy.

SOLOMON'S ANTI-IMPETIGINIS. A nostrum, composed of a disguised solution of corrosive sublimate (*Perchloride of Mercury*.)

SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD. A notorious nostrum, of which brandy is the basis. It contains also a portion of compound tincture of

cardamoms; and, according to the late Dr. Gregory, some turpentine, or resinous stimulant. Others say it contains also tincture of cantharides.

SOLUBLE TARTAR. See POTASSÆ TARTRAS.

SOLUTIO. Solution. A term almost synonymous in pharmacy with LIQUOR, or AQUA, which see. For Veterinary Solutions see LOTION.

SOLUTIO ACETATIS ZINCI. E. Solution of Acetate of Zinc. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of sulphate of zinc, $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ of distilled water; dissolve. Again, Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of acetate of lead, $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ of distilled water; dissolve. Mix the solutions, let them stand a little, and then filter.

Decomposition. The sulphuric acid of the sulphate of zinc goes over to the lead, and forms an insoluble sulphate of lead, while the acetic acid combines with the zinc, and remains in solution, which is limpid.

Medicinally it is a good astringent, and is used as an injection for gonorrhœa, and as a collyrium for ophthalmia.

SOLUTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of nitrate of silver, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of distilled water; mix, and apply with a bit of lint on the end of a probe to foul ulcers, fistulous openings, &c.

SOLUTIO ARSENICI. See LIQUOR ARSENICALIS.

SOLUTIO FERRI SULPHATIS. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of sulphate of iron, calcined to whiteness, $\mathfrak{z}\text{vii}\mathfrak{j}$ of distilled water; mix, and apply to sore nipples, and for the cicatrization of ulcers.

SOLUTIO MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS CUM ANTIMONIO. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of the sulphate of magnesia, gr. ij of tartarized antimony, $\text{℥}\text{ij}$ of boiling water; mix, and give as a purgative in hernia humoralis, and local inflammation, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.

SOLUTIO MURIATIS BARYTÆ. E. D. Take one part of muriate of barytes, and three parts of distilled water; dissolve, and give in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ twice or thrice a day, gradually increasing till nausea is produced, for scrofulous disorders and worms, as a stimulant and deobstruent. Externally it is useful as an escharotic, for specks of the cornea, fungous ulcers, &c.

Incompatible with the nitric and sulphuric acids, and their salts.

Poisonous. See MURIAS BARYTÆ.

SOLUTIO MURIATIS CALCIS. E. See LIQUOR CALCIS MURIATIS. L.

SOLUTIO SAPONIS. Solution of Soap. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of soft soap, and $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$ of proof spirit; digest till the soap is dissolved.

SOLUTIO SODÆ MURIATIS. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of muriate of soda, and q. s. of distilled water, barely to dissolve it. It is the best solvent hitherto discovered for hardened wax in the ear. (HAYGARTH.)

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS CUPRI COMPOSITA. E. *Aqua styptica.* O. Take

ʒiij each of sulphate of copper and of alum, Oij of water, ʒjss of sulphuric acid; boil the sulphates in water to dissolve, then filter, and add the acid to the filtered fluid.

Externally it is used as an astringent for epistaxis, by dipping pieces of lint into it, and putting them into the nostrils.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS ZINCI. E. Take gr. vj each of sulphate of zinc, and dilute sulphuric acid, ʒviij of water; dissolve the sulphate, then add the water, and filter through paper. It is used as an astringent lotion in ophthalmia, and as an injection in gonorrhœa.

SOPORIFICS are medicines which promote sleep.

SORBIC ACID is nothing more than malic acid. (TURNER.)

SORBUS. A genus of trees, of which the *Domestica* and the *Aucuparia*, or mountain-ash, bear acidulous berries, that may be made into syrups, &c.

SORREL. See **ACETOSELLA** and **OXALIS**.

SOY is made by boiling one gallon of the seeds of *Dolichos soya*, till soft, adding an equal quantity of bruised wheat, and keeping the whole in a warm place for a day or more. Then with one gallon of salt, and two gallons of water, cork it up in a stone jar for three months, shaking it frequently, then press out the liquor.

Imitated by using peas, or kidney-beans, for the seeds of the *Dolichos soya*.

Or, Boil strong purl with red herrings, anchovies, liquorice root, and garlic.

SPANISH FLIES. See **CANTHARIDES**.

SPANISH LIQUORICE. See **GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX**.

SPANISH WHITE. See **BISMUTH**, **MAGISTERY OF BISMUTH**, and **PAINTS**.

SPARADRAP VULGARE. P. Is similar to our adhesive plaster, spread upon cloth, and is prepared with eight parts of white wax, four parts of oil of almonds, and one part of oil of turpentine. The *Sparadrap ex emplastris*, P., is for a similar use.

SPARTII CACUMINA. L. D. P. *Spartii summitates.* E. Broom. *Spartium scoparium.* Genista. D. Broom-tops have a faint but disagreeable smell, and a very nauseous and bitter taste. The seeds have been found to be an excellent substitute for coffee. (DES CHARMES.)

Medicinally broom is a good diuretic, and may be given with advantage in dropsy and hydrothorax, in form of infusion or decoction, or ʒj to ʒj of the powder twice or thrice a day, combined with calomel, nitrate of potass, &c. The Codex retains broom ashes, which are nothing but impure potass.

Enters into Ext. Cacuminum Genistæ. D.

SPEARMINT. See MENTHA VIRID.

SPECIES. Sorts. A term retained from the old pharmacy in the Paris Codex, and applied to a collection of particular herbs, seeds, flowers, roots, &c.

SPECIES AMARÆ. P. Species for Bitters. Take equal weights of the dried leaves of wood-sage, tops of the lesser centaury, and wormwood. Prescribed in infusion or decoction.

Or, Take ʒss of gentian root, ʒj of Peruvian bark, ʒij of orange-peel, ʒj each of canella alba, and decorticated cardamom-seeds. Infuse in Oijj of sherry, or Oij of brandy.

SPECIES ANTHELMINTICÆ. P. Vermifuge Species. Take equal weights of the dried leaves and flowers of tansy, wormwood, and chamomile. Prescribed in infusion, in form of enema, &c.

SPECIES AROMATICÆ PECTORALES. P. Take equal weights of the dried leaves of *Adiantum pedatum*, common speedwell, hyssop, and ground-ivy.

SPECIES AROMATICÆ VULNERARIÆ. P. Take equal weights of sage, thyme, wild thyme, hyssop, peppermint, wormwood, and origanum. See PULVIS AROMATICUS. E.

SPECIES ASTRINGENTES. P. Take equal weights of the dried roots of bistort and tormentil, and of pomegranate-bark.

SPECIES CARMINATIVÆ. P. Take equal weights of anise, fennel, coriander, and caraway seeds.

SPECIES DIAMBRAE. O. See PULVIS AROMATICUS.

SPECIES DIATRAGACANTHI. See PULV. TRAGACANTH. COMP.

SPECIES DIURETICÆ. P. Take equal weights of the dried roots of fennel, of *Ruscus hypoglossus*, rest harrow, asparagus, and celery.

SPECIES EMOLLIENTES. P. Take equal weights of the dried leaves of the common mallow, marshmallow, *Verbascum thapsus*, groundsel, and pellitory of the wall. Prescribed in form of cataplasm.

SPECIES EX FLORIBUS BECHICÆ. P. Take equal weights of the dried leaves of the common mallow, marshmallow, catsfoot, tussilago, and petals of the red poppy.

SPECIES EX FRUCTIBUS BECHICIS. P. Take equal weights of dates, jujubes, figs, and dry raisins.

SPECIES HIERÆ PICRÆ. See PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLA.

SPECIES STERNUTATORIÆ, or Herb Tobacco. Take equal weights of thyme, coltsfoot, betony, eyebright, origanum, hyssop, rosemary, and lavender.

SPECIES SUDORIFICÆ AD INFUSA PARANDA. P. Take equal weights of rasped sassafras-wood, elder-flowers, leaves of borage, and petals of red poppy.

SPECIES SUDORIFICÆ AD DECOCTA PARANDA. P. Take equal weights of rasped guaiac-wood, cut root of sarsaparilla, and dried bulbs of squills.

SPECIFIC is a term applied to medicines which are reputed to be uniformly successful. Mercury has thus been reputed to be a specific for syphilis, sulphur for scabies, &c., but the success is by no means so uniform as has been too hastily supposed. Colchicum has, in the same way, been called a specific for gout and rheumatism, and is often successful, though by no means uniformly. See **REYNOLDS'S SPECIFIC**, **WANT'S POWDER**, &c.

SPEEDIMAN'S PILLS are similar to the compound aloetic pill, being composed of aloes, myrrh, and rhubarb, with the extract and volatile oil of chamomile.

SPEEDWELL. See **VERONICA**.

SPELTER. See **ZINCUM**.

SPERMACEI. See **CETACEUM**.

SPIDER'S WEB. See **TELA**.

SPIGELIA ANTHELMIA. P. Is used like the preceding, as a vermifuge. As it is poisonous, it is necessary to employ it with caution.

SPIGELLIÆ RADIX. L. E. D. P. Indian Pink Root. *Spigelia Marylandica*. It is purgative and vermifuge, and also said to be narcotic and sedative. It is excellent, according to Dr. Barton, in the insidious remittent fevers of infants, preceding hydrocephalus. The dose for children is gr. x to gr. xij of the powder; for adults gr. xv to ʒij, or even ʒj. It is chiefly, however, employed as a vermifuge, being usually preceded by an emetic. When it does not operate as a purgative, it ought to be followed by a dose of calomel, &c.

SPIGNEI. See **ÆTHUSA MEUM**.

SPIKENARD. See **NARDUS**.

SPIKED ALOES. See **ALOES**.

SPILANTHUS ACMEI. P. The herb and seeds are bitter, aromatic, diuretic, and emmenagogue; and are prescribed in dropsy, ischuria, leucorrhœa, &c.

SPILSBURY'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS. A nostrum composed of ʒij of oxymuriate of mercury, ʒj each of prepared sulphuret of antimony and red sanders-wood, rasped, ʒij each of orange-peel and gentian root, Oss each of rectified spirit and of distilled water; macerate and filter, so as to form a tincture.

Or, Take ʒij of oxymuriate of mercury, ʒxxxij of tartarized antimony, ʒxvj of cochineal, ʒiv of gentian root, Oiv of water, and q. s. of sulphuric acid; digest and filter.

SPIRIT. See **SPIRITUS**; under which the College formulæ are arranged. Under **SPIRIT I** shall give a few of the old terms, &c.

SPIRIT OF ANGELICA is distilled from lbj of the leaves, or lbij of the root, and a gallon of brandy.

SPIRIT OF BALM is distilled from lbj of the flowering tops of *Melissa officinalis*, and a gallon of brandy. It is used as a perfume.

SPIRIT OF BONES is an impure carbonate of ammonia, procured by i-stilling bones.

SPIRIT OF CORIANDER is prepared like **SPIRITUS CARUI**.

SPIRIT OF HARTSHORN. O. Similar to spirit of bones; being distilled from hartshorn.

SPIRIT OF HYSSOP is prepared like spirit of balm.

SPIRIT OF JASMINE. See **ESSENCE OF JASMINE**.

SPIRIT OF LEMON-PEEL. See **AQUA CITRI MED.**

SPIRIT OF MARJORAM is prepared like spirit of balm.

SPIRIT OF NITRE, O., or Glauber's Spirit of Nitre, is nitrous acid prepared by distilling three parts of nitrate of potass with one part of concentrated sulphuric acid.

SPIRIT OF NITRE (COLOURLESS). O. See **ACIDUM NITRICUM**.

SPIRIT OF NITRE (SWEET). O. See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI**.

SPIRIT OF ORANGES. See **AQUA CITRI AURANT.**

SPIRIT OF SAGE is prepared like spirit of balm.

SPIRIT OF SAL AMMONIAC. O. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ**.

SPIRIT OF SALT. O. Hydrochloric Acid. *New.* See **ACIDUM MURIATICUM**.

SPIRIT OF SALT (DEPHLOGISTICATED). O. See **CHLORINE**.

SPIRIT OF SALT (SWEET). O. See **ETHER HYDROCHLORICUS**. P.

SPIRIT OF SCURVY GRASS. See **GOLDEN**, and **SPIRITUS ARMOR. COMP.**

SPIRIT OF TARTAR. O. See **ACIDUM TARTARICUM**.

SPIRIT OF THYME is prepared like spirit of balm.

SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE. O. See **OLEUM TEREBINTH. RECTIF.**

SPIRIT OF VERDIGRISE. O. See **ACIDUM ACETICUM**.

SPIRIT OF VINEGAR (AROMATIC). See **ACIDUM ACET. AROMAT.**

SPIRIT OF VITRIOL. O. See **ACIDUM SULPH.**

SPIRIT OF VITRIOL (SWEET). O. See **SPIRITUS ÆTHER. SULPH.**

SPIRIT OF URINE. See **LIQUOR AMMON. SUBCARB.**

SPIRIT OF WINE. See **SPIRITUS RECTIF.**, and **SPIRITUS TENUIOR**.

SPIRIT OF WORMWOOD is distilled from wormwood-tops and brandy, with aromatic seeds to flavour.

SPIRITUS. L. *Spiritus Stillatitii*. Distilled spirits are prepared for medical purposes, by digesting medicinal substances with alcohol or brandy, and distilling the tincture with a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma. They may be imitated by adding essential oils to alcohol, without distillation.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS. L. Aromatic Spirit of Ether
Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole aromaticus. E. Elixir vitrioli dulce.
 O. Take ʒiij of cinnamon-bark bruised, ʒjss of cardamom-seeds in powder, ʒj each of long pepper in powder, and ginger root, sliced, Oj of spirit of sulphuric ether; macerate for fourteen days, in a well-stopped glass vessel, and filter.

Chemically the spirit is indispensable, as the essential oils contained in the aromatics would not otherwise be soluble in the sulphuric ether.

Medicinally it is stimulant and stomachic, in doses of ʒss to ʒj for fainting, sinking, and other nervous affections. It is a grateful medicine, but is seldom used.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI. L. Spirit of Nitric Æther. *Spir. ætheris nitrosi. E. Spir. ethereus nitrosus. D. Æther nitricus alcolisatus. P. Spir. nitri dulcis.* O. Take Oij of rectified spirit, ʒiij by weight of nitric acid; add the acid to the spirit very gradually; mix, taking care that the temperature does not exceed 120°, and then by a gentle heat distil ʒxxiv.

Decomposition. This has not hitherto been satisfactorily explained; but it is supposed with probability that a portion of both the nitric acid and the alcohol is decomposed, and that the oxygen, azote, hydrogen, and carbon, thence produced, unite and form nitric ether, which rises in vapour with the undecomposed portion of the alcohol, and both come over, and are condensed.

Genuine spirit of nitric ether is colourless, has a fragrant odour, and a pungent subacidulous taste. It is very inflammable, but not so volatile as sulphuric ether. When long kept, or when the phials are not kept air tight, it is slowly decomposed and spoiled.

Adulterated with water, which may be discovered by the spec. grav. being more than 0.834. Nitric acid may be discovered by litmus paper, or even by the taste.

Soluble in alcohol and in water, though pure nitric ether is very sparingly soluble in water.

Incompatible with solution of sulphate of iron, and also with tincture of guaiac, which produces a peculiar blue, that soon passes to various shades of green, and water precipitates this blue or green substance.

Medicinally it is diuretic, antispasmodic, cooling, and diaphoretic, and is prescribed in doses of ʒxx to ʒj with bitters and aromatics, or more commonly with diuretics, for dropsy, feverish affections, common catarrh, and spasmodic asthma.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI. L. Spirit of Sulphuric Æther. *Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole. E. Liquor æthereus sulphuricus. D. Liquor sulfuricus alcolisatus. P. Spiritus vitrioli dulcis.* O. Take

Oss of sulphuric ether, Oj of rectified spirit; mix. It ought to have a spec. grav. of .816.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒss to ʒj as a stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, and diaphoretic, with camphor mixture and compound spirit of ammonia, for faintness, low spirits, and other nervous affections. It makes a good gargle with barley water and syrup of althea.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Spirit of Sulphuric Ether. It is intended as a substitute for *Hoffman's anodyne liquor*, which it nearly resembles. Take Oj of spirit of sulphuric ether, ʒij of ethereal oil (oil of wine); mix.

Medicinally it is stimulant, antispasmodic, and anodyne, in doses of ʒss to ʒij in low fevers, nervous faintings; and externally applied to the temples as a rubefacient lotion for cephalalgia, the part being covered with the hand, to prevent rapid evaporation.

•**SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ. L. D.** Spirit of Ammonia. *Alcohol ammoniatum. E. Spiritus salis ammoniaci. O.* Take Oij of proof spirit, ʒiv of muriate of ammonia, ʒvj of subcarbonate of potass; mix, and, with a slow fire, distil over Ojss into a cooled receiver.

Decomposition. The potass of the subcarbonate of potass is disengaged, and unites with the muriatic acid of the muriate of ammonia, forming muriate of potass, or chloride of potassium, which remains in solution; while the carbonic acid unites with the ammonia, is volatilized with the alcohol, and both are condensed in the receiver. It differs from LIQUOR AMMONIA, in being a carbonate, and not a sesqui-carbonate, a circumstance which accounts for its greater pungency.

Incompatible with potass, magnesia, acids, acetates, muriates, and carbonates.

Medicinally it is stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic, in doses of ʒss to ʒj, mixed with water, for nervous faintings, and spasms.

Enters into Spir. Ammonia Aromat. L. E. D. Spir. Ammonia Fœtid. L. D.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS. L. D. Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia. *Alcohol ammoniatum aromaticum. E. Spiritus ammonia compositus. O.* Take ʒij each of cinnamon-bark bruised, and cloves bruised, ʒiv of lemon-peel, ℥ss of subcarbonate of potass, ʒv of muriate of ammonia, Oiv of rectified spirit, one gallon of water; mix, and distil six pints. The Edinburgh College adds rosemary, and the Dublin College nutmeg.

Decomposition. The same as the preceding; but there is too little

subcarbonate of potass ordered for the quantity of muriate of ammonia. It becomes brown when long kept.

Incompatible with acids, acidulous salts, earthy metallic salts and lime water; but not with sulphate of magnesia, along with which it is often prescribed.

Medicinally it is an excellent stimulant and diaphoretic, and is prescribed in doses of \mathfrak{mxx} to \mathfrak{zj} in water, camphor mixture, the black draught, &c. It is less pungent, and much more agreeable than the preceding.

Enters into Tinct. Guaiaci Ammoniata. L. D. Tinct. Valerianæ Ammoniata. L. D.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FÆTIDUS. L. D. Fætid Spirit of Ammonia.

Tinctura assafœtidæ ammoniatæ. E. Take Oij of spirit of ammonia, \mathfrak{zij} of assafœtida; macerate for twelve hours, then with a slow fire distil over Ojss into a cooled receiver.

Imitated by mixing extemporaneously spirit of ammonia and tincture of assafœtida.

Medicinally it is stimulant and antispasmodic, in doses of \mathfrak{zss} to \mathfrak{zj} in water, &c., for hysteria, spasmodic asthma, &c.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS. L. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia.

A substitute for EAU DE LUCE, which see. Take \mathfrak{ziii} of mastich, \mathfrak{zix} of rectified spirit, $\mathfrak{m xiv}$ of oil of lavender, $\mathfrak{m iv}$ of oil of amber, $\mathfrak{z x}$ of solution of ammonia; digest the mastich in the spirit, till it dissolve, pour off the clear tincture, add the other ingredients, and shake all together. It ought to be milky when good.

Incompatible with acids, and acidulous salts, earthy and metallic salts, and lime water.

Medicinally it is prescribed in doses of $\mathfrak{m x}$ to \mathfrak{zss} , as a stimulant and antispasmodic, for hysteria, atonic gout, and for bringing out the eruptions of measles, small pox, &c. It is used in India as an antidote for the bite of the rattlesnake.

SPIRITUS ANISI. L. Spirit of Aniseed. *Spiritus anisi compositus. D.*

Tak \mathfrak{lbss} of aniseed bruised, a gallon of proof spirit, and q. s. of water, to prevent empyreuma; digest for 24 hours, and then distil over one gallon, by means of a gentle heat.

Imitated by adding oil of aniseed to strong spirit, as the proof spirit will remain milky. See ANISETTE, and CREME DE ANISE.

Medicinally it is prescribed in doses of \mathfrak{zss} to \mathfrak{zss} as a stimulant stomachic for flatulence.

SPIRITUS ANTHOS. See HUNGARY WATER.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS. L. D. Compound Spirit of Horse-

radish. Take ℥j each of fresh horse-radish root, sliced, and dried orange-peel, ℥ss of nutmegs, bruised, a gallon of proof spirit, and q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; digest for 24 hours, then distil a gallon with a gentle heat.

Medicinally, it may be given in doses of ℥j to ℥iv as a stimulant. It was reputed antiscorbutic, but is no better in scorbutus than any other stimulant.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ. L. Spirit of Camphor. *Tinctura camphoræ. E.* *Spiritus camphoratus. D.* *Alcool camphoratus. P.* Camphorated Spirits. **V.** Take ℥iv of camphor, oij of rectified spirit; mix, and dissolve the camphor.

Internally, this may be given in doses of ℥v to ℥xx as a stimulant.

Mr. Brande says it may be given in a glass of water, but he ought to have recollected that water instantly decomposes it, and precipitates the camphor. It may be used to make the camphor mixture extemporaneously.

Externally it is anodyne and discutient, and is applied in form of lotion to chilblains, rheumatic joints, sprains, bruises, &c., with olive oil, spirit of ammonia, or the compound liniment of soap.

SPIRITUS CARUI. L. E. D. Spirit of Caraway. Take ℥jss of caraway-seeds, bruised, a gallon of proof spirit, and q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; digest for 24 hours, and distil a gallon with a gentle heat. See *HUILE DE SEPT GRAINES*.

Medicinally it is stimulant and stomachic, in doses of ℥j to ℥ss, for flatulence and cardialgia.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI. L. E. D. Spirit of Cinnamon. Take ʒv by weight of oil of cinnamon, and Oivss of rectified spirit; add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; then distil a gallon with a gentle heat. It was formerly distilled from the bark.

Medicinally it is stimulant and carminative. It may be given in doses of ℥j to ℥iv, in lethargic disorders, when there is no danger of inflammation.

Enters into Infus. Digitalis. **L.**

SPIRITUS COLCHICI AMMONIATUS. L. Ammoniated Spirit of Colchicum. Take ℥ij of colchicum-seeds, bruised, and Oj of aromatic spirit of ammonia; digest for 14 days, and strain.

Incompatible with acids, and acidulous salts, earthy and metallic salts, and lime water.

Medicinally this is prescribed in doses of ℥ss to ℥j, in any watery vehicle, in atonic, or retrocedent gout, &c., as a stimulant and sedative.

SPIRITUS CROCI. Spirit of Saffron. Is prepared by distilling saffron with proof spirit in the proportion of ʒj to Oj.

SPIRITUS FULIGINIS. Spirit of Wood-soot. Is distilled from wood-soot, the blackest, and most compact that can be had. It is said to be a good antispasmodic in epileptic cases.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. Compound Spirit of Juniper. Take lbj of juniper-berries, bruised, ʒjss each of caraway-seeds and fennel-seeds, bruised, a gallon of proof spirit, and q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; digest for 24 hours, and distil one gallon with a gentle heat.

Medicinally it is stimulant, carminative, and diuretic, in doses of ʒj to ʒss, as an adjuvant to diuretic medicines, in dropsy, &c.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ. L. E. D. Spirit of Lavender. Take lbij of fresh lavender-flowers, a gallon of rectified spirit, and q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; digest for 24 hours, and distil one gallon with a gentle heat.

Medicinally, it is prescribed as a stimulant and antispasmodic, for hysteria and fainting, in doses of ʒxxx to ʒjss, on a bit of lump-sugar.

Enters into Liniment. Camphoræ Comp. L. Spir. Lavandulæ Comp. L. E. D.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. Compound Spirit of Lavender. Take Oij of spirit of lavender, Oj of spirit of rosemary, ʒss each of nutmegs and cinnamon-bark, bruised, and ʒj of red sanders-wood, sliced; digest for 14 days, and strain.

Medicinally, it is stimulant and cordial, in doses of ʒxx to ʒjss, or more, upon a bit of lump-sugar, for faintings, languor, &c. For low spirits, ʒj may be added to a wine-glassful of camphor julep.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. D. Spirit of Peppermint. Take ʒvjss by weight of oil of peppermint, and Oivss of rectified spirit; add the spirit to the oil, and then pour on q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; distil one gallon with a gentle heat.

Medicinally it is stimulant and carminative, in doses of ʒxxx to ʒiij on a bit of sugar, for nervous affections, nausea, flatulence, cardialgia, pyrosis, &c.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. L. Spirit of Spearmint. Is prepared precisely like the preceding, and used for the same purposes. See CREME DE MENTHE.

SPIRITUS MINDERERI. See LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ. L. E. Spirit of Nutmeg. *Spir. nucis moschatæ.* D. Take ʒij of bruised nutmegs, a gallon of proof spirit, and q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; digest for 24 hours, and distil one gallon with a gentle heat.

Medicinally it is stimulant, carminative, and stomachic, in doses of ℥j to ℥iv in nervous languor, and as a corrective of purgatives which are apt to gripe.

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ. L. E. D. Spirit of Pimenta. Take ℥ij of pimenta-berries, bruised, a gallon of proof spirit, and q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; digest for 24 hours, and distil a gallon with a slow fire.

Medicinally, it is stimulant and stomachic, in doses of ℥j to ℥iv, for atonic gout, dyspepsia, hysteria, &c. It is excellent for covering the taste of rhubarb, and of the black draught.

SPIRITUS PULEGII. L. D. Spirit of Pennyroyal. Take ℥ij by weight of oil of pennyroyal, and Oivss of rectified spirit; add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; then distil a gallon with a gentle heat.

Medicinally it is said to be emmenagogue and deobstruent, but it does not appear to have any other power than that of peppermint or spearmint. The dose is ℥j to ℥iv.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. L. D. Rectified Spirit, Spirit of Wine. *Alcohol fortius.* E. The spec. grav. ought to be .835, and at 60° will contain fifteen parts of water, and 85 per cent. of alcohol.

Medicinally it is a powerful stimulant, but is seldom used except in the form of tinctures, &c. Externally it is refrigerant by evaporation in proportion to its strength when compared with water. See **SPIRITUS TENUIOR** and **ALCOHOL**.

SPIRITUS ROSÆ. See **ESSENCE OF ROSES**.

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI. L. E. D. Spirit of Rosemary. Take ℥j of rosemary by weight, and a gallon of rectified spirit; add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma, then distil a gallon with a slow fire. This distillation is unnecessary. See **HUNGARY WATER**.

Medicinally it is stimulant and carminative, in doses of ℥j to ℥iv. Externally, it may be advantageously used for sprains, bruises, &c.

Enters into Liniment. Saponis Comp. L. E. D. Spir. Lavandulæ Comp. L. E. D.

SPIRITUS SAPONIS. Spirit of Soap. Take ℥vj of Venetian soap, ℥j of subcarbonate of potass, ℥ss of gum benzoin, and Oviij of rectified spirit. Dissolve the soap, the potass, and the benzoin in the spirit.

SPIRITUS SUCCINI. Spirit of Amber. Is procured from amber by distillation.

SPIRITUS TARTARI. Tartaric Acid. See **ACIDUM TARTARICUM**.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. L. D. Proof Spirit. Weaker Spirit of Wine. *Alcohol dilutum.* E. It ought to be of the spec. grav. of .935, and to contain 44 per cent. of alcohol. It may be prepared by mixing four

measures of rectified spirit with three measures of distilled water. Common brandy, rum, whisky, gin, &c., are usually contaminated with empyreuma.

Medicinally it is stimulant, and may be given with advantage in gangrene, even in the last stages, every half hour or oftener, till the patient is slightly inebriated, a state which must be kept up till a favourable crisis ensue. Wine or spirits and water, cold or hot, are the most convenient forms of exhibition.

Enters into Spiritus Omnes. L. E. D. P. *Tincturæ Variæ.* L. E. D. P.

SPIRITUS TEREBINTHINÆ. See **TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM.**

SPIRITUS THYMI. Spirit of Thyme. Is made like Spirit of Balm.

SPIRITUS VINI. Spirit of Wine. See **SPIR. RECTIF.** and **SPIR. TEN.**

SPIRITUS VITRIOLI. Spirit of Vitriol. See **ACID. SULPHUR. L.**

SPONGIA. L. E. D. P. Sponge. *Spongia officinalis.* It is chiefly brought from the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. It is used for washing sores, and absorbing their acrid discharges. Soaked in thick gruel, or in anodyne infusions, or decoctions, it may be applied as an effectual and elegant form of cataplasm. When compressed on a bleeding surface, it stops hæmorrhage, by promoting the formation of a coagulum. It contains a portion of iodine. See **SPONGIA USTA.**

SPONGIA PRÆPARATA CUM CERA. P. Sponge Prepared with Wax, or Sponge Tent. Choose fine pieces of sponge, well washed and dried, and dip them in melted yellow wax, or **EMPL. CER. COMP.** Then heat two plates of tin or iron in boiling water, and press between them the sponge, take it out when cold, and cut it into tents or plugs. It is excellent for enlarging punctured wounds, fistulous openings, &c., as it swells gradually when left in them. In ulcers and strictures of the rectum it may be anointed with mercurial, or other ointments.

SPONGIA PRÆPARATA ABSQUE CERA. P. Sponge Prepared without Wax. Select the pieces as in the preceding, and tie them up in such a manner as that no part may escape compression. It is used for similar purposes.

SPONGIA USTA. L. Burnt Sponge. *Pulvis spongia ustæ.* D. *Carbo de spongiis lotis aut illotis.* P. Cut the sponge into small pieces, and beat it so as to separate from it adhering extraneous matters; burn it in a covered iron vessel, till it become black and friable; then triturate it into a fine powder.

Contains charcoal with phosphate and carbonate of lime and subcarbonate of soda; but its medical powers appear to depend on a variable proportion of iodine: sometimes there is no iodine in the sponge, and hence its uncertainty.

Medicinally it has been prescribed in doses of ʒss to ʒj, twice or thrice

a day, in form of lozenge, or of electuary, for scrofula, and rickets, but particularly for bronchocele. See IODINE, and HYDRIODATE OF POTASS.

SPRUCE BEER is made by adding $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of essence of spruce to ten gallons of water, and lbvj of sugar for white, and treacle for brown, spruce: add also yeast in the same way, as for ginger-beer, and bottle up.

SPRUCE-BEER POWDERS. Take $\mathfrak{O}\text{v}$ of white sugar, gr. xxvj of carbonate of soda, and gr. x of essence of spruce, for the blue paper; and $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of tartaric, or, what is better, citric acid, for the white paper. Dissolve in separate glasses of water; mix, and drink immediately.

SPURGE. See EUPHORBIVM.

SQUAMÆ FERRIVM. See FERR.

SQUILLS. See SCILLA.

SQUIRE'S ELIXIR. A nostrum composed of $\mathfrak{z}\text{xx}$ of opium, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of camphor, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of subcarbonate of potass and cochineal, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of burnt sugar, $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$ of tincture of snakeroot, two gallons of spirit of anise, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ of sulphate of tin. Other formulæ are given, containing camphor, liquorice, &c., but opium is the basis.

STANNUM. L. E. D. Tin. *Stanni limatura vel pulvis.* Tin Filings. It is an efficient vermifuge, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, in form of electuary, with honey or molasses, following it with a purgative. The more finely it is powdered the better. Its mode of action has been usually supposed to be mechanical, but it is by no means well understood.

STAPHISAGRIÆ SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Stavesacre Seeds. *Delphinium staphisagra.* They are violently cathartic and emetic, and are reputed vermifuge in doses of gr. iij to gr. x, but are very seldom prescribed. They contain DELPHININE, which see.

Externally the powder is applied mixed with hair-powder, to destroy pediculi, and for itch.

Poisonous. See DELPHININE.

STARCH. See AMYLUM.

STARKEY'S PILLS. The same as MATTHEW'S PILLS, which see.

STARKEY'S SOAP. A nostrum prepared by tritulating for a long time, and carefully, subcarbonate of potass with oil of turpentine, with the addition of a small quantity of water.

STATICE CAROLINIANA. Marsh Rosemary. The root is bitter, and powerfully astringent and antiseptic. It is given internally in chronic dysentery, and in gargles for quinsy and aphthæ.

STEARIC ACID is procured from soap made with potass and suet or hogs' lard. It is similar to megaric acid, and only differs in being more fusible and containing a little more oxygen.

STEARO-RICINIC ACID is procured by distillation from castor oil.

STEEL LOZENGES. Are made in the same way as TABELLA DE FERRO,

which see. *Aromatic Lozenges of Steel*, are made with sulphate of iron, and tincture of cantharides with sugar and mucilage.

STEER'S OPODELDOC. A nostrum composed of ʒj of Castille soap, ʒviij of rectified spirit, ʒiijss of oil of rosemary, ʒj of oil of origanum, and ʒvj of liquor ammonia.

STEPHENS'S REMEDY FOR THE STONE. Was a soap made with lime procured from egg-shells, and snail-shells calcined. Along with this soap, which was given in form of pills, a diuretic and laxative decoction was given, prepared with chamomile, fennel, parsley, and burdock, with some Alicant soap. When pain was produced an opiate was given, and when the decoction purged it was intermitted.

STERRY'S PLASTER. A nostrum very popular in London, and composed of the common ammoniac plaster of the Pharmacopeia, or ammoniac dissolved in vinegar, and spread on brown paper.

STEARINE. *New.* A chemical principle discovered by Chevreul, in lard, which is constituted of this and ELAINE.

STÆCHAS. P. Yellow Cudweed. *Gnaphalium stæchas.* The tops are aromatic, slightly astringent, and expectorant.

STONE BLUE is indigo mixed with starch or whitening.

STORAX. See STYRAX.

STOREY'S WORM CAKES. A nostrum composed of ʒj of jalap, ʒj of ginger, ʒij of sugar, ʒj of cinnabar, and q. s. of syrup to make them into cakes.

STOUGHTON'S ELIXIR. A nostrum composed of a compound tincture of gentian made with ʒijss of gentian root, ʒj of Virginian snake-root, ʒjss of dried orange-peel, ʒiv of calamus aromaticus, and six gallons each of rectified spirit and water. Cardamoms are sometimes added.

STRAMONII SEMINA ET FOLIA. L. E. D. P. Seeds and Leaves of Thornapple. *Datura stramonium*, which see.

STRAPPING. See ADHESIVE PLASTER.

STRUVE'S LOTION FOR HOOPING-COUGH. A nostrum composed of ʒj of tartarized antimony dissolved in ʒij of distilled water, to which add ʒj of tincture of cantharides. It is curious to see this coming again into fashion, under the auspices of the late venerable Dr. Jenner, under the form of antimonial ointment.

STRYCHNINE, or STRYCHNIA. *New.* A chemical principle, discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in nux vomica, and also in the upas of Java. Make an alcoholic extract of nux vomica, or upas tieute, dissolve it in water, add to it a solution of subacetate of lead, till no precipitate ensues. The strychnine will then remain in solution, and any excess of the acetate of lead must be got rid of by means of sulphuretted hydrogen. Then filter and boil with magnesia, which

removes the acetic acid, and precipitates BRUCINE and Strychnine. Wash these with cold water, redissolve in alcohol to get rid of the excess of magnesia, evaporate the alcohol, and a mixture of strychnine, brucine, and colouring matter will result. Macerate in a small portion of alcohol, which will take up the brucine and the colouring matter, and the strychnine will remain in form of powder, which being dissolved in boiling rectified alcohol, will give on evaporation crystals of strychnine nearly pure. It ought not to be reddened by nitric acid; but all the salts of strychnine are so reddened.

Soluble in alcohol, nearly insoluble in ether, and very sparingly soluble in water.

Incompatible with alkalies and alkaline earths, and with the acid solutions of metallic oxides.

Medicinally it is narcotic, and acts powerfully on the nerves. It has been given in paralysis and epilepsy, as well as mania, with good effect in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ cautiously increased; but it is rather a hazardous remedy to tamper with. It has been given in form of pills gr. ij with \mathfrak{zss} of conserve of hips divided into two dozen pills and silvered; or in form of tincture, gr. iij being dissolved in \mathfrak{zj} of alcohol, from $\mathfrak{m}vj$ to $\mathfrak{m}xxiv$ for a dose. The sulphate and hydrochlorate of strychnine are still more soluble, and more active. See MISTUR. STRYCHN.

Poisonous, producing inebriation, stupor, convulsions, tetanus, and all the dreadful effects of narcotico-acrid poisons. Stimulants must succeed emetics in the treatment, and if emetics will not act, the cold affusion may be tried with sinapisms over the stomach.

STRYCHNOS NUX-VOMICA. D. See NUX VOMICA. P.

STUCCO is Plaster of Paris, prepared by heating it in an oven, powdering it finely, and mixing with water, to cast into moulds for ornaments, figures, &c. See WAX CASTS.

STYPTICS act by astringing the mouths of bleeding vessels. Alum, galls, AMADOU, &c., are good styptics; but the mineral acids, and the actual cautery, are still more powerful in restraining hæmorrhage. The most celebrated styptic was that of Helvetius, which consisted of iron filings and tartar mixed with brandy, and coloured of a violet hue, with galls. See EATON.

STYRACIS BALSAMUM. L. E. D. P. Storax. Procured from the *Styrax officinalis*. It contains resin and benzoic acid, and is of a pleasant odour, and aromatic acrid taste.

Imitated by mixing \mathfrak{lbij} of rasped guaiac, \mathfrak{zvj} of powdered gum benzoin, \mathfrak{zij} of dragons-blood, \mathfrak{zjss} of ivory-black, and q. s. of rectified spirit and balsam of Peru.

Medicinally it is stimulant and nervine, in doses of gr. x to ʒss, but is seldom if ever employed as in modern practice, except as an aromatic adjunct. Externally it is stimulant, and employed with unguents, in gangrene, rickets, palsy, &c.

Enters into Pil. e Styrae. D. Styrae Pyr. D.

STYRAX LIQUIDA. P. Liquid Amber. Is an aromatic, acrid, stimulant, and applied exteriorly, like the preceding.

Adulterated with an alcoholic solution of balsam of Tolu, and even with inferior resins and gums.

STYRAX PURIFICATA. D. Purified Storax. Digest the storax in moderately warm water, till it be softened, then express it between iron plates, heated by boiling water, and separate it from the water.

SUB is a prepositive added to the names of chemical preparations, and signifies *under*. It is opposed to PER. Thus we have subacetate of lead, subcarbonate of potass, sub-borate of soda, submuriate of mercury, and subnitrate of bismuth. See ÆRUGO, AMMONIÆ, BISMUTHI, FERRI, HYDRARGYRI, MAGNESIÆ, POTASSÆ, PLUMBI, SODÆ, &c.

SUBERIC ACID is procured by treating cork with nitric acid. It is soluble in boiling water. With alkaline bases it forms *suberates*.

SUBLIMATE (CORROSIVE). See HYDRARGYRI OXYMUR.

SUB-MURIAS HYDRARGYRI. See HYDRARG. SUB-MUR.

SUB-MURIAS HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATUS. E. Precipitated Submuriate of Mercury, or White Precipitate. *Calomelas Præcipitatus*. D. *Murias hydrargyri sub-oxygenatus præcipitatione paratus*. P. Take ʒviij of purified mercury, ʒv of diluted nitric acid, ʒiv of muriate of soda, and O x of boiling water; dissolve the mercury in the acid, pour it on a solution of the muriate of soda. Wash the precipitate with hot distilled water, and dry it.

Medicinally it is alterative and antisyphilitic, in doses of gr. j to ʒss. It only differs from calomel in being more finely powdered, and is consequently better for preparing ointments.

SUB-SULPHAS HYDRARGYRI FLAVUS. E. P. Yellow Subsulphate of Mercury. *Turpeth mineral*. O. Take ℥bj of purified mercury, ℥js of sulphuric acid; dissolve the mercury in the acid, and heat it gradually till dry, leave it to cool, and reduce it to powder, pour over it some hot water, collect the yellow precipitate which falls, wash it with hot distilled water, and dry.

Soluble in 2000 parts of cold water, and in 600 parts of boiling water.

Medicinally it is a violent emetic, and is given for swelled testicle, and other venereal affections, in doses of gr. j to gr. iv, or even gr. viij in strong subjects. It is, however, seldom employed. As an errhine

for amaurosis, and chronic ophthalmia, it may be mixed in the proportion of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ or more, with eight times its weight of liquorice-powder, or with MARUM, and other errhines. (Dr. HOPE.)

SUCCINIC ACID. See ACIDUM SUCCINICUM.

SUCCINUM. L. E. D. P. Amber. It is found chiefly on the shores of the Baltic, and is probably a vegetable product, as it contains resin and essential oil. It is only used in medicine, to prepare oil of amber and succinic acid. See AMBER, and ACIDUM SUCCINICUM.

Enters into Acid. Succinicum. E. D. Ol. Succini. L. E. D.

SUCCI ANTISCORBUTICI. P. Antiscorbutic Juices. Take equal parts of the leaves of water-cresses, scurvy-grass, and buckbean; bruise, express the juice, and filter through paper. Dose \mathfrak{z} ij to \mathfrak{z} iv.

SUCCI SPISSATI. E. Inspissated Juices. A term synonymous with extract; and under EXTRACTUM will be found those medicaments called SUCCUS by the Edinburgh College.

SUCCI TEMPERANTES ET DIURETICI. P. Take equal parts of leaves of common lettuce, sorrel, chervil, and houseleek; bruise, express the juice, and filter. Dose \mathfrak{z} ij to \mathfrak{z} iv or more.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUS. P. This is the same as the antiscorbutic juices, substituting juice of oranges for the buckbean, and adding spirit of nutmeg. Dose \mathfrak{z} j to \mathfrak{z} iv thrice a day, for scorbutic and cutaneous disorders.

SUCCUS SPISSATUS SAMBUCI NIGRÆ. E. D. See ROB OF ELDER-BERRIES.

SUDORIFICS are medicines which promote sensible perspiration.

SUET. See SEVUM.

SUGAR. See SACCHARUM.

SUGAR OF LEAD. See PLUMBI ACETAS.

SULPHAS. Sulphate. A term applied to a combination of sulphuric acid, with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. See ALUMEN, CUPRI, FERRI, MAGNESIÆ, POTASSÆ, SODÆ, ZINCI, &c.

SULPHAS ATROPINÆ. *New*. Sulphate of Atropine, a neutral salt composed of crystals in the form of rhomboidal tables and prisms with square bases. M. Brandes once tasted a small portion, which induced violent head-ache, shaking of the limbs, &c.; from which, however, he soon recovered.

SULPHAS BARYTÆ. E. D. Sulphate of Barytes, Cawk, or Heavy Spar. Is found native, and is used for making the muriate. It is usually contaminated with iron, &c.

Artificial Sulphate of Barytes, or Hume's Permanent White. An important article for painters, being the only white water-colour which does not blacken. It is prepared by making a solution of muriate of

barytes, in dilute muriatic acid, and adding dilute sulphuric acid, but not in excess, lest the pure white sulphate of barytes should be contaminated by iron, if any is present. Mr. Hume informs me, that he has used the same portion of muriatic acid in preparing this white for twenty years.

SULPHAS CINCHONINÆ. *New.* A combination of cinchonine with sulphuric acid, and is very soluble in water. It is used in the same cases as sulphate of quinine, but is not in so much repute, though perhaps little different in power.

SULPHAS MORPHINÆ. Sulphate of Morphine. Dissolve six parts morphine in 12 parts distilled water, add sulphuric acid diluted with twice its bulk of water till the morphine is saturated; evaporate, crystallize. Dose gr. j to gr. iij.

SULPHAS POTASSÆ CUM SULPHURE. E. Sulphate of Potass with Sulphur. Take equal weights of nitrate of potass in powder and sublimed sulphur; dephlagrate by degrees in a red-hot crucible, and when cold in a well-stopped glass vessel.

Decomposition. The nitrate of potass is decomposed by the heat, and oxygen being evolved forms sulphuric acid, which unites with the potass of the nitrate now set free. It contains a portion of sulphur.

Medicinally it has similar properties to the sulphate of potass, in doses of gr. xv to 3j.

SULPHAS QUININÆ. D. Sulphate of Quinine. A combination of quinine and sulphuric acid. Take ℥iv of bark of the cinchona cordifolia in coarse powder, ℥viij of distilled water by measure, 3ij of dilute sulphuric acid. Mix at a high temperature agitating frequently; digest for four hours, then strain. Mix the residuum of the bark with an equal quantity of water, and strain. This is to be thrice repeated. Add to the mixed solutions q. s. fresh-burnt lime to saturate the acid, separate the precipitate with bibulous paper, add three pints of rectified spirit; digest, agitating frequently for six hours, and strain; then digest the residuary powder with an equal quantity of rectified spirit, and strain. This is to be thrice repeated. Mix the solutions and evaporate to dryness in a water-bath; add gradually as much sulphuric acid as will make it sensibly sour, evaporate and crystallize.

Or, with M. Henry, the younger, digest ℥ij of powdered bark, repeatedly, in Oxxvj of hot water acidulated with 3ij of sulphuric acid, or it may be boiled for half an hour each time. Strain the decoction through a linen cloth, and mix them, adding by small portions ℥ss of powdered quicklime, which will precipitate a brown flocculent substance. Separate this by means of a linen filter, and wash it with cold distilled

water, and dry. Digest this in rectified spirit with a moderate heat for some hours, decant, and add fresh spirit so long as it is rendered bitter. Mix these tinctures, and distil in a water-bath three-fourths of the spirit. A brown viscid matter, which becomes brittle when cold, remains in the retort. Digest this in hot water acidulated with sulphuric acid, and the liquor when cold will give perfect crystals of pure sulphate of quinine, which are to be dried on bibulous paper. Two pounds of bark yield five or six drachms of the sulphate, eight grains of which are equivalent in powder to an ounce of bark.

Adulterated extensively with sulphate of lime.

Soluble entirely in boiling water, but little so in cold water. It is most soluble in water slightly acidulated.

Incompatible with infusion of roses and all astringent solutions, with tartaric acid, and all the alkalies and alkaline solutions. Mr. Brande has made some mistakes from not attending to this: see his Pharm. p. 63.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. j to gr. xxiv, in divided doses, in the course of the day, for typhus, intermittent, and in most cases of debility, in form of syrup, wine, tincture, pills, &c. The tincture is made with ℥j of alcohol, and gr. vj of the sulphate. The dose is ℥ij to ℥vj. The wine is made by dissolving gr. xij in Oij of madeira or sherry, the dose being ℥iv to ℥xxiv a day. It agrees well with sulphuric acid.

SULPHO-CYANIC ACID. Procured by mixing sulphuric acid with a concentrated solution of sulpho-cyanate of potass and distilling the mixture. The acid passes into the receiver dissolved in water.

SULPHO-NAPHTHALIC ACID. A combination of naphthaline with sulphuric acid. (FARADAY.)

SULPHO-SINAPIC ACID is procured from mustard, &c.

SULPHO-VINIC ACID is a compound of sulphuric acid and oil of wine which is formed in the process of making ether. (HENNELL.)

SULPHUR. L. E. D. *Sulfur.* P. Roll Sulphur, or Brimstone. A volcanic production, which occurs native in the neighbourhood of volcanoes, and is melted and put into moulds of a round form. Or it is obtained by roasting sulphuret of copper, collecting what is sublimed, and purifying it by fusion. It is used for making sulphuric acid, &c.

SULPHUR LOTUM. L. E. D. Washed Sulphur. *Sulphuris flores loti.* O. Pour boiled water on sublimed sulphur so as to wash away any acid that may have formed by exposure to the air; then dry the sulphur. This process is in most cases entirely superfluous, as the small portion of sulphuric acid which may be present can seldom do any harm.

SULPHUR LOZENGES are prepared by taking one part of flower of sulphur and eight parts of sugar, and making a paste with mucilage of gum tragacanth. It is more eligible, however, to give sulphur in form of electuary with honey. See *TABELLÆ DE SULFURE*. P.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. L. D. P. Precipitated Sulphur. *Lac sulphuris*, *Magisterium sulfuris*. O. Take ℥ij of sublimed sulphur, ℥ij of fresh lime, and four gallons of water; boil the sulphur and the lime together in the water, then filter the liquor through paper, and drop into it as much muriatic acid as may be necessary to precipitate the sulphur; then wash the precipitate repeatedly with water till it become tasteless.

Decomposition. Part of the water is decomposed, and the oxygen and hydrogen thence evolved combine with the sulphur and lime and form bisulphuret of hydrogen, sulphuret of calcium, and sulphate of lime. The muriatic acid unites with the lime of this sulphuretted hydrosulphuret of lime, precipitates the sulphur, evolves sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and muriate of lime remains in solution. The precipitate thus formed is whiter than sublimed sulphur, because it contains water and some sulphate of lime, but these may be got rid of by resublimation.

Adulterated sometimes to the amount of two-thirds with sulphate of lime.

Medicinally, it is used as a laxative and diaphoretic, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij, and is a very efficient, though mild preparation in hæmorrhoids, rheumatism, catarrh, and cutaneous disorders. It usually makes its way to the skin, and will blacken silver in the pocket after being taken internally; it also excites disagreeable flatulence.

Externally, in form of ointment, it is almost, if not altogether, a specific in scabies (*psora*).

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. L. E. D. P. Sublimed Sulphur, or Flowers of Sulphur. *Flores sulphuris*. O. It is procured by heating sulphur to 500° or 600°, by which it vaporizes, and is condensed in appropriate receivers, in form of a fine powder, which is mixed with a portion of sulphuric acid.

Medicinally it is used in the same manner as the last, being an excellent mild laxative. Dose ʒj to ʒj.

SULPHUR VIVUM. Horse Sulphur. *Sulphur caballinum*. O. It is the impure residuum left in the vessel after preparing sublimed sulphur, and is only used externally for cattle by veterinary surgeons.

SULPHURATED OIL. See *OLEUM SULPHURATUM*.

SULPHURETS are combinations of sulphur with metallic and other bases. See *ANTIMONII*, *HYDRARGYRI*, *POTASSÆ*, &c.

SUMACH. See TOXICODENDRI FOLIA.

SULPHURIC ACID. See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

SUPER has nearly the same meaning as PER in chemical terms, signifying an excess, as superacetate of lead, supersulphate of potass, super-tartrate of potass, &c.

SUPERTARTRIS POTASSÆ IMPURUS. E. Impure Supertartrate of Potass. *Crude Tartar*. O. This is deposited from wine, in the casks in which it is contained, and is used for making crystals of tartar, and cream of tartar.

SUPPOSITORIES. *Glandes suppositoriæ*. P. Are a class of medicated compositions of a solid kind, introduced into the rectum. They are made with soap, suet, cacao oil, or inspissated honey, and may be justly called solid enemata. The following are a specimen of suppositories:

SUPPOSITORYUM CATHARTICUM. Purgative Suppository. Take ʒj of hard soap, gr.ij of elaterium; make into a proper form, and use in obstinate constipation, or spasmodic stricture of the rectum.

SUPPOSITORYUM NARCOTICUM. Narcotic Suppository. Take ʒj of hard soap, ʒjss of opium; make of a proper form, and use in cases of nephritis, dysentery, &c.

SUPPOSITORYUM OPIATUM. Anodyne Suppository. Take gr.ij to gr.iv of opium in powder, gr.x to gr.xx of extract of hyoscyamus, or of bella donna; make into a proper form, and use in irritation of the bladder, prostate, and urethra. In uterine disorders it may be introduced into the vagina.

SUPPOSITORYUM VERMIFUGUM. Vermifuge Suppository. Take ʒj of hard soap, gr.x of spiked aloes; make into a proper form and use after a stool.

SWIETENIA FEBRIFUGA. E. *Drymys aromatica cortex*. D. The bark of the Swietenia is bitter, astringent, and tonic, and is prescribed as a substitute for bark, in doses of ʒj to ʒij of the powder. The extract is very like kino. The SWIETENIA MAHOGANI, E., has similar properties. It is not, I believe, yet ascertained whether these barks contain *Quinine*, or *Cinchonine*.

SWINTON'S DAFFY'S ELIXIR. See DAFFY.

SYLVATES. See SYLVATUS.

SYLVIC ACID. See SILVIC ACID.

SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE. Comfrey. A common native plant, the root of which is astringent, and mucilaginous, but little used.

SYROP DE CAPILLAIRE. Take lbj of refined sugar in powder, Oj of water; dissolve the sugar, and clarify with the white of an egg, in a tinned copper vessel over the fire. When boiling, add ʒj of the

best honey, and ʒij of orange-flower water, skim, let it cool, and strain through flannel. Keep it in well-stopped bottles.

SYROP DE CUISINIER. *Syrupus sarsaparilla et Senna compositus.* P. Take lbij of sarsaparilla cut small; infuse for 24 hours in Oxij of hot water, then boil for 15 minutes, strain with pressure, boil the residue again, with O x of water down to Ovj, repeat the process two or three times, mix all the liquors, and boil with ʒij each of borage-flowers, white roses, senna-leaves, and anise-seeds, reduce to a half, strain, and add lbij of white honey, and reduce it to the consistence of syrup.

Medicinally. Dose ʒss to ʒij as an alterative and diaphoretic. Dr. Paris says, sublimate is added, but on what authority he does not inform us.

SYRUP. L. E. D. P. Syrups. Are preparations of sugar, water, and vegetable infusions, or juices. They all have a tendency to ferment, which renders them unfit for long keeping. This indeed may, in some measure, be prevented, by using refined sugar, which is free from the fermentable principle, or by adding to them a little sulphate or oxymuriate of potass, which is a tasteless salt, or by keeping them as the London College directs, in a place whose temperature never exceeds 55°. When too much sugar is added, it is apt to crystallize.

The Codex contains a great number of syrups, which it will be unnecessary to give formulæ for, as they are made in the same way as those which are detailed below. Those peculiar to the Codex are the SYRUPS of *Wormwood, Tartaric acid, Mugwort, Benzoin, Maiden-hair, Cinnamon, Red cabbage, Scurvy-grass, Quinces, Chervil, Cress, Comfrey, Citron-peel, Dittany, Barberries, Sulphuric ether, Mustard, Orange-flowers, Fumitory, Gum arabic, Pomegranate, Gooseberries, Honeysuckle-leaves, Hyssop, Ipecacuanha, Cinchona, Liverwort, Mint, Peppermint, Yarrow, Water-lily, Bitter and sweet oranges, Orgeat, Wood-sage, Sulphuret of potass, Buckbean, Coltsfoot, Verjuice, and Raspberry vinegar.*

SYRUPES ACIDI ACETOSI. E. P. Syrup of Vinegar. *Syrupus aceti.* O. Take Oijss of vinegar, lbijss of refined sugar, and boil so as to form a syrup. It may be given in scorbutus, diluted with water, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij. It is also a pleasant refrigerant in fevers; but ought to be fresh made, as it readily decomposes.

SYRUPUS ALLII. O. Syrup of Garlic. Take lbj of cloves of garlic, sliced, Oij of boiling water; digest the garlic in the water for 12 hours, strain, and add sugar to form a syrup. It is given as a stimulant and diuretic, in doses of ʒj to ʒv.

SYRUPUS ALTHEÆ. L. E. P. Syrup of Marshmallows. Take ℥ss of fresh marshmallow-root, bruised, ℔ij of refined sugar, Oiv of water; boil down the water with the root to one-half, and press out the liquor when cold; set it aside for 24 hours, till the dregs subside; pour off the liquor, add the sugar, and boil to a proper consistence.

Medicinally it is a good demulcent, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij for fevers, nephritis, &c.; but ought only to be used when fresh, as it soon ferments, and is decomposed when kept.

SYRUPUS AMYGDALINUS. Syrup of Almonds. Is made by adding sugar to the almond emulsion.

SYRUPUS AURANTIORUM. L. E. D. P. Syrup of Orange-peel. Take ʒij of fresh orange-peel, Oj of boiling water, ℔iij of refined sugar; digest the peel in water for 12 hours in a covered vessel, then pour off the liquor, and add the sugar.

Imitated by adding ʒij of tincture of orange-peel to Oj of thick simple syrup. (BRANDE.)

Medicinally it is a feeble stomachic tonic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij, added to draughts and mixtures. It has but little of the flavour of the orange-peel, and the sugar is apt to crystallize.

SYRUPUS BALSAMICUS. See **SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.**

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI. E. D. P. Syrup of Clove July Flower. Take ℔j of the fresh petals (with their claws cut off) of the *Dianthus caryophyllus*, Oiv of boiling water, ℔vij of refined sugar; make a syrup in the usual way.

Incompatible with alkalis, alkaline earths, and their solutions, which will turn it green. Acids deepen the colour.

Medicinally it is aromatic and carminative, and in doses of ʒj to ʒij is useful in stomachic mixtures.

SYRUPUS CINCHONINÆ. Syrup of Cinchonine. The preparation is made in the same way as **SYR. QUININÆ.** The dose is ʒj to ʒj.

SYRUPUS CITRI AURANTII ET MEDICÆ. E. See **SYR. AUR.** and **SYR. LIM.**

SYRUPUS CORALLII. Syrup of Coral. An old form of chalk mixture made with red coral, barberry-juice, and syrup of clove July flower. The acid in the barberries spoils it as an astringent, for which it is intended.

SYRUPUS COLCHICI AUTUMNALIS. E. Syrup of Meadow Saffron. Take ʒj of the fresh bulb of colchicum (taken up in July), sliced small, ʒxvj of vinegar, ʒxxxvj of refined sugar; digest the colchicum in the vinegar for two days, occasionally shaking the vessel, strain with gentle pressure, add sugar, and boil to a syrup.

Medicinally it is prescribed in doses of ʒj to ʒss or more, as a diuretic,

purgative, diaphoretic, and sedative, for gout, rheumatism, and humoral asthma. It does not keep well.

SYRUPUS CROCI. L. E. Syrup of Saffron. Take ʒj of saffron, Oj of boiling water, lbjss of refined sugar; macerate the saffron in the water for 12 hours, in a covered vessel, strain the liquor, and add the sugar.

Medicinally it is a feeble tonic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij; but it is of little use, except as a colouring ingredient. The colour is not disturbed by alkalies or acids.

SYRUPUS DIANTHI CARYOPH. E. See **SYR. CARYOPH.**

SYRUPUS EMETINÆ. *New.* Syrup of Emetine. Take lbj of simple syrup, gr. iv of pure emetine; mix, and give in doses of ʒj to ʒiij or more, as an emetic. In smaller doses it is nauseant and diaphoretic. See **EMETINE.**

SYRUPUS FELLIS. Syrup of Ox-gall. Take ʒj of tincture of ox-gall, lbj of simple syrup; mix. In doses of ʒj it is a good stomachic for acidities, &c.

SYRUPUS GENTIANINÆ. *New.* Syrup of Gentianine. Take gr. xvj of gentianine, lbj of simple syrup; mix, and give as a tonic in scrofula, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij.

SYRUPUS HYDRARGYRI. P. Plenck's Mercurial Syrup. Take ʒj of purified mercury, ʒij of gum arabic in powder, ʒj each of simple syrup and rain water; triturate the mercury with the gum and the syrup, and add the water. Dose ʒj to ʒij night and morning.

SYRUPUS LIMONUM. L. D. P. Syrup of Lemons. *Syr. citri medicæ.* E. Take Oj of lemon-juice strained, lbij of refined sugar; dissolve the sugar in the lemon-juice, as directed for simple syrup. It is usually made extemporaneously.

Medicinally it is prescribed as a refrigerant and antiseptic, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij or more, and it is an elegant preparation for covering the taste of nauseous medicines, and to sweeten barley water, or gruel. It is also added to gargles, when the fauces are dry and irritable.

SYRUPUS LUPULINÆ. *New.* Syrup of Lupuline. Take one part of the tincture of lupuline, seven parts of simple syrup; mix. Dose not yet fixed, but the lupuline is not poisonous in any dose.

SYRUPUS MARUBII. P. Syrup of Horehound. Take a handful of white horehound, and q. s. of boiling water to strain to a pint; infuse, strain, and add refined sugar. It is used as a pectoral, but has little power.

SYRUPUS MECONII. See **SYR. PAPAVERIS.**

SYRUPUS MORI. L. P. Syrup of Mulberries. Take Oj of the fresh

juice of mulberries, strained, ℥ij of refined sugar; dissolve the sugar in the mulberry-juice, in the same way as directed for simple syrup. *Medicinally* it is prescribed in doses of ʒj to ʒiij or more, as a refrigerant in fever mixtures, and also in gargles. Its colour recommends it more than its flavour.

SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ ACETATIS. *New.* Syrup of Acetate of Morphine. Take ℥j of well-clarified simple syrup, gr. iv of acetate of morphine; mix, and give as an anodyne, in doses of ʒj to ʒiv in a little water, every three hours, or as occasion may require. (MAGENDIE.)

SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS. *New.* Syrup of Sulphate of Morphine. Is prepared in the same way, and given in the same dose, as the last; when patients have become accustomed to the acetate, as the new salt acts without increasing the dose. (MAGENDIE.)

SYRUPUS OPII. D. P. Syrup of Opium. Take gr. xvij of aqueous extract of opium, ʒviij of boiling water; dissolve the opium by maceration, and add sugar to form a syrup. An ounce contains gr. j of opium.

Medicinally, it is given as an anodyne, in doses of ʒj to ʒj or more.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS. L. E. D. P. Syrup of Poppies. *Diacodium.* O. Take ʒxiv of the capsules of the *Papaver somniferum* vel *album*, ℥ij of refined sugar, and two gallons and a half of boiling water; digest the capsules in the water for 24 hours, then boil them down in a water-bath to a gallon, and express them strongly; boil down this liquor again to two pints, and strain while hot; set it aside for 12 hours that the dregs may subside; then boil down the clear liquor to a pint, and add the sugar in the manner directed for simple syrup. It contains about gr. j of opium in ʒj.

Imitated by adding ten drops of tincture of opium to ʒj of common syrup; or by dissolving extract of opium in treacle, or syrup made with coarse sugar. (Dr. PARIS.)

Medicinally it is prescribed as an anodyne, in doses of ʒj to ʒij or more, according to the age of the patient. It is frequently given to children, but it is objectionable in being of uncertain strength, and the syrups of morphine are therefore preferable. It ought only to be used fresh, as it soon ferments.

SYRUPUS QUININÆ. *New.* Syrup of Quinine. Take ℥ij of simple syrup, gr. lxiv of sulphate of quinine; mix, and give doses of ʒj to ʒiv or ʒvj, divided into smaller doses, in the course of the day.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI. L. E. P. Syrup of Buckthorn. Take Oiv of the fresh juice of buckthorn-berries, ʒss each of ginger root, sliced, and pimenta-berries in powder, ℥iijss of refined sugar; set the juice aside for three days that the dregs may subside, and strain; to Oj of

the clear juice add the ginger and the pimenta, macerate in a gentle heat for four hours, and strain; boil down the remainder to Ojss, mix the liquors, and add sugar in the same manner as for simple syrup.

Adulterated with aloes, jalap, and treacle; and frequently made with the berries of *Cornus sanguinea* or *Rhamnus frangula* instead of those of the *Rhamnus catharticus*. (Dr. PARIS.)

Medicinally it is cathartic, in doses of ʒiv to ʒij, but is apt to gripe, notwithstanding the ginger and pimenta, and makes the mouth and fauces dry. Mr. Brande says it ought to be consigned to the veterinary Pharmacopœia; but we should think Dr. Hamilton a better authority, who prescribed it with great advantage to children. With some it is a common prescription, others never use it.

SYRUPUS RHEI. P. Syrup of Rhubarb. *Syr. de chichorio compositus.* O. This is a very complicated preparation, which it is unnecessary to give, as it is very uncertain in strength.

SYRUPUS RHÆADOS. L. D. P. Syrup of Red Poppies. *Syr. papaveris erratici.* O. Take ʒbj of fresh red poppy petals, a pint and two ounces of boiling water, ʒijss of refined sugar, put the water in a water-bath and add the petals by degrees, occasionally stirring them; then, remove the vessel and digest for twelve hours; afterwards press out the liquor and set it by that the dregs may subside; then add the sugar in the same way as is directed for simple syrup.

Incompatible with alkalies, which render it green; acids brighten it.

Medicinally it has no use except as a colouring for tinctures and mixtures. It is very apt to decompose when kept.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ. L. E. P. Syrup of the Damask Rose. Take ʒvij of the dried petals of the *Rosa centifolia*, ʒvj of refined sugar, Oiv of boiling water; digest the rose petals in the water for twelve hours and strain, evaporate the strained liquor by means of a water-bath to Oijss; then add the sugar in the same way as directed for simple syrup.

Medicinally it is used in the same manner as the preceding, on account of its colour, which becomes bright red by adding an acid. It is sometimes given to children as a mild laxative; but if the next is substituted, as it often is, an astringent effect will be produced.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ. E. P. Syrup of Red Rose. Is prepared in the same way as the preceding, and is mildly astringent. It is given in the diarrhœas of infants, and as an elegant addition to gargles; but it is for the most part used for its colour.

SYRUPUS RUBI IDÆI. P. Syrup of Raspberries. It is prepared in the same way as **SYRUPUS MORI**, and is much more grateful than it.

SYRUPUS RUTÆ. Syrup of Rue. Is prepared in the same way as syrup of horehound, and is vermifuge and antispasmodic.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ. L. D. Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Take ℥j of sarsaparilla root, sliced, a gallon of boiling water, ℥j of refined sugar; digest the root in the water for twenty-four hours; then boil down to Oiv, strain while hot, add the sugar, and evaporate to a proper consistency.

Medicinally it may be prescribed as an alterative in doses of ʒij to ʒj thrice a day. It is not apt to decompose, and with a little water and tincture or infusion of cloves, is not unpleasant.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ MARITIMÆ. E. Syrup of Squills. Take Oiv of vinegar of squills, ℥vij of refined sugar, and make a syrup. It is given as a diuretic or expectorant, in doses of ʒj to ʒij.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ. L. E. Syrup of Senna. Take ʒij of senna-leaves, ʒj of fennel-seeds, bruised, ʒiij of manna, ℥j of refined sugar, and Oj of boiling water; digest the senna-leaves and the fennel-seeds in the water for an hour with a gentle heat, strain the liquor and mix with it the manna and the sugar; then boil down to a proper consistency.

Medicinally, it is purgative in doses of ʒij to ʒjss or more. It is given to children and delicate females; but ought not to be used unless it is fresh, as it is good for nothing when hard, as it usually is.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX. L. E. D. Simple or Common Syrup. *Syrupus simplicissimus.* P. Take ℥ijss of refined sugar, Oj of water; dissolve the sugar in the water by a water-bath, then set it aside for twenty-four hours, after which take off the scum, and, if there be any dregs, pour off the clear liquor. The Codex directs it to be clarified with white of egg.

Used as the basis of other syrups, and as a convenient form of sugar for many medicinal preparations. It is added to nauseous medicines to conceal their taste, but it is seldom effectual.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS. L. E. P. Syrup of Tolu. Take ʒj of balsam of tolu, Oj of water, ℥ij of refined sugar; boil the balsam in the water for half an hour in a covered vessel, stirring occasionally, strain when cold, and add the sugar as directed for simple syrup.

Imitated by adding tincture of tolu to simple syrup, and the imitation is as good as the genuine and more easily made.

Medicinally it is only used on account of its fine flavour. It is slightly stomachic and expectorant.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ ODORATÆ. E. D. P. Syrup of Violets. *Syrupus violarum.* O. Take ℥ij of the fresh flowers of the *Viola odorata*; Oviij of boiling water; digest in a covered vessel for twenty-four

hours, strain without expression through linen, and add refined sugar so as to form a syrup.

Imitated by syrup of red cabbage, which however is similar in property, so that the fraud is innocent.

Incompatible with all acids which turn it red, and all alkalies and alkaline earths which turn it green.

Used chiefly for its colour, and as a test for acids; also as a gentle laxative for children, in doses of ʒj to ʒij.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS. L. E. D. Syrup of Ginger. Take ʒij of ginger root, sliced, Oj of boiling water, ℥ij of refined sugar; digest the ginger in the water for four hours, and strain, then add the sugar as directed for simple syrup.

Medicinally it is cordial and carminative, but very feebly so, and ought to be made with at least double the quantity of ginger. The dose is ʒj to ʒss.

T.

TABAC. See **SNUFF.**

TABACI FOLIA. L. E. P. Tobacco. *Nicotianæ tabaci folia.* D. *Nicotiana tabacum.* This plant is a native of America, from which our chief supply is procured.

Adulterated extensively with dried dock-leaves, browned as tobacco itself is, by sulphate of iron and cascarilla, to give it flavour. Nitrate of potass is added to make tobacco, in form of segars, kindle readily; but it is injurious to the lungs. Other metallic substances are often found mixed with tobacco, such as antimony, oxymuriate of mercury, copper, lead, &c., as well as alum, sugar, hellebore, &c.

Composed of the usual vegetable principles, mucilage, albumen, gluten, nitrate and muriate of potass, and of an essential oil, and a new principle called **NICOTINE**, which is colourless, acrid to the taste, smells like tobacco, and is violently errhine. It is soluble in alcohol and in water, from which it is precipitated by tincture of galls.

Medicinally it is a powerful narcotic, anodyne, nauseant, emetic cathartic, diuretic, and errhine; but is too hazardous to be employed internally, except in extreme cases and with great caution. For this purpose it has been employed in form of enema, for incarcerated hernia, and obstinate constipation or retention of urine; but it often brings on severe vomiting and syncope, and sometimes death. A cataplasm of the leaves laid over the stomach produces vomiting, and it has lately been found to be excellent in tetanus. Might it not relieve, if not cure, the paroxysms of hydrophobia? I am not aware

of its having been tried for this dreadful disease. See INFUSUM TABACI. Externally as a lotion for Tinea, &c. it is little less dangerous.

Poisonous, producing great nausea, and prostration of strength, universal tremor, violent vomiting and head-ache, cold sweats, convulsions, syncope, and death. The essential oil appears to act on the brain, and the Nicotine on the heart.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach if it have been swallowed; and then give castor oil or the black draught. Vegetable acids, such as vinegar and lemon-juice, may then be advantageous; but if the patient is very low, strong stimulants, such as brandy and camphor, cold affusion, sinapisms to the soles of the feet, &c., may be tried.

Enters into Infus. Tabaci. L. Vin. Nicotanae Tabaci. E.

TABELLÆ ACIDI OXALICI. P. Tablettes of Oxalic Acid. Take ʒj of pure oxalic acid, ℥ss of refined sugar, ℥xviij or gr. xij of essential oil of citron, mix in a mortar, with q. s. of mucilage of gum tragacanth, and make tablettes of gr. x each.

Medicinally cooling and refreshing.

In the same way *Tablettes of citric and tartaric acid* are made, which are similar in quality.

TABELLÆ DE ALTHÆA. P. Tablettes of Marshmallow. Take ʒjss of marshmallow root, ʒivss of refined sugar, pulverized; mix carefully, make a mass with a mucilage of gum tragacanth, and divide into tablettes.

Medicinally expectorant.

TABELLÆ DE CATECHU ET MAGNESIA. P. Tablettes of Catechu and Magnesia. Take ʒvj of Catechu, powdered, ʒiv of magnesia, ʒiij of cinnamon powder, ℥ss of refined sugar, gr. xij of gum tragacanth, and q. s. of cinnamon water; mix, and make into tablettes of gr. xij, each of which will contain nearly two grains of catechu and four grains of magnesia.

Medicinally antacid and absorbent.

TABELLÆ DE FERRO. P. Tablettes of Steel. Take ʒss of steel filings powdered, ʒj of cinnamon powder, ʒv of refined sugar; mix, with mucilage of gum tragacanth, and q. s. of cinnamon water, and make into tablettes of gr. xij, each of which will contain one grain of steel.

Medicinally tonic and stomachic.

TABELLÆ DE KINAKINA. P. Tablettes of Peruvian Bark. Take ʒss of dry extract of bark, ʒiij of refined sugar, ʒss of cinnamon; mix carefully with mucilage of tragacanth, and make into tablettes of gr. viij each, which will contain gr. ss of extract of bark.

Medicinally tonic.

TABELLÆ DE MAGNESIA. P. Tablettes of Magnesia. Take ℥j of pure magnesia, ℥iv of refined sugar, and make into tablettes with q. s. of mucilage of tragacanth and orange-flower water. Absorbent and antacid.

In the same way may be prepared tablettes of crabs' eyes or prepared chalk.

TABELLÆ DE RHEO. P. Tablettes of Rhubarb. Take ℥ss of rhubarb powder, ℥v of refined sugar, and make into tablettes with q. s. of mucilage of tragacanth and cinnamon water. Each tablette of gr. xij contains gr. j of rhubarb.

Medicinally they are gently laxative and stomachic for children.

TABELLÆ DE SCAMMONIO ET SENNÆ COMPOSITÆ. P. Take ℥iij of scammony, ℥ivss of senna-leaves, ℥jss of rhubarb, ℥j of cloves, ℥j of candied citron-peel, ℥vj of sugar; reduce to fine powder and mix carefully; make into tablettes, with mucilage of gum tragacanth and cinnamon water.

Medicinally each tablette of ℥viij contains ℥j of purgatives. Dose from ℥ij to ℥viij .

TABELLÆ DE STIBII SULFURETO, dictæ Antimoniales Kunkelii. P. Take ℥j of blanched sweet almonds, ℥ss of refined sugar, triturate carefully in a marble mortar, and add ℥ss of cardamom-seeds powdered with a little sugar, ℥ij of cinnamon powder, ℥j of prepared sulphuret of antimony; mix carefully with q. s. of mucilage of gum tragacanth, and make into tablettes. Each tablette of gr. x contains gr. ss of the sulphuret of antimony.

Medicinally from four to twelve a day may be given as an alterative in gout, cutaneous diseases, &c.

TABELLÆ DE SULFURE COMPOSITÆ. P. Compound Tablettes of Sulphur. Take ℥ij of washed sulphur, gr. xij of sublimed benzoic acid, ℥ss of Florentine iris-root, powdered, gr. viij or ℥xij of oil of anise, ℥vss of refined sugar; make into tablettes with mucilage of tragacanth.

Medicinally aperient, and expectorant for asthma, &c.

TABELLÆ DE SULFURE SIMPLICES. P. Tablettes of Sulphur. Take ℥ss of washed sulphur, ℥iv of white sugar, and make into tablettes with mucilage of gum tragacanth and rose water.

Medicinally they are expectorant and laxative, for asthma and cutaneous disorders. The *Sulphur Lozenges* are precisely the same.

TABLETTES. See the preceding eleven articles.

TABLETTES DU SPITZLAIT. Take ℥ij of raisins, ℥jss of pearl barley, boil in q. s. of water. Then dissolve ℥ss of opium, ℥iv of gum arabic, and ℥j of extract of liquorice in water, and mix the two

liquors; strain and add lbiv of soft sugar, clarify the whole with white of egg, evaporate till of a proper consistency, and add ʒiij of anise-seed in powder, made into tablettes in the usual way.

Medicinally expectorant or rather soothing in tickling coughs.

TACAMAHACA. P. A resin procured from the *Fagara octandra*, and is used for fumigations on account of its fragrance, which resembles lavender. A spurious sort is brought from America.

TALC. A mineral substance resembling mica, and found in primitive rocks. I cannot answer for the following receipts, but give them as I find them.

TALC WATER. The ancients bestowed high encomiums on a water, or oil of talc, as a cosmetic. We know not in what manner they composed this precious cosmetic, but the following imitations have been given. Take any quantity of talc, divide it into laminae, and calcine it with sulphur. Then pound it, and wash it in a quantity of warm water. Gently pour off the water, and leave the residue at the bottom of the vessel to dry. When dry, calcine it in a furnace for two hours with a strong fire. Take a pound of this calcined talc, and reduce it to a powder, with two ounces of muriate of ammonia, put the whole in a glass bottle, and set it in a damp place. All the talc will spontaneously dissolve, and then pour off the liquor gently, taking great care not to disturb it. The liquor is as clear and as bright as a pearl.

Oil of Talc. Take one part of Venetian talc and two parts of calcined borax, perfectly pulverize and mix these substances, put them into a crucible, cover it and place it in a furnace. Expose it for an hour to a very violent heat, and at the end of that time the mixture will become a glass of a greenish yellow colour. Reduce this to powder, then mix it with two parts of subcarbonate of potass, and again melt the whole in a crucible. Place the mass thus obtained in a cellar, upon an inclined piece of glass, with a vessel underneath it, and in a short time the whole will be converted into a liquid, in which the talc will be perfectly dissolved.

TAMARINDI PULPA. L. E. D. P. *Tamarindus Indica.* This is a preserved pulp, without smell, and of an acidulous, sweetish taste, grateful, cooling, and laxative.

Contains citric acid, malic acid, supertartrate of potass, sugar, gum mucilage, and other vegetable principles.

Contaminated with copper from having been prepared in copper vessels. To detect this, put the blade of a knife into the tamarinds, which will be quickly covered with copper, when it is present.

Incompatible with infusion of senna (unless macerated with it), though

often prescribed with it, with resinous purgatives, and with the tartres and acetates of soda and potass.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒij, with cassia or manna, but is oftener used to make tamarind-whey, by boiling ʒij with a quart or less of milk and straining, as a cooling drink in fevers of the bilious or putrid kind.

TAMARIX GALLICA. P. Tamarisk. The bark is bitter and astringent.

TAMUS COMMUNIS. P. Black Bryony. The root is aperient, diuretic, and emmenagogue. (LOBEL.) Externally it is a good application in form of cataplasm to bruises. (CHOMEL.) Quite a specific for a black eye. (DR. CLARKE.)

TANACETUM. E. D. P. Tansy. *Tanacetum vulgare.* A common native plant of a strong, pungent, bitter taste and peculiar smell.

Medicinally it is tonic, stimulant, deobstruent, and vermifuge, in doses of ʒss to ʒj of the powder, but is more commonly given in form of infusion; for dyspepsia, gout, worms, &c.

Poisonous? A late case is given in the American Journals of oil of tansy proving deleterious. See BECK, *Med. Jurispr.*

TANNIN is the astringent principle of vegetables, and may be obtained in an impure form by digesting gall-nuts bruised, grape-seeds, oak-bark, or catechu, in a small quantity of cold distilled water, and evaporating to dryness. With isinglass or any other animal-jelly it forms sleather.

TANSY. See **TANACETUM.**

TAPIOCA is a peculiar form of starch prepared from the root of the *Jatropha Manihot*, or Cassava, in the same way as starch is prepared from potatoes; but when it is still moist, it is rolled up in little balls. It is chemically the same with sago.

Imitated by rolling up potato-starch in the same form.

Used for making puddings and other nutritive articles for invalids in a similar way to arrow-root, sago, &c.

TAR. See **PETROLEUM** and **PIX LIQUIDA.**

TAR LINIMENT, in *Farriery.* Mix Oj each of rectified oil of tar and common olive or sperm oil. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

TAR WATER. A remedy celebrated by Bishop Berkeley, and is prepared by infusing tar with boiling water, which produces a yellow empyreumatic liquid.

Internally it is stimulant and diaphoretic, and has been prescribed for phthisis, syphilis, and almost every disorder; but its day has long gone by, and perhaps deservedly.

Externally it has been applied as a lotion for ringworm, tinea, &c., and might be useful for pediculi, and in form of enema for ascarides.

TARAXACI RADIX. L. E. D. Dandelion. *Taraxacum dens leonis.* P

A common native plant, the root and leaves of which are bitter, mucilaginous, and somewhat acidulous.

Incompatible with infusion and tincture of galls, and all astringent infusions, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, and sulphate of iron.

Medicinally it is deobstruent, laxative, and diuretic: the latter property indeed has acquired it the vulgar name of *Pissenlit* in French, and *Piss-a-bed* in English. It has been long celebrated in abdominal obstruction, and disorders of the liver, particularly incipient scirrhus; tubercles of the lungs; and cutaneous disorders. It is usually given in form of extract or decoction; ʒj of the fresh root, sliced, to Oij of water boiled down to Oj, strain, and add ʒiij of supertartrate of potass. Dose ʒij or more twice a day. Or, ʒj to ʒiv of the expressed juice. See EXTR. TARAX.

TARTAR EMETIC. See ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM. The most simple and economical mode of preparing this very useful article is that invented by Mr. Hume of Long-acre, and which he published in the Philosophical Magazine, vol. xlv., p. 301. The London College of Physicians, after trying other formulæ, preferred this, and admitted it into their Pharmacopœia of 1815; but, through some unaccountable mistake or negligence, the original directions are there so mutilated, that probably very few chemists have been induced to adopt the process.

Mr. Hume's Formula, as given by himself, is literally the following:

“Two parts of the *black sulphuret of antimony* in fine powder and one part of *nitrate of potass* are to be mixed and added to two parts of *sulphuric acid*, previously mixed with eight parts of *water*, and suffered to cool. By a due application of heat, a proper oxide of antimony will be the result, which, when thoroughly washed, is to be boiled, while yet moist, with two parts of *supertartrate of potass*, and a proper quantity of water. The solution is then to be filtrated, evaporated, and treated after the usual manner for crystallization.”

The formula in the present Pharmacopœia directs glass of antimony to be mixed with the supertartrate of potass, instead of the oxide proposed by Mr. Hume.

TARTARIC ACID. See ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

TARTARUM. L. Tartar. *Tartari crystalli. D.* An impure supertartrate of potass, which may be used for making the purified article.

It is called *Argol*, or *Tartarum album*, when procured from white wines, and *Tartarum rubrum* when derived from red wines.

TARTARUM VITRIOLATUM. See POTASSÆ SULPHAS.

TARTRAS ACIDULUS POTASSÆ SOLUBILIS. P. Cream of Tartar.

TARTRAS ACIDULUS POTASSÆ SOLUBILIS ADMIXTO ACIDO BORACICO. P.

Heat together in a silver vessel 30 parts of boracic acid, and 20 parts of distilled water. Then add in divided portions 120 parts of super-tartrate of potass, shaking it constantly till the whole melt, and continuing the heat till a pulverulent mass is formed.

Medicinally it is used in the same cases as cream of tartar, but is weaker. It is very deliquescent in the air.

TARTRATES are combinations of tartaric acid, with alkaline, or metallic basis. Thus we have tartrate of potass, tartrate of ammonia, tartarized antimony, tartarized iron, &c. See **SODÆ TARTAR.**, **ANTIMON. TARTAR.**, **FERR. TARTAR.**, **POTASS. TARTAR.**, and **SUPERTARTRATE**.

TAXUS BACCATA. Yew Tree. The berries were formerly supposed to be poisonous, but are not so, though the leaves are when fresh. Three children were killed by a spoonful of the green leaves. The dried leaves are innoxious. (**PERCIVAL ESSAYS. III.**)

TEA. See **THEA. P.**

TELA ARANEARUM. Spider's Web, Cobweb. Externally it is a good styptic, by preventing the flow of blood, and promoting a coagulum. *Medicinally* it is tonic and febrifuge, and has lately been given in America in several disorders, particularly intermittents, in doses of gr. x, or more, in form of pill. The webs of the house and cellar-spiders, *Aranea domestica*, **LINN.**, and *Segestria cellaria*, **LATREILLE**, are said to be the most powerful.

TEREBINTHINA ARGENTORATENSIS. P. Strasburgh Turpentine. Odour fine, taste bitter, and subacid.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. L. Canadian Turpentine. *Balsamum Canadense. P. Resina liquida, pinus balsamea. E. D.* It is composed of resin and volatile oil, is fragrant, bitter, and slightly pungent, or rather warm to the taste.

Medicinally it is stimulant, laxative, and diaphoretic in doses of ℥j to ʒjss, thrice a day, for gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and herpetic eruptions, but is seldom prescribed. It is chiefly used for making varnishes.

TEREBINTHINA CHIA. L. P. Cyprus Turpentine. *Resina liquida, Pistachiæ terebinthini. D.* A native of Barbary, and the south of Europe. It is fragrant, but less acrid and bitter than the other turpentine. It is often adulterated, but may be known by its pellucid bluish-green colour.

Medicinally it has similar properties to other turpentine.

TEREBINTHINA VENETA. E. P. Venice Turpentine. Procured from the *Abies larix. Resina liquida. Pini laricis. D.* Has a strong

unpleasant smell, and a hot, bitter taste. It is more liquid than the others, and is of a pale yellow.

Contains a large quantity of volatile oil; an oil less volatile; pinic acid or resin; another resin which does not combine with alkalies or oxides; a little succinic acid; and a bitter extract. (UNVERDORBEN.)

It is used to adulterate the Chio turpentine, to which it is inferior.

Medicinally it is more diuretic and laxative than the preceding.

TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS. L. E. D. P. Common Turpentine, the liquid resin of the *Pinus sylvestris*, or Scotch Fir. This sort should be used only externally, as being too coarse and strong for internal use. As a stimulant, it enters into some ointments.

Internally it is substituted frequently for the Chio and Canadian, but is very inferior. In form of enema, ℥ss to ℥j may be used; or in form of pill with liquorice powder, gr. x to ℥j; or with yolk of egg or gum arabic, in form of emulsion—for gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa, but it is apt to irritate the kidneys.

Enters into Ol. Terebinthinæ. D.

TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM RECTIFICATUM. L. D. P. Rectified Oil of Turpentine, Spirit of Turpentine. *Oleum volatile pini purissimi.* E. Take Oj of oil of turpentine, and Oiv of water; distil the oil. This process is seldom necessary, the common oil of turpentine being usually pure enough.

Chemically it contains a volatile oil, which is soluble in hot, but not in cold alcohol; it is soluble in ether. It does not combine with alkalies like the fixed oils.

Very pure oil of turpentine has been procured by Dr. Nimmo, of Glasgow, by agitating eight parts with one part of very strong alcohol, when the alcohol will take up the impurities and float. This is poured off, and fresh alcohol used till the oil becomes tasteless and inodorous. It is a pity that it cannot be long kept in this state without deterioration.

Externally it is stimulant, and with this view it enters into some liniments for bruises, &c. Forty drops triturated with ℥ss of oil of almonds with cotton dipped into it and put into the ear, is good for deafness arising from inspissated cerumen. (MAULE.)

Internally it has recently come into repute in many disorders, and it acts differently according to the dose. For worms, and particularly tænia, or tapeworm, it is the best remedy yet known, in doses of ℥ss to ℥ij, floating upon peppermint or cinnamon water, or spring water, with a few drops of oil of lemons, night and morning, till the worms be expelled, and if it do not purge it must be aided by castor oil. If it cause flatulence and eructation, a little brandy may be given. It

is also useful in large doses, in the obstinate constipation arising from hydrocephalus and other affections of the brain, and is quite safe. It is good in epilepsy, yellow fever, melæna, and lately it has had several advocates in puerperal fever, lumbar neuralgia, and internal inflammations. It acts in small doses as a good diuretic, imparting a violet odour to the urine. It may be given advantageously in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xv}$ to \mathfrak{zj} , rubbed up with \mathfrak{zjss} of honey and $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ of cinnamon water, thrice a day, in sciatica, lumbago, and other forms of rheumatism and gout. It may also be given in form of enema, with mucilage, for colic, gall-stones, &c. It is singular that in doses of \mathfrak{zj} it will frequently excite the kidneys, so as to cause bloody urine, while in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{vj}$ or \mathfrak{zj} it will scarcely act on the kidneys at all. (PARIS.)

Enters into Liniment. Terebinthinæ. L.

TERRA. Earth. A term formerly much used in pharmacy, but now little used.

TERRA JAPONICA. See CATECHU.

TERRA FOLIATA TARTARI. See POTASSÆ ACETAS.

TESTÆ. L. Oyster Shells. *Ostrea edulis*. They contain carbonate of lime and animal matter, which is destroyed by calcination, and quicklime results.

TESTÆ PREPARATÆ. L. Prepared Oyster Shells. Free the shells from extraneous matter, wash them with boiling water, and prepare them in the manner directed for chalk.

Medicinally they are antacid and absorbent, in $\text{gr.}\mathfrak{x}$ to \mathfrak{zj} , but are in almost no respect different from chalk, and are not worth the trouble of preparing when chalk can be had.

TEUCRIUM. A genus of plants, all of which are bitter and stomachic, such as the *Teucrium Creticum*. P. *Teucrium montanum*. P. *Teucrium chamædrys*, &c. See MARUM.

THALICTRUM. Meadow Rue. The root is purgative, and is used to adulterate powdered rhubarb.

THEA BOHÆ. P. Bohea Tea. The dried leaves are aromatic, feebly astringent, stimulant, tonic, and nervine. The fresh leaves are narcotic. The debilitating effects of tea is a popular error; the contrary is true.

THEA VIRIDIS. Green Tea, *Hyson*, &c. It has similar properties with the preceding, but acts more on the nerves, and in some constitutions causes head-ache, nervous irritability, and sleeplessness. It sometimes cures slight head-aches.

THERIACA, and THERIACUM. See MITHRIDATE.

THLASPI. P. A genus of plants, which are astringent and subacid, but are little used.

THOMSON'S REAL CHELTENHAM SALTS. See CHELTENHAM.

THORNAPPLE. See STRAMONIUM.

THRIDACE. *New.* See LACTUCARIUM.

THRUSH MIXTURE, in *Farriery*. Mix ζ iv of liquid tar with 3jss of sulphuric acid. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

THYMUS SERPYLLUM. P. Wild Thyme. The flowering tops are aromatic and astringent, stimulant, tonic, and nervine. The *Thymus vulgaris*. P., or Garden Thyme, is used for making the oil, and as a potherb.

TIGLI LIGNUM ET SEMINA. P. The Wood and Seeds of the *Croton tiglium*. Powerfully drastico-cathartic, emetic, diuretic, and escharotic. The seeds have long been known under the names of *Grana molucca*, *Tiglii grana*, or *Grains of Tilly*. Their violent operation brought them into discredit as a medicine.

TIGLI OLEUM. L. D. Croton Oil. Expressed from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium*. A native of Ceylon and the Molucca Islands. This powerful medicine was lately reintroduced by Mr. Conwell, of the Madras Establishment, and his friend, Mr. Short, of Ratcliff Highway, London. As the oil which is imported is very various in quality, either from adulteration, or careless preparation, it ought to be made in this country from the seeds, according to the method proposed by the late Mr. Pope, of Oxford-street, and now pursued by his successor. Mr. Pope discovered that the oil may be deprived of its acrid and griping qualities, by carefully decorticating the seeds before expressing the oil.

Genuine croton oil, as imported, is yellow, and has a faint smell, and acrid taste. It contains 45 parts of tiglin, soluble in alcohol and ether, and 55 of a fixed oil like that of olives, possessing no purgative property. The oil, as prepared by Mr. Nocks, is of a deep claret-wine colour, and is devoid of acrimony.

Adulterated most extensively with fixed oils, the hitherto high price of croton oil being a great temptation to fraud. Mr. Pope's oil being comparatively cheap will in some degree prevent this. Olive oil is easily detected by its insolubility in alcohol, but castor oil cannot so readily be detected by digesting it with rectified spirit.

A substitute for croton oil has lately been proposed in the oil of the *Euphorbia latyris*, procured by expression from the seeds. From four to eight drops in *eau sucré*, are a dose; and as it is mild, and without acrimony, it is likely to become valuable. (CALDERINI in *Giorn. di Farmacia*.)

Medicinally croton oil is perhaps the most powerfully purgative yet

known, at least in respect to the quantity of the dose, and it consequently has become valuable in obstinate constipation, as in cases of hydrocephalus, apoplexy, mania, hysteria, hypochondriasis, dropsy, &c. The dose is from one to two drops, which act in many cases by merely rubbing them on the tongue, or externally on the umbilical region. It has been usual to give it in form of pill, but in this form it is apt to concentrate in one place in the stomach, and may do mischief. Dr. Nimmo, of Glasgow, proposes a tincture made with two drops of the oil to 3j of rectified spirit, digesting, and filtering in the usual way: 3j of this contains about m̄jss of the oil. In form of soap, made by triturating two parts of the oil with one part of soap-boiler's ley (*Soda caustica liquida*. P.) till the combination acquire consistence; and given in doses of gr. ij to gr. iij, in water or sugar, it has lately been prepared by Caventou, and prescribed by Bally. All the preparations must be given with caution, as even two drops have produced alarming hypercatharsis.

TIGLIN. *New.* The acrid principle of the croton seeds, which is soluble in alcohol, sulphuric ether, and in expressed essential oils.

Medicinally it has not been used, and its acrid properties do not offer any advantages for experiment.

TILIA EUROPEA. P. Lime Tree. The flowers are aromatic, anodyne, and antispasmodic, and are given in form of infusion, and of the distilled water, in doses of 3j to 3ij, or more. The young shoots furnish mucilage, which has proved successful in healing burns without leaving unsightly cicatrices. (LEVASSEUR.)

TIN. See STANNUM.

TINCAL. Crude Borax. See SODÆ SUB-BORAS.

TINCTURE. L. E. D. P. Tinctures. Some of which the Codex terms *Alcoolata*. P. Are solutions of substances, vegetable, animal, or line, in alcohol more or less rectified. Those prepared with highly-rectified spirit are rarely used, and are decomposed by water. The Codex orders alcohol of different strength, namely, 36°, 32°, and 22° of Baume's hydrometer, i. e. spec. grav. .837; .856; and .915. The London College orders all tinctures to be prepared in closed glass vessels, and to be frequently shaken whilst macerating. The time of maceration must be determined by the substance. See GREEN, HATFIELD, WILSON, &c.

Proper substances for tinctures are such as contain principles that are very active in small doses; for instance, opium, belladonna, digitalis, elaterium, conium, cinchona, camphor, iodine, and the newly-discovered alkalies and resins.

Improper substances for tinctures are those which are active only in large doses, as the alcohol would in such cases have more power than the substance which it held in solution.

TINCTURA ABSINTHII COMPOSITA. P. Compound Tincture of Wormwood. Take ℥ss each of the dried leaves of the great and small wormwood and of cloves, ℥ij of white sugar, and Oss of alcohol; digest for 15 days in a gentle heat, and strain. Dose ℥ij to ℥ss , or more, as a tonic and vermifuge.

TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI. E. D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron. Take ℥ij of acetate of potass, ℥j of sulphate of iron, and Oij of rectified spirit; triturate the acetate and sulphate into a soft mass, then dry it with a moderate heat, and afterwards rub it up with the spirit; macerate in a well-corked phial for seven days, shaking it occasionally; then pour off the clear liquor.

Decomposition. The sulphuric acid of the sulphate of iron is separated and goes over to the potass, forming sulphate of potass, while the acetic acid unites with the iron. It is a mixed preparation.

Medicinally it is tonic and astringent, and may be given in doses of ℥xx to ℥j , in a glassful of water, for indigestion, scrofula, chlorosis, hysteria, &c., twice or thrice a day.

TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI CUM ALCOHOLE. D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron with Alcohol. Take ℥j each of sulphate of iron and acetate of potass, and Oij of alcohol, prepared as in the preceding formula, and used in the same doses.

TINCTURA ACETATIS ZINCI. D. Tincture of Acetate of Zinc. Take one part each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of potass and sixteen parts of rectified spirit. Triturate together the sulphate and acetate, add the spirit, macerate for a week, occasionally shaking, and filter through paper.

Decomposition similar to the tincture of the acetate of iron.

TINCTURA ACONITI. P. Tincture of Aconite. Is prepared with one part of the leaves of the aconite, and six parts of spirit of wine. The dose is ℥v to ℥xl gradually augmented as a narcotic and anodyne. It is useful in phthisis. (BORDA.)

TINCTURA ALOES. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Aloes. Take ℥ss of spiked aloes in powder, ℥jss of extract of liquorice, Oj of water, and ℥iv of rectified spirit; digest for 14 days, and strain.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ℥ij to ℥jss , as a purgative. The liquorice covers in some measure the nauseous taste of the aloes.

TINCTURA ALOES ÆTHEREA. E. Ethereal Tincture of Aloes. Take ℥jss of socotrine aloes and myrrh, ℥j of English saffron, and ℥bj of sulphuric ether, with alcohol; macerate the myrrh in the ethereal

spirit for four days, then add the aloes and saffron, and digest four days more.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒij, twice or thrice a day, as a purgative stimulant, for hysteric spasms, &c., and in leuco-phlegmatic habits.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Aloes.

Tinctura aloes et myrrhæ. E. *Elixir proprietatis.* O. Take ʒiij each of extract of spiked aloes in powder and saffron, and Oij of tincture of myrrh; digest for 14 days, and strain.

Medicinally it is prescribed in doses of ʒj to ʒij, as a stimulant purgative and emmenagogue in chlorosis and hysteria, and in the obstinate constipation of old women, combined with muriate of iron, or aromatics.

TINCTURA AMBRÆ GRISEÆ. See ESSENCE OF AMBERGRISE.

TINCTURA AMARA. See TINCT. GENTIAN. COMP.

TINCTURA ANGUSTURÆ. D. Tincture of Angustura. Take ʒij of angustura-bark reduced to gross powder, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for seven days.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒij, as a tonic and stomachic.

TINCTURA AROMATICA. See TINCT. CINNAMOMI COMP. and SPIRITUS AMMON. AROMAT.

TINCTURA ASSAFÆTIDA. L. E. D. Tincture of Assafætida. Take ʒiv of assafætida, and Oij of rectified spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally this may be prescribed with bitters and aromatics in doses of ʒss to ʒj, as an antispasmodic. It has the disadvantage of being extremely nauseous.

TINCTURA ASSAFÆTIDA AMMONIATA. See SPIR. AMMON. FÆTID.

TINCTURA AURANTII. L. Tincture of Orange-peel. Take ʒiij of fresh orange-peel, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter. The dried peel is more commonly used, and is equally good: ʒij are enough of the dried.

Medicinally it is a good stomachic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij, or more, usually added to infusions and decoctions.

TINCTURA BALSAMICA. See TINCT. BENZOES COMP.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANA. Tincture of Peruvian Balsam. Take ʒiv of Peruvian balsam, and Oj of rectified spirit; macerate, and filter. Dose ʒj to ʒij, thrice a day, as an expectorant.

TINCTURA BALSAMI SULPHURIS. O. Tincture of Balsam of Sulphur. Take ʒij of terebinthinous balsam of sulphur, boiled to dryness in a water-bath, and Oj of proof spirit; make a tincture, and exhibit as an expectorant.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI. See TINCT. TOLUIFER. BALS.

TINCTURA DE BENZOE ALCOOLICA. P. Alcoholic Tincture of Benzoin.

Take 200 parts of benzoin in powder, and 800 parts of alcohol; digest for six hours, and filter. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{xv}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, or more, as a stomachic.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Benzoin. *Balsamum traumaticum*. O. *Friar's Balsam*, *Jesuit's Drops*, *Wade's Drops*. O. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of benzoin, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of storax balsam strained, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of balsam of Tolu, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of extract of spiked aloes, and Oij of rectified spirit; digest 14 days, and filter.

Internally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, rubbed up with mucilage, yolk of egg, or water, as a stimulant, expectorant, and antispasmodic, in chronic catarrh, asthma, and tussis senilis.

Externally it was long celebrated as a styptic for the speedy cure of fresh wounds, cuts, &c.; but nothing could be more improper, as it is stimulant and irritating. In old atonic ulcers it has more chance to do good, but is inferior to many other applications.

TINCTURA BONPLANDIÆ TRIFOLIATÆ. E. See TINCT. ANGUSTURÆ. D.

TINCTURA BRUCINÆ. *New*. Tincture of Brucine. Take gr. xvij of brucine, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of alcohol, spec. grav. .837, and make a tincture.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{vj}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$, as a stimulant for muscular debility and paralysis.

TINCTURA BUCHU. D. Tincture of Buchu. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of the leaves of diosma crenata and $\mathfrak{f}\text{hj}$, by measure, of spirit of wine, macerate for seven days, and strain.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ in urinary irritation, gravel, &c.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ. L. Tincture of Calumba. *Tinct. calumbæ*. E.

Tinct. colombo. D. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijss}$ of calumba, sliced, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, as a good stomachic bitter, with chalybeates, which it does not decompose like most other bitters.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ. E. *Alcool camphoratus*. P. See SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ. L.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. L. Compound Tincture of Camphor. *Tinct. opii camphorata*. E. D. *Elixir paregoricum*. O. Take

$\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of camphor, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of hard opium in powder, and benzoic acid, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and strain. One ounce contains gr. ij of opium. The paregoric elixir contains $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of oil of aniseed in addition to the above. See ELIXIR PAREGOR.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒij in gruel, as an anodyne at bed-time, for tickling coughs, chronic catarrh, asthma, &c.; and in doses of ℥v to ℥xx, for children with whooping-cough, but it is not safe in the hands of mothers and nurses. The oil of aniseed in the common paregoric renders it more nauseous without increasing its utility.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. L. D. P. Tincture of Cantharides. *Tinct. meloes viscatorii.* E. *Tinct. lyttæ.* O. Take ʒij of Spanish flies, bruised, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Internally it is given in doses of ℥x to ʒj as a stimulant diuretic in seminal debility, gleet, leucorrhœa, ovarian dropsy, incontinence of urine, &c.

Externally it is applied alone, or with camphor or soap liniments, as a stimulant and rubefacient, for rheumatic pains, gangrene from frost-bite; and as an injection for sinuses and fistulæ; ʒij being diluted with Oj of water.

TINCTURA CAPSICI. L. D. Tincture of Capsicum. Take ʒj of capsicum-berries, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter. The small berries should be used, and the preparation ought not to be very long kept.

Medicinally it may be given as a good stimulant, in doses of ʒss to ʒij, or more, in low typhus, gangrene, &c. As a gargle ʒj to ʒij to ʒvj of barley, or rose water, for atonic disorders of the fauces.

TINCTURA CAPSICI ET CANTHARIDUM. Tincture of Capsicum and Cantharides. Take ʒx of cantharides, bruised, ʒj of capsicum, Oj of dilute alcohol; digest for ten days, and filter. It is used externally as a stimulant and counter-irritant.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI. L. Tincture of Cardamoms. *Tinct. amomi repentis.* E. Take ʒij of cardamom-seeds, bruised, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given as a warm and grateful carminative in doses of ʒj to ʒiv, or more, for the nausea of sea-sickness, and as an adjunct to purgatives, to prevent nausea and griping.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Cardamoms. Take ʒij each of cardamom-seeds, bruised, caraway-seeds, bruised, and cochineal, bruised, ʒss of cinnamon-bark, bruised, and ʒiv of raisins, stoned; digest for 14 days and filter.

Medicinally it is given as an excellent and elegant cordial, in doses of ʒij to ʒss, or more, or as an agreeable adjunct to bitter infusions, purgative draughts, &c., to obviate griping and flatulence, and to impart a red colour.

TINCTURA CASCARILLA. L. D. P. Tincture of Cascarilla. Take ʒiv

of cascarilla-bark in powder, and Oij of proof spirit ; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒss, as a stomachic, but it is a very feeble form of cascarilla.

TINCTURA CASTOREI. L. E. D. Tincture of Castor. Take ʒij of castor in powder, and Oij of rectified spirit ; digest for seven days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒxx to ʒij, as an antispasmodic and nervine.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA. E. Compound Tincture of Castor.

Take ʒj of Russian castor in powder, ʒss of assafœtida, and Oj of ammoniated alcohol ; make a tincture and give in doses of ʒj to ʒss, as an antispasmodic, in hysteria, cramp, &c. It is better than the preceding.

TINCTURA (ÆTHEREA) DE CASTOREO. P. Etherial Tincture of Castor.

Take ʒij of castor, and ʒj of sulphuric ether ; make a tincture, and give in doses of ʒxv to ʒij, as an antispasmodic.

TINCTURA CATECHU. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Catechu. Take ʒiij of extract of catechu, ʒij of cinnamon-bark, bruised, and Oij of proof spirit ; digest for 14 days, and strain.

Medicinally it is given as an astringent, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij, with cinnamon water, or with chalk mixture, for chronic diarrhœa, &c.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Bark. Take ʒvij of the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*, and Oij of proof spirit ; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally this is given in doses of ʒj to ʒss, but is a very inefficient preparation, and is chiefly used to add to infusions, &c. It should not be exposed to cold ; for if it is the quinine is precipitated.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA. L. Ammoniated Tincture of Bark.

Take ʒiv of the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*, and Oij of aromatic spirit of ammonia ; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒss to ʒij, as a tonic stimulant, for atonic indigestion ; but it is by no means a good preparation, as the aromatic spirit of ammonia is not a solvent of quinine and cinchonine.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. L. D. P. Compound Tincture of

Bark. *Huxham's Tincture of Bark*. Take ʒij of the bark of the *Cinchona lancifolia* in powder, ʒjss of dried orange-peel, ʒiij of Virginian snake-root, bruised, ʒj of saffron, ʒij of cochineal in powder, and ʒxx of proof spirit ; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it has long been in great repute, as one of the best preparations of bark, but the new discoveries show that it is not so good as had been supposed. The dose is ʒj to ʒiij or ʒss, as a grateful stomachic in dyspepsia, and to colour infusions, &c.

TINCTURA CINCHONINÆ. *New*. Tincture of Cinchonine. Take gr. ix

of sulphate of cinchonine, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of alcohol, spec. grav. .847. Dissolve.

Medicinally this is given in $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, as a more efficient preparation than any of the preceding tinctures of bark; but the TINCTURA QUININÆ is still preferable.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Cinnamon. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of cinnamon-bark, bruised, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, as a warm stomachic, carminative, and astringent. It has the advantage of being compatible with dilute sulphuric acid.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Cinnamon. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of cinnamon-bark, bruised, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of cardamom-seeds, bruised, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of long pepper in powder, and ginger root, sliced, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, as a grateful cordial and stomachic, but it is not often used. The aromatic elixir of vitriol is made with three parts of it to one part of sulphuric acid.

TINCTURA SEMINUM COLCHICI. D. See VINUM COLCHICI.

TINCTURA COLOCYNTHIDIS. Tincture of Colocynth. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of the pulp of colocynth, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of anise-seeds, $\mathfrak{z}\text{xx}$ of proof spirit, and make a tincture. (DALBERG.)

Medicinally it must be given in doses of fifteen drops every three or four hours, till it open the bowels, increasing each dose by a drop or more.

TINCTURÆ COLOMBÆ. See TINCT. CALUMBÆ. L.

TINCTURA CONII MACULATI. E. Tincture of Hemlock. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of the dried leaves of hemlock, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of cardamom-seeds, bruised, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$ of proof spirit; make a tincture.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, as a sedative narcotic, in fever, cancer, &c. It is a very good form of hemlock.

TINCTURA CROCI. E. D. Tincture of Saffron. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of English saffron, bruised, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$ of proof spirit; digest for seven days, and filter through paper. It is only used for its colour; but is slightly stimulant and diaphoretic.

TINCTURA CROTONIS OLEI. *New.* Tincture of Croton Oil. Take $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$ of croton oil, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of rectified spirit; digest, and filter. Dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, as a purgative. (Dr. NIMMO.)

TINCTURA DIGITALIS. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Foxglove. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of leaves of digitalis, dried, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$, cautiously increased to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xl}$. It is one of the best forms of the digitalis, but will probably be soon superseded by some preparation of DIGITALINE.

TINCTURA ÆTHEREA ALCOHOLICA DE MURIATE FERRI, P., and Pharm.

Berlin. Bestucheff's Nervous Tincture. Take any quantity of iron in powder; dissolve it in a q. s. of muriatic acid, mixed with a fourth part of nitric acid, and evaporate; separate the dried mass, so that it may deliquesce in the liquor of a deep brown colour; mix the liquor with a double portion of sulphuric ether, by shaking it; separate the ether thus impregnated with the dissolved iron, and mix with a double portion of strong rectified spirit; when mixed, put it in oblong glass vessels, well-stopped, and exposed to the rays of the sun till it become colourless. Then keep it carefully. The preparation loses its colour in the sun, but becomes yellow in the shade.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATI. L. Tincture of Ammoniated Iron.

Take ʒiv of ammoniated iron, and Oj of proof spirit. It cannot be called a tincture with much propriety.

Medicinally it has been given in rickets and scrofula, in doses of ʒss to ʒij , but it is not a very important preparation. It is also applied externally to scirrhus tumours.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS. L. E. *Muriatis Ferri Liquor. D.* Tincture of Muriate of Iron. Take ℥ss of subcarbonate of iron, Oj of muriatic acid, and Oij of rectified spirit; add the acid to the subcarbonate in a glass vessel, and shake it for three days; if there be any dregs, let them subside, then pour off the clear liquor, and add the spirit to it.

Decomposition. The muriatic acid decomposes the subcarbonate of iron with effervescence, expelling the carbonic acid, and combining with the iron forms muriate of iron, or rather a mixture of the proto-muriate and the permuriate, which are dissolved in the spirit. It ought to be of spec. grav. 0.994, and contain 16.8 grains of peroxide of iron in the ounce.

Incompatible with alkalies, alkaline earths, and their carbonates, with lime water, solution of gum arabic, and astringent vegetable preparations.

Internally it is a very active preparation of iron, and is given as a tonic and diuretic, in doses of ʒx , cautiously increased to ʒj , for dyspepsia and debility. It may be conjoined with infusion of quassia, tincture of calumba and cinnamon water, and, if the bowels become constipated, with sulphate of magnesia. For dysuria arising from spasmodic stricture, or paralysis of the cervix vesicæ, Mr. Cline recommends ʒx every ten minutes, till relief is obtained. As an astringent, it acts powerfully on the kidneys and uterus, in internal hæmorrhage. It is also good for scrofula and for worms.

Externally it is applied alone, or diluted with water, as a styptic lotion, for sanious ulcers and carcinoma, and as an escharotic for destroying venereal warts, fungus, &c.

TINCTURA GALBANI. D. Tincture of Galbanum. Take ʒij of galbanum, cut small, and Oij of proof spirit; make a tincture.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒiij, as an antispasmodic stimulant, in hysteria, &c., but it is not a good form.

TINCTURA GALLARUM. E. D. P. Tincture of Galls. Take ʒij of powdered galls, and ʒxvj of proof spirit; make a tincture.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒiij, as an astringent, in diarrhœa, dysentery, and hæmorrhage.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Gentian. Take ʒij of gentian root, sliced, ʒj of orange-peel, dried, ʒss of cardamom-seeds, bruised, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally this is an excellent and elegant preparation, and may be added with advantage to bitter infusions. It may be conjoined also with acids. Dose ʒj to ʒiij.

TINCTURA GENTIANINÆ. *New.* Tincture of Gentianine. Take gr. v of gentianine, and ʒj of alcohol, spec. grav. .903; mix, and give as a tonic bitter, in doses of ʒss to ʒij.

TINCTURA GRATIOLÆ. Tincture of Hedge Hyssop. Take ʒiv of the dried leaves of gratiola, and Oij of proof spirit; make a tincture. Dose ʒxv, cautiously increased to ʒj, or more, as a diuretic, vermifuge, and antasthmatic.

TINCTURA GUAIACI. L. E. D. Tincture of Guaiac. Take ʒss of gum guaiac, and Oij of rectified spirit; make a tincture, and give in doses of ʒj to ʒiv, as a stimulant, diaphoretic, and laxative, rubbed up with mucilage. It is not a good form.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. L. E. D. Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum. Take ʒiv of gum guaiacum, and Ojss of aromatic spirit of ammonia; digest for 14 days and strain.

Incompatible with chlorine, nitrous acid, the spirit of nitric ether, and all acids and acidulous salts.

Medicinally it is a valuable sudorific in chronic rheumatism, though it is very nauseous and disagreeable. It may be given at bedtime, in doses of ʒj to ʒij, triturated with mucilage, honey, or milk; and followed by warm drinks, such as ginger-tea, decoction of bark, &c.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Black Hellebore. Take ʒiv of the root of black hellebore, sliced, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is used as a drastic purgative and emmenagogue in gout, and uterine obstructions, in doses of \mathfrak{mxxx} to \mathfrak{zj} , in a glass of water. The Tincture of Veratrine will supplant this preparation, the strength of which can seldom be known except by actual trial.

TINCTURA HUMULI. L. E. D. Tincture of Hops. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$ of hops, Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter. The dose is \mathfrak{zss} to \mathfrak{zss} as a tonic and sedative; but it is, or will soon be supplanted by tincture of lupuline.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Hyoscyamus. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ of dried leaves of hyoscyamus, Oij of proof spirit, digest for 14 days and filter.

Medicinally, it is a good sedative and anodyne, in cases where opium cannot be used. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{vj}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$. See **HYOSCYAMUS**.

TINCTURA IODINII. D. Tincture of Iodine. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$ of iodine, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of rectified spirit, mix and dissolve the iodine by heat, and preserve the mixture in a closely-stopped vessel.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{l}$, for scrophula, bronchocele, &c.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Jalap. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{ii}\mathfrak{j}$ of jalap root in powder, Oij of proof spirit; digest 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to \mathfrak{zss} as a cathartic, and is often added to purgative draughts, to increase their activity.

TINCTURA KINO. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Kino. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ii}\mathfrak{j}$ of kino in powder, Oij of rectified spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter. It is a mixture of almost pure **TANNIN**.

Medicinally it is a good astringent, though inferior to catechu. The dose is $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$, triturated with mucilage; for obstinate dysentery and diarrhœa.

TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA. See **SPIR. LAVAND. COMP.**

TINCTURA LAURI CINNAMOMI. See **TINCT. CINNAMOMI**.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ. *New.* Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$ of **LOBELIA INFLATA**, Oj of dilute alcohol, digest for 10 days, and filter. It is expectorant, diuretic, or emetic, according to the dose; $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ii}\mathfrak{j}$ is an emetic for an adult.

Or, take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ijss}$ of lobelia inflata and Oj of spirits of wine, at bead 25; digest for a fortnight, and strain. Thirty or forty measured drops are the usual dose, thrice a day, in asthma, whooping-cough, chorea, delirium tremens, &c. (Dr. ANDREW, of GLASGOW.)

TINCTURA LUPULINÆ. *New.* Tincture of Lupuline. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of lupuline, bruised, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$ of alcohol; digest in a close vessel for six days, press out the liquor, filter and add q. s. of alcohol to make $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ii}\mathfrak{j}$ of the tincture.

Medicinally, it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to quiet excessive irritability and procure sleep, in chronic dyspepsia, delirium tremens, hepatitis, &c. It does not cause costiveness, like opium, nor affect the liver and head like it. (Dr. Ives.)

TINCTURA LYTTÆ. See TINCT. CANTHAR.

TINCTURA MELOES VESICATORII. See TINCT. CANTHAR.

TINCTURA MOSCHI. D. Tincture of Musk. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of musk reduced to powder, Oj of rectified spirit, make a tincture, and give in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, as an antispasmodic stimulant.

TINCTURA MURIATIS FERRI. See TINCT. FERRI MURIAT.

TINCTURA MURIATIS FERRI CUM OXYDO RUBRO. D. Tincture of Muriate of Iron, with the Red Oxide. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of red oxide of iron, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of muriatic acid, q. s. of rectified spirit; digest the oxide with the acid for 24 hours, then boil for half an hour; evaporate the filtered liquor to the thickness of syrup, add the spirit to it when cold, shake it frequently, till the specific gravity is 1050.

Medicinally it may be given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xl}$ or more, in the same cases as the tincture of muriate of iron.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Myrrh. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of myrrh, bruised, Oij of rectified spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter. This is improved in this new edition of the London Pharmacopœia, being brighter and better than the old one.

Internally it is given as a tonic and deobstruent, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

Externally it is much used in gargles and lotions, with tincture of bark, infusion of roses, and acids, for spongy gums, sanious ulcers, and necrotic and exfoliating bones.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ. D. Tincture of Nux Vomica. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of the shavings of the fruit of the strychnos nux vomica, $\mathfrak{z}\text{viiij}$ of rectified spirit, macerate for 7 days, and strain.

Medicinally the dose is $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xx}$, as a nervine and narcotic.

TINCTURA OPII. L. E. D. Tincture of Opium, Laudanum. *Tinctura thebaica*. O. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijss}$ of hard opium in powder, Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter: $\mathfrak{m}\text{xix}$ contain gr. j of opium.

Internally it may be given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xl}$, or gradually increased to $\mathfrak{m}\text{100}$ or more, as a powerful anodyne, which has the inconvenience, however, of producing costiveness, and deranging the functions of the brain and the liver. The acetate of morphine is in many cases superior, as it does not affect the bowels and the liver in the same way.

Externally it is applied in form of lotion, as an anodyne for pain and spasm. It often relieves the spasm of temporary tetanus. (Dr. A. T. THOMSON.)

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA. E. Ammoniated Tincture of Opium.

Take ʒij each of benzoic acid and English saffron, cut small, ʒij of opium, ʒss of oil of anise, ʒxvi of ammoniated alcohol, and make a tincture : ʒj contains gr. j of opium.

TINCTURA PAPAVERIS. Tincture of Poppy. Take ʒiv of white poppy capsules, powdered, Oj of proof spirit ; digest for 14 days, and filter. It is about half the strength of the preceding.

TINCTURA PIPERIS CUBEBA. D. Tincture of Cubebs. Take ʒiv of the fruit of cubebs pepper, lbij of spirit of wine ; macerate for 14 days, and strain.

Medicinally the dose is ʒx to ʒj in gonorrhœa, gleet, and chronic rheumatism.

TINCTURA PYRETHRI. Tincture of Pyrethrum. A term by no means proper, is prepared by macerating ʒj of root of pyrethrum in ʒviij of spirit of rosemary.

Medicinally it is used as a stimulant gargle or wash for the mouth, diluted with water.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ. E. D. Tincture of Quassia. Take ʒj of shavings or chips of quassia, Oij of proof spirit ; make a tincture, and give in doses of ʒj to ʒij as a tonic. It is a good form of quassia, the quassine being wholly soluble in the spirit.

TINCTURA QUININÆ SULPHATIS. New. Tincture of Sulphate of Quinine. Take gr. iv of the sulphate of quinine, ʒj of alcohol spec. grav. $\cdot 847$; make a tincture, and give in doses of ʒij to ʒvj for debility, intermittents, &c.

TINCTURA RHATANIÆ. Tincture of Rhatany, or Crameria Root. Is prepared with ʒij to Oj of proof spirit.

TINCTURA RHEI. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Rhubarb. Take ʒij of sliced rhubarb root, ʒss of bruised cardamom-seeds, ʒij of saffron, Oij of proof spirit ; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is more astringent, but not so purgative as the infusion. The cardamom-seeds render it aromatic, but there is no use for the saffron. It is given in doses of ʒss to ʒj in peppermint water.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Rhubarb. Take ʒij of rhubarb root, sliced, ʒss of liquorice root, bruised, ʒij each of ginger root, sliced and of saffron, Oj of proof spirit, ʒxij of water ; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given as a cordial stomachic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij , and as a purgative ʒvj to ʒj . Anise-seeds are a good addition, as they cover the nauseous taste of the rhubarb, though not of a very pleasant flavour themselves to most palates.

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES. E. Tincture of Rhubarb and Aloes.

Take ʒvi of rhubarb in powder, ʒvj of socotrine aloes in powder, ʒss of cardamom-seeds, bruised, Oijss of proof spirit; make a tincture, and give in the same doses as the preceding.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ. E. Tincture of Rhubarb and Gentian. Take ʒij of powdered rhubarb, ʒss of *Gentianæ lutea*, bruised, Oijss of proof spirit; make a tincture, and give in similar doses to the preceding.

TINCTURA SABINÆ COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Savine. Take ʒj of extract of savine, ℥bj of tincture of castor, ℥ss of tincture of myrrh; mix.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ. Tincture of Blood Root. Take ʒij of the bruised root, and digest for 10 days in Oj of dilute alcohol, and filter. The dose is ℥x to ʒjss . See **SANGUIN.**

TINCTURA SAPONIS ET OPII. E. Tincture of Soap and Opium. The same as the **LINIM. SAP. ET OPII.** E.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Squills. Take ʒiv of squill root recently dried, Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally, ℥xxx are equal to gr. j of the root, and it may be given in doses of ℥x to ʒj in the almond emulsion, for coughs, chronic catarrh, and obstinate hoarseness.

Enters into Mel Scillæ. D.

TINCTURA SENNÆ. L. Tinctura Sennæ Composita. E. D. Tincture of Senna. Take ʒiij of senna-leaves, ʒiij of caraway-seeds, bruised, ʒj of cardamom-seeds, bruised, ʒiv of raisins stoned, Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and strain.

Medicinally this is a good purgative, in doses of ʒij to ʒj for atonic gout, dyspepsia, &c., along with the infusion of senna, or peppermint water or ginger-tea. Liquorice root is a good substitute for the raisins.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ. L. D. Tincture of Snake Root. Take ʒiij of Virginian snake-root, Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is stimulant and tonic, in doses of ʒss to ʒiij for headache and gout, but it is not a good form.

TINCTURA STRYCHNINÆ. *New.* Tincture of Strychnine. Take gr. iij of very pure strychnine, ʒj of alcohol spec. grav. .837; dissolve, and give in doses of ℥vj to ℥xxiv in any vehicle for muscular debility and paralysis.

TINCTURA THEBAICA. O. See **TINCT. OPII.**

TINCTURA THERIACALIS. O. Is made with one part each of mithridate and Venice treacle, and four parts each of acetic acid and proof spirit.

TINCTURA TOLUIFERÆ BALSAMI. Tincture of Balsam of Tolu. *Tinctura balsami Tolutani.* D. Take ʒjss of balsam of Tolu, Oj of alcohol; make a tincture, and give as an expectorant, in doses of ʒss to ʒjss.

Medicinally its power is doubtful, and it is chiefly used to flavour cough mixtures, when inflammation does not threaten.

Enters into Syr. Toluiferæ Balsami. E. Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio. E.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ. L. D. Tincture of Valerian. Take ʒiv of valerian root, Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter. It is given as a nervine and antispasmodic, in doses of ʒss to ʒij, but is chiefly added to infusions and draughts.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA. L. D. Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian. Take ʒiv of valerian root, Oij of aromatic spirit of ammonia; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally this is prescribed as a nervine stimulant and antispasmodic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij with milk, camphor mixture, ethereal preparations, &c.

TINCTURA VERATRI ALBI. E. Tincture of White Hellebore. Take ʒviiij of white hellebore root, bruised, Oijss of proof spirit, and make a tincture.

Medicinally it is alterative, in doses of ℥iij to ℥v for cutaneous disorders. It is purgative, deobstruent, and emetic in larger doses, but is not a very safe or manageable preparation.

TINCTURA VERATRINÆ. *New.* Tincture of Veratrine. Take ʒiv of veratrine, ʒj of alcohol; make a tincture.

Medicinally it may be given from ℥x to ℥xv, ℥xx, or ℥xxv, in a glass of any aromatic water, or infusion for dropsy and leucophlegmatic disorders. It may also be employed externally by friction, in the same cases, and in gout. (MAGENDIE.)

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. L. D. P. Tincture of Ginger. Take ʒij of ginger root, sliced, Oij of rectified spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter. It would be better to use ʒiv of ginger. If the spirit is weak, the tincture will be turbid.

Medicinally it is a good stomachic stimulant, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij for atonic disorders, and as an adjunct to purgatives, to prevent griping and flatulence.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM, in *Farriery*. Take ʒijss of opium in powder,

Oij of proof spirits; macerate for 14 days, and strain. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

TISANES. See PTISANÆ. P. See PUNCH.

TITANIC ACID is composed of titanium and oxygen.

TOBACCO. See TABACI FOLIA.

TODDY. Any sort of ardent spirits mixed with boiling water and sugar.

TOLU LOZENGES. See LOZENGES.

TOMATA KETCHUP. See KETCHUP.

TONIC BALLS, in *Farriery*. See BALLS.

TONIC WINE (FRENCH). A nostrum which originated with the editor of the Medical Adviser, consisting chiefly of Tincture of Aloes and other purgative tinctures.

TOOTH POWDERS. See CARBO LIGNI, DENTIFRICE, GREEN, GROSVENOR, HEMET, and RUSPINI.

TORMENTILLA RADIX. L. E. D. P. Tormentil Root. *Tormentilla officinalis*. A native plant, common on dry heaths. The root is knotty, and of a blackish colour, but internally reddish. It contains tannin.

Medicinally it is astringent and styptic, and as it seems to act with less stimulus than other astringents, it has been preferred to check the diarrhœas attending hectic fever, and the dentition of infants. The dose is gr. x to ʒj of the powder, or ʒij of the decoction thrice a day, with a little ipecacuan, or chalk mixture. (FORDYCE.)

TOXICODENDRI FOLIA. L. E. P. Sumach, or Poison Oak Leaves. *Rhus toxicodendron*. A native of America.

Medicinally they are subacid, stimulant, and narcotic, and have been given in doses of gr. ss to gr. iv of the powder, or the extract, twice a day for palsy. (ALDERSON.) It is a very doubtful remedy. It has been applied externally for herpetic eruptions; but is apt to excite erysipelas.

TRAGACANTHA. L. E. D. P. Tragacanth, or Gum Tragacanth. Procured from the *Astragalus verus*, a native of Persia. It has no smell, and very little taste. It consists almost entirely of CERASIN. *Incompatible* with the sulphates of copper and iron, and with the acetate of lead.

Insoluble in water, with which it gelatinizes. In boiling water it dissolves partially, when a portion of a mineral acid is added.

Medicinally it is chiefly used in pharmaceutical preparations. A bit of it allowed to dissolve gradually in the mouth tends to allay tickling coughs.

Enters into Mucilago Astragali Tragacanthæ, E. D. Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp. L.

TRAUMATIC, belonging to wounds.

TRAUMATIC BALSAM. See TINCT. BENZ. COMP.

TREACLE, or Molasses, is the impure syrup or uncrystallizable portion of the juice of the sugar-cane. It is very fermentable.

Medicinally it is purgative, and is a cheap substance for aperient electuaries, &c.

TREFOIL. See MENYANTHES.

TRIPOLI. A sort of burnt earth, used for polishing and cleaning metals.

TRITICUM. See FARINA and AMYLUM.

TROCHISCI. E. P. Lozenges. I have given the composition of some of these under LOZENGES, PASTILLI, and TABELLÆ. Others I shall now mention.

TROCHISCI CARBONATIS CALCIS. E. Lozenges of Carbonate of Lime. Chalk Lozenges. Take ʒiv of prepared carbonate of Lime, ʒj of gum Arabic mucilage, ʒj of nutmeg in powder, and ʒvj of refined sugar, triturate these together, and make into a paste with water.

Medicinally two or three may occasionally be taken as an antacid and absorbent.

TROCHISCI EMETINÆ. *New.* Emetine Lozenges. Take gr. xxxij of coloured emetine, ʒij of refined sugar, make into lozenges of gr. xviii each.

Medicinally emetic, when taken fasting, in doses of one for a child, and three or four for an adult.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLABRÆ. E. Liquorice Lozenges. Take one part each of extract of liquorice and gum arabic, two parts of refined sugar; dissolve in warm water, strain, and evaporate with a gentle heat, so as to form lozenges in the usual way. Demulcent for coughs.

TROCHISCI GUMMOSI. E. Gum Lozenges. Take four parts of gum Arabic, and one part of starch, and twelve parts of refined sugar; make into lozenges with rose water. Demulcent for coughs.

TROCHISCI NITRATIS POTASSÆ. E. Nitre Lozenges. Take one part of nitrate of potass, three parts of refined sugar; make into lozenges with mucilage of tragacanth.

Medicinally they are cooling in dryness of the fauces, fever and sore throat, and for public speakers and singers.

TROTTER OIL, or Neat's-foot Oil, may be purchased ready made of the butchers, but it is very impure, and ought to be simmered with equal parts of rose water over a fire, stirred with a wooden spatula,

and when cool, is taken off with an oil spoon ; and, if necessary, the process repeated. It is excellent for making cold cream and other ointments. Dr. Dods says, alkanet root added makes it keep better.

TUBEROSE. *Polyanthus tuberosa*. A fragrant plant, the root of which is emetic, and probably contains *emetine* or *violine*.

TUNGSTIC ACID is separated in the form of a yellow powder, by treating tungstate of lime finely-levigated with nitric acid.

TURBITH MINERALE. Sulphate of Peroxide of Mercury. *Subsulphas hydrargyri flavus*, E., which see.

TURNER'S CERATE. See CERATUM CALAMINÆ.

TURMERIC. The root of *Curcuma longa*, and *Curcuma rotunda*, the powder of which is sometimes employed as a stimulant aromatic tonic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij ; but it is chiefly used for its yellow colour. *Adulterated* in the powdered form with raspings of guaiac wood, bean-meal, &c.

TURPENTINE. See TEREBINTH.

TURPENTINE LINIMENT, in *Farriery*. Mix Oj each of oil of turpentine and olive oil. (PHARM. VET. COLL.)

TURPENTINE OINTMENT, in *Farriery*. Take ℥bj of common turpentine, ℥ij of lard, melt together. In summer, use tallow for the lard, or one-fourth oil with tallow in winter. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

TURPETH. *Convolvulus turpethum*. P. An acrid cathartic herb. See also SUBSULPH. HYDRARG. FLAV. and OXYD. HYDRARG. CINER.

TUSSILAGO. L. E. D. P. Coltsfoot. *Tussilago farfara*. A native plant, common in barren, sandy soils. The leaves and flowers have been long in repute as a demulcent and expectorant in coughs ; but it has no virtue beyond that of a pleasant mucilage. A decoction is made by boiling a handful of the leaves in a quart of water, down to a pint.

Medicinally the expressed juice was recommended by Cullen for scrofula. It is used for smoking like tobacco.

TUSSILAGO PETASITES. P. Butter Burr. A native plant, with very broad round leaves, common on the sandy banks of rivers. It is a weak, bitter, and mucilaginous demulcent.

TUTIA. Tutty. See ZINCUM and OXYDUM ZINC. IMPUR. PRÆP.

U.

ULEX EUROPEUS. Furze, Whins. A native prickly shrub, the infusion or decoction of which is demulcent and diuretic. The seeds are still more so, and occasion nausea and diaphoresis.

ULMI CORTEX. L. E. P. Elm Bark. *Ulmus campestris*. It is very mucilaginous and also contains sugar, a little gallic acid, and super-tartrate of potass.

Medicinally it is said to be alterative, tonic, and diuretic, and to be useful for herpetic and leprous eruptions. If it ever do good in such cases, it must be from its mucilage sheathing the acid or acrid substances of the primæ viæ, from which they arise. With this view it may be useful.

Enters into Decoct. Ulmi. L. D.

ULTRAMARINE. An expeditious and probably a cheap method of preparing this beautiful pigment, has just been discovered on the continent, but it is still kept secret.

Adulterated frequently; but its genuineness may be ascertained by bringing it to a red heat in a crucible, when, if it is not genuine, it will become pale or blackish. When tried with oil, it assumes a brown tint.

UMBER, and Burnt Umber, are earthy pigments used in painting.

UNGUENTA. Ointments. Are external applications of a softer consistence than cerates, though in other respects resembling them. The complication of the old pharmacy has now been in a great measure laid aside, and ointments are now usually formed of lard, prepared suet or spermaceti, to keep the parts soft, and some one or two active ingredients.

From their want of consistency they do not keep well, being apt to become rancid, and they should on that account be made in small quantities. The addition of a little finely-powdered refined sugar is useful for preventing this.

Veterinary Ointments are introduced under the term **OINTMENT**, above.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITROSI. E. D. Ointment of Nitrous Acid.

Take ℥bj of lard, ℥vj of nitrous acid; melt the lard, and rub the acid into it by degrees, till the mixture is cold.

Medicinally it is stimulant, and is a good application to foul atonic ulcers, and to herpetic eruptions.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SULPHURICI. D. Ointment of Sulphuric Acid.

Take ℥ij of prepared lard, ℥ij of sulphuric acid; mix in a Wedgewood mortar for an ointment.

Medicinally it is useful for itch, gout, bronchocele, and enlarged joints; but is apt to corrode the patient's linen. (A. DUNCAN.)

UNGUENTUM ÆGYPTIACUM. See **LINIMENT. ÆRUGINIS.**

UNGUENTUM ÆRUGINIS. D. Verdigrise Ointment, or *Green Basilicon*.

Take ʒviij of resinous ointment, ʒiij of olive oil, ʒj of verdigrise; mix, to make an ointment.

Medicinally, it is stimulant and digestive for indolent ulcers, neglected burns, &c.

UNGUENTUM DE ALTHEA. Althea, or Marshmallow Ointment. Take 1000 parts of oil of mucilage, 250 parts of yellow wax, 125 parts each of pure resin and turpentine; melt, and strain through linen, stirring with a spatula till cold.

Medicinally it is softening and suppurative.

UNGUENTUM AMMONIÆ. Take ʒss of carbonate of ammonia, ʒss of simple cerate; mix. Stimulant for strumous ulcers.

UNGUENTUM ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDALE. Pile Ointment. Take ʒij of submuriate of mercury, ʒss of solution of subacetate of lead, ʒss of solution of acetate of morphine, ʒij of Barbadoes tar, ʒj of fresh lard; mix for an ointment.

Or, Take ʒij of oxide of zinc, ʒj of submuriate of mercury, ʒj of fresh lard; mix for an ointment for piles, when very irritable.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. Ointment of Tartarized Antimony. Take ʒjss of tartar emetic, ʒj of spermaceti ointment; mix. *Or*, Take ʒij to ʒiij of tartar emetic, and ʒj of palm oil; mix.

Medicinally it may be applied so as to bring out pimples, in the quantity of ʒj daily, for deep-seated pains, arthritic swellings, and for phthisis, hysteria, mania, &c. (JENNER.) It is said to constitute Mr. St. John Long's boasted cure for consumption.

UNGUENTUM ARSENICI. Arsenic Ointment. Take ʒj of powdered arsenic, ʒvj each of lard and spermaceti ointment; mix, and apply to destroy the surface of cancerous ulcers; but it is by no means safe.

UNGUENTUM AURI. Take gr.j of gold, finely divided by means of mercury, ʒss of prepared lard, and mix.

Medicinally it is applied by removing about half an inch of the epidermis of the neck, and rubbing in a very small portion, morning and evening, for syphilis, &c. (NIEL.)

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM. P. Basilicon Ointment. *Ung. resinæ nigræ.* L. Take 32 parts each of black pitch, yellow resin and yellow wax, 128 parts of olive oil; melt the pitch and the resin together, and add the oil and the wax; melt, and strain through linen, stirring it with a wooden rod till it become nearly cold. Maturative and stimulant.

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ. *New.* Take ʒiv each of the fresh leaves of belladonna and prepared lard; bruise the leaves in a marble mortar, and beat them up with the lard, then melt with a gentle

heat, strain through cloth by pressure, and stir till cold. It may be made with equal parts of lard, and of the dried powder of the leaves.

Medicinally it is excellent for tic douloureux, and for relieving chordee, priapism, and spasmodic stricture, either externally, or introduced by a bougie. It relieves iritis, and the pain of necrotic ulcers, but ought to be used with caution to abraded surfaces, as it may be absorbed.

UNGUENTUM CAMPHORATUM. Take ℥j of elder-ointment, ℥ss of superacetate of lead (rubbed up with a little oil of almonds), ℥ss of extract of hyoscyamus, gr. xij of camphor in powder, with a little alcohol; mix. It is a good sedative application for piles. (CHESTON.)

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. L. D. *Ung. lyttæ.* O. Take ℥ij of cantharides in very fine powder, ℥viij of distilled water, ℥viij of resin cerate; boil down the water with the cantharides to one-half, and strain; mix the cerate with the strained liquor, and evaporate to a proper consistency.

Medicinally it is a very mild but rather an uncertain stimulant. The boiling destroys in part the acrimony of the flies.

UNGUENTUM CATECHU. Catechu Ointment. Take ℥iv of catechu, ℥ix of alum, ℥iv of yellow resin, ℥x of olive oil, and q. s. of water; mix, to make an ointment. A good astringent application to languid ulcers.

• **UNGUENTUM CERÆ ALBÆ.** D. Ointment of White Wax. Take ℔j of white wax, ℔iv of prepared lard; melt, and mix. Emollient, and a good basis for other ointments.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ FLAVÆ. D. Ointment of Yellow Wax. Take ℔j of yellow wax, ℔iv of prepared lard; melt, and mix. Emollient, and as a basis for other ointments.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ CUM ACETO. Take ℥j of white wax, ℥iij of lead plaster, ℔j of olive oil, ℥ij of diluted acetic acid; melt the wax, the plaster, and the oil together, and add the vinegar gradually. It is a good application for excoriations and superficial eruptions.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ CUM HYDRARGYRO. Take ℥viij of yellow wax, ℥iv of prepared lard, ℥ij of olive oil, ℥vj of mercurial ointment; melt together the wax, the lard, and the oil, stir till almost cold, and add the blue ointment. It is a good application to atonic ulcers with callous edges.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ. D. See UNG. OXID. PLUMB. ALB. E.

UNGUENTUM CETACEI. L. D. Spermaceti Ointment. Take ℥vj of spermaceti, ℥ij of white wax, ℥iij of olive oil; melt them together over a slow fire, stirring them constantly till cold. In summer it soon becomes rancid. Almond oil is more elegant than olive oil.

Medicinally it is emollient, and used for dressing blisters and excoriations, and as a basis for active substances, such as tartar emetic, iodine, &c.

UNGUENTUM CÆRULEUM. See CERATUM CERUL.

UNGUENTUM COCCULI INDICI. Ointment of *Cocculus Indicus*. Take from ʒj to ʒij of *Cocculus Indicus* in very fine powder, ʒj of palm oil, or of lard; mix, and apply for porrigo furfuracea; but it is not very safe.

UNGUENTUM CONII. D. Hemlock Ointment. Is prepared in the same way as UNG. BELLADONNÆ, and may be used for the same purposes; but in urethral disorders it is apt to produce impotence. At Bartholomew Hospital, they spoil this ointment, by boiling the hemlock till it becomes *crisp*!

UNGUENTUM CUPRI SUB-ACETATIS. E. Take ʒss of subacetate of copper, ʒj of spermaceti ointment; mix, and introduce by means of a bougie into the rectum, for prolapsus, and ulcers of the rectum, piles, &c.

UNGUENTUM DIGITALIS. It is prepared in the same way as the ung. belladonnæ, and applied in similar cases.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM. L. D. Elemi Ointment. *Yellow basilicon*. Take ℥bj of elemi, ʒx of common turpentine, ℥ij of prepared suet, ʒij of olive oil; melt the elemi with the suet, remove them from the fire, and immediately mix them with the turpentine and the oil, and strain through linen.

Medicinally it is a mild stimulant dressing for setons and issues, and for promoting the healing of ulcers. When too solid, add a little oil of turpentine.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI CUM ÆRUGINE. Take ʒj of ærugo, ℥ss of elemi ointment, mix the verdigrise with a little oil, and having melted the ointment gradually, stir it in. It is a good stimulant for foul ulcers.

UNGUENTUM FERRI ARSENIATIS. Ointment of Arseniate of Iron. Take ʒss of arseniate of iron, ʒij of phosphate of iron, ʒvj of spermaceti ointment; mix carefully, and apply to cancerous ulcers, and noli-me-tangeri, to produce sloughing. It is not very safe.

UNGUENTUM FERRI PHOSPHATIS. Ointment of Phosphate of Iron. Take ʒij of phosphate of iron, ʒj of spermaceti ointment; mix, and apply to atonic ulcerations, and for promoting a slough.

UNGUENTUM FERRI HYDROCYANATIS. Ointment of Prussian Blue. Take ʒj of the hydrocyanate (prussiate) of iron in powder, ʒj of spermaceti ointment; mix, and apply to foul and irritable ulcers, open cancer, noli-me-tangere, &c. (ROUDET.)

UNGUENTUM FERRI SUBCARBONATIS. Take ʒj each of subcarbonate

of iron and balsam of copaiba, ʒvj of spermaceti ointment; mix, and apply to phagedenic ulcers.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CAMPHORATUM. Camphorated Ointment of Galls.

Take ʒij of galls in fine powder, ʒss of camphor, ʒj of prepared lard; incorporate the camphor with the lard, and then add the galls.

Apply as an astringent for piles after leeching and fomentations.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ COMPOSITUM. Take ʒij each of powdered galls

and solution of acetate of lead, ʒj of powdered opium, ʒj each of prepared lard and spermaceti ointment. It is a good astringent for

burns, scalds, hæmorrhoids, &c.

UNGUENTUM GALLARUM. D. Ointment of Galls. Take ʒj of finely-

powdered galls and ʒviij of prepared lard, to make an ointment for piles, &c.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI ALBI. Ointment of White Hellebore. Take

ʒj of white hellebore in powder, ʒj of prepared lard; mix, and apply for itch, and other eruptions. See **UNG. VERATR.**

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. E. D. P. Take equal parts of mercury and

suet, three parts of lard; mix, till the globules of mercury disappear.

One drachm contains gr. xij of mercury. See **UNG. HYDRARG.**

FORTIUS.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI ALBI. Take ʒj of the hydrosublimed mer-

cury, ʒij of olive oil, ʒiij of prepared lard; mix intimately, and apply in the same cases as the strong mercurial ointment, than which it is an equally effectual and a neater preparation.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CAMPHORATUM. Take ʒj of strong mercurial

ointment, ʒss of camphor; mix, and apply at bed-time, along the course of the urethra, for chordee, or to indurated tumours.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS. L. Strong Mercurial Ointment.

Blue ointment. V. Take ℥ij of purified mercury, ʒxxij of prepared lard, ʒj of prepared suet; first triturate the mercury with the suet and a little of the lard, till the globules disappear, add the rest of the lard, and mix. One drachm contains gr. xxx of mercury.

Chemically the mercury appears to be partly in a state of mechanical subdivision and partly in the form of protoxide, the latter of which alone is the active part of the preparation. An ointment may accordingly be made of more uniform strength, by incorporating gr. xxi of the black oxide of mercury with ʒj of lard, at the temperature of 350° Fahr. (DONOVAN.)

Genuine strong mercurial ointment is, when fresh made, of a greyish-blue colour, and has no appearance of globules of metallic mercury diffused through it.

Imitated, or rather improved, by substituting butter of cacao for lard,

and using equal parts of it and mercury, adding to every ounce $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ of fresh egg oil. This form of the ointment has the advantage of an agreeable smell, and of keeping well without becoming rancid. (M. PLANCHE.)

Adulterated with an ointment made with rancid lard, which greatly facilitates the incorporation of the mercury, but it is rendered by this means more irritating to the skin, and still more so by turpentine, which is added for the same purpose. Sulphurated oil renders it inert by forming a sulphuret of mercury.

Medicinally it is one of the best modes of administering mercury, from $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ being rubbed in before the fire, with the warm hand of the patient himself, and on the inside of the thighs or arms, and on the calves of the legs every night, till the mouth acquire a metallic taste, and become slightly sore, when it must be partially discontinued, as excessive salivation is found in almost every case to do more harm than good. The warm bath is better for promoting its action than the addition of camphor, &c., which are apt to irritate the skin. The ointment itself sometimes irritates the skin, and brings out eruptions, in which case a different place must be selected for the frictions. When it is employed for dropsy, diuretics should be employed with it. When salivation runs too high, a dose or two of the acetate of morphine should be given, and the ointment or liniment of belladonna should be rubbed over the parotid and submaxillary glands. In local paralysis, and other local affections, it is good to rub in this ointment, and give at the same time calomel, or some other mercurial, internally.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. L. D. Milder Mercurial Ointment. Take \mathfrak{lbj} of strong mercurial ointment, \mathfrak{lbij} of prepared lard; mix. Six drachms of this contain $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of mercury. It is a preparation of little importance; but is sometimes used to dress syphilitic sores, and to destroy pediculi.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. L. E. D. Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. *Citrine ointment.* V. *Ung. supernitrat. hydrarg.* O. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of purified mercury, $\mathfrak{z}\text{xj}$ of nitric acid, $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of prepared lard, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of olive oil; dissolve the mercury in the acid, and, while the solution is hot, mix it with the oil and lard, previously melted together.

Medicinally it is useful in herpes, and other eruptions, and for indolent ulcers, as a stimulant and alterative. It is an excellent application to inflammation of the tarsi, when mixed over a water-bath, with equal parts of spermaceti ointment, or almond oil, put on in a very small quantity, with a camel's-hair pencil, at bed-time: $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of balsam of copaiba to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of this ointment, is a good addition.

UNGUENTUM NITRATIS HYDRARGYRIS MITIUS. E. Milder Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. Take three times the quantity of the lard and the oil as that directed in the preceding. It is used chiefly for the eyes, and is not so hard as the other: ʒj of pitch, or of sugar of lead water to ʒj of the ointment is a good addition for piles, prurigo pudendi et recti, &c.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXIDI. L. D. *Ung. oxidi hydrarg. rubri.* E. *Ung. subnitrat. hydrarg.* O. Ointment of Nitric Oxide of Mercury. Take ʒj of nitric oxide of mercury, ʒij of white wax, ʒvj of prepared lard; to the wax and lard melted together add the nitric oxide of mercury reduced to a very subtile powder, and mix. The nitric oxide ought to be very finely pulverized.

Medicinally it is an excellent stimulant for foul and atonic ulcers, and chronic inflammation of the eyelids. It is best applied on a bit of lint to ulcers, covering this with a dressing of spermaceti ointment. When mixed with any sort of resinous ointment, the red oxide of mercury is converted into the black oxide. One drachm of subcarbonate of iron to ʒj of this ointment is a good addition.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS. Corrosive Sublimate Ointment. Take gr. x of oxymuriate of mercury very finely levigated, the yolk of one egg, ʒj of prepared lard. First triturate the sublimate with the yolk of egg, and then incorporate with the lard. It is used in the same cases as the preceding.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATI ALBI. L. Take ʒj of white precipitated mercury, ʒjss of prepared lard; melt the lard over a slow fire, add the mercury, and mix. It is a good itch-ointment, and is useful for porrigo and herpes.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATI PER CALCE. Take ʒj of the precipitate which falls on mixing the oxymuriate of mercury with lime water, ʒj of ointment of elder-flowers, or of prepared lard; mix, and apply to phagedenic and strumous ulcers, and cutaneous affections.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI PROTO-IODURETI. *New.* Take ʒj of the proto-ioduret of mercury ʒjss of prepared lard, and make an ointment for strumo-syphilitic ulcers. The deuto-ioduret makes a still more active ointment. A very small quantity of these ointments is applied upon a bit of lint.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI PRUSSIATIS. Ointment of Prussiate, or Hydrocyanate of Mercury. Take ʒijss of hydrosublimed mercury, ʒxx of hydrocyanic acid, ʒj of spermaceti ointment; mix carefully in a glass mortar. If the acid be of a proper strength it will make

the mercury of a blue colour. It is good for porrigo, herpes, and irritable syphilitic ulcers.

UNGUENTUM INFUSI MELOES VESICATORII. E. Ointment of Infused Cantharides. Similar to the **UNG. CANTHAR.** L. The cantharides are in both rendered nearly inert by boiling. An ointment of **CANTHARADINE** would be preferable.

UNGUENTUM IODINII. D. Iodine Ointment. Take \mathfrak{zj} of iodine, \mathfrak{zj} of fresh-prepared lard; incorporate by trituration in a glass mortar.

Medicinally it is applied with good effect to wens and scrofulous swellings, and also for scirrhus, &c. It renders the skin yellow, but this soon wears off. When it irritates the skin, the proportion of iodine must be diminished, or partially discontinued; when it does not, the iodine may be increased.

UNGUENTUM LAURINUM. P. Laurel Ointment. Take 500 parts of laurel-leaves, 1000 parts of prepared lard, incorporate in a mortar, melt in a gentle heat, till all moisture disappear, and towards the end add 500 parts of laurel-berries, in powder; digest in a water-bath for ten hours, and strain through linen. It is tonic and nervine.

UNGUENTUM LYTTE. See **UNG. CANTHAR.**

UNGUENTUM NUTRITUM. Take \mathfrak{fss} of litharge, \mathfrak{zv} of acetic acid, \mathfrak{fij} of olive oil, melt the litharge and oil, and triturate by small portions with the resinous acid, till it is quite white. It is applied to ulcers with inflamed edges.

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM. See **UNG. HYDRARG. NITRAT.**, **UNG. ÆRUG.**, and **UNG. ZINCI.**

UNGUENTUM OXYDI PLUMBI ALBI. E. *Unguentum cerussæ sive subacetatis plumbi.* D. Ointment of White Oxide of Lead. Take five parts of simple ointment, one part of white oxide of lead; mix, and make an ointment to be applied to burns and excoriations.

UNGUENTUM OXYDI HYDRARGYRI CINEREI. E. Ointment of Grey Oxide of Mercury. Take one part of the grey oxide of mercury, three parts of prepared lard, make an ointment as a substitute for strong mercurial ointment; but it is weak, inert, and not worthy of confidence.

UNGUENTUM OXYDI ZINCI IMPURI. E. See **UNG. TUTIÆ, D.**, and **UNG. ZINCI. L.**

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. L. D. Tar Ointment. Take \mathfrak{fij} each of tar and prepared suet; melt them together, and strain through linen. It is said to be good for herpetic eruptions and some forms of porrigo. Sulphur is a good addition.

UNGUENTUM PICIS NIGRÆ. L. Black Pitch Ointment. *Ung. basili-*

cum nigrum. O. *Black basilicon*. V. Take ʒix each of pitch, yellow wax, and yellow resin, Oj of olive oil; melt over a slow fire, and strain through linen. It is stimulant and sedative, but not a very agreeable application to irritative ulcers: ʒss or ʒj of finely levigated red precipitate, to ʒj of the ointment, is a good addition.

UNGUENTUM PIPERIS NIGRI. D. Ointment of Black Pepper. Take ʒiv of black pepper finely powdered, lbj of prepared lard; make an ointment to be used as an irritative stimulant.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS. D. Ointment of Carbonate of Lead. Take ʒij of carbonate of lead in fine powder, and lbj of white wax to make an ointment for burns and irritable sores.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. Take lbss of lead plaster, ʒiv prepared lard, ʒvj each of olive oil and wax ointment, ʒiv of vinegar, ʒij of solution of subacetate of lead; the four first are to be melted together, and, when cold, the other two added gradually. It is useful in cutaneous inflammation as a defensive.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CUM ACETO. See UNG. NUTRITUM.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. Take ʒj of wax ointment, ʒss of solution of subacetate of lead; mix, and apply as the preceding.

UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ HYDRIODATIS. D. Ointment of Hydriodate of Potass. Take ʒj of hydriodate of potass, ʒj of prepared lard; make an ointment to be rubbed in on strumous and scirrhus tumours, &c., in the quantity of ʒss , morning and night, increasing it gradually. (MAGENDIE.)

UNGUENTUM PULVERIS MELOES VESICATORII. E. UNG. CANTHAR. D. Take seven parts of resinous ointment, one part of powdered cantharides; mix, and make an ointment to be applied as an irritative stimulant, to keep open blisters and issues.

UNGUENTUM POPULEUM. P. Take 500 parts of the fresh buds of the black poplar, macerate for 24 hours, in 1500 parts of prepared lard, melted, keep this till the following herbs can be had fresh, viz., 128 parts of the leaves of belladonna, hyoscyamus, *Solanum nigrum*, and black poppies; mix with the preceding, melt over a slow fire, till all moisture disappears, and strain.

Medicinally it is sedative for local inflammations and piles, and eases the pain of cancer. It is applied also a little hot to the chapped breasts of nurses, &c.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ NIGRÆ. O. See UNG. PICIS NIGR.

UNGUENTUM RESINOSUM. E. Resinous Ointment. *Ung. resinæ albæ*. D. Take eight parts of hogs' lard, five parts of resin, and two parts of yellow wax; melt, and mix for a detersive and stimulant ointment.

Enters into Ung. Subacetatis Cupri. E. D.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ. Ointment of Yellow Resin. *Yellow basilicon*. O. Take ℥ij each of yellow resin, yellow wax, and olive oil; melt the wax and the resin together, and add the oil. It is a popular digestive.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ NIGRÆ. L. See UNG. BASILICUM. P.

UNGUENTUM SABINÆ. See CERATUM SABIN.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCL. L. D. Elder Ointment. Take ℥ij each of elder-flowers and prepared lard; boil the elder-flowers in the lard till they become crisp, and strain through linen.

Medicinally it is emollient, and in piles is preferable to spermaceti ointment, which sometimes increases irritation. Mr. Brande says it is a foolish preparation, and Dr. Paris seems to agree with him.

UNGUENTUM SCROPHULARIÆ. D. Ointment of Water Betony, or Stinking Roger. Take ℥ij of the fresh leaves of scrophularia nodosa and prepared suet; boil the leaves in the suet till they are crisp, and strain with expression.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. E. D. Simple Ointment. Take five parts of olive oil and two parts of white wax; melt, to form an ointment. It is emollient, and used for dressing blisters, and as a basis for other ointments.

Enters into Ung. Acetatis Plumbi. E. Ung. Ovidi Plumbi Albi. E.

UNGUENTUM SUBACETATIS CUPRI. E. D. See UNG. ÆRUG. O.

UNGUENTUM SUBMURIATIS HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI. D. Take ʒjss of ammoniated submuriate of mercury, ʒij of white wax ointment; mix.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS. L. E. D. Sulphur Ointment. Take ʒiiij of sublimed sulphur, ℥ss of prepared lard; mix. It is almost, if not altogether, a specific in scabies or psora. The colour may be improved by cinnabar, and the smell covered by oil of lavender and essence of bergamot. The muriate of ammonia is a good addition to allay the itching.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Sulphur Ointment. Take ℥ss of sublimed sulphur, ʒij of white hellebore-root, powdered, ʒj of nitrate of potass, ℥ss of soft soap, ℥jss of prepared lard; mix. This is a very inelegant and coarse form, and is only used in hospitals, for itch, and for destroying lice. It is very irritating.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS CUM ZINCI SULPHATE. *Pharm. Berlin*. Jasser's Ointment. Take ʒij each of sublimed sulphur and sulphate of zinc, q. s. of lard and oil of laurel to form an ointment. This is excellent for scabies.

UNGUENTUM TARTARI EMETICI. D. Tartar Emetic Ointment. See UNG. ANTIMON. TARTARIZ.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ. D. P. Tutty Ointment. *Ung. oxidi zinci impuri*. E. Take ʒij of prepared tutty, ʒx of white wax ointment; mix. Astringent for tarsal ulcers.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI. L. White Hellebore Ointment. *Ung. helleb. albi*. D. Take ʒij of white hellebore-root, in powder, ʒviij of prepared lard, ʒxx of oil of lemons; mix. It is extremely irritating, and ought not to be used for children. It effectually destroys vermin.

UNGUENTUM VERATRINÆ. *New*. Ointment of Veratrine. Take gr. iv of veratrine, ʒj of prepared lard; mix, and apply for chronic rheumatism, gout, and dropsy. (MAGENDIE.)

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. L. Ointment of Zinc. *Ung. oxid. zinci*. E. D. Take ʒj of oxide of zinc, ʒvj of prepared lard; mix, and apply to the tarsi at bed-time, as an astringent for ophthalmia tarsi, and to excoriated nipples; but it is not safe for the infant at the breast. It is improved by calomel.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI IODIDIS. *New*. Ointment of Iodide of Zinc. Take ʒj of iodide of zinc, ʒj of prepared lard, make an ointment for scrofulous and scirrhus tumours, ʒj to be rubbed in daily and increased, if no irritation follow. (URE.)

UPAS ANTIAR. The juice of the *Antiaris toxicaria*, is a strong vegetable poison; and used by the Indians to poison arrows.

UPAS TIEUTE. The celebrated poison of Java, which kills in a few seconds by inducing tetanus. It appears to contain STRYCHNINE. (MM. PELLETIER and CAVENTOU.)

UREA. *New*. A chemical principle derived from urine, by treating it, when evaporated to the consistence of syrup, with an equal volume of nitric acid, at 24°. Agitate this mixture in an ice-bath, to obtain crystals, which must be washed with water at zero, and pressed between two sheets of paper. Dissolve these in water, and treat with subcarbonate of potass, to take up the nitric acid. Evaporate to dryness with a gentle heat, treat the residue with pure alcohol, which will only dissolve the urea, concentrate the solution, and crystallize the urea. It may be deprived of all smell and colour, by heating it with animal charcoal.

Medicinally urea is said to be diuretic, and it has also been given by M. Segalas, for diabetes, commencing with gr. xxv, and increasing to several drachms in *Eau sucrée*. It does not appear to merit much confidence. (MAGENDIE.)

URIC ACID is the same as *Lithic Acid*, which see.

URTICA. P. See NETTLE.

USQUEBAUGH. *Escubac*. A liqueur, the name of which is Celtic for

“Water of Life.” *Aqua vite*. O. It is prepared by infusing for eight days, in Oiv of brandy, ʒvj of saffron, gr. xxiv of mace, the peels of an orange and two citrons; distilling this tincture in a water-bath; then dissolving lbiv of sugar in Oij of soft water, adding it to the former, and filtering.

UVÆ PASSÆ. L. E. P. Raisins. The dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*. Raisins are cooling, acidulous, and nutritive, also slightly laxative, and expectorant; but of little medicinal importance.

UVÆ URSI FOLIA. L. E. D. P. Uva Ursi, or Bear-berry Leaves. *Arbutus uva ursi*. A native shrub, but not common. It is chiefly used on account of its astringency. It is also slightly diuretic. It is supposed to relieve nephritic and calculous complaints and vesical irritability by astringing the relaxed mucous membrane of the bladder, &c., and diminishing the secretion of mucus. The dose is ʒj to ʒj of the dried leaves, thrice a day. It frequently renders the urine black. It does not seem to merit much confidence.

Imitated by substituting the leaves of other plants for the genuine, which are oblong-egg-shaped, very entire, and veined like network underneath.

V.

VACCINE MATTER is procured by puncturing the vaccine pustule about the ninth or tenth day, and drying what exudes on a lancet, or, what is better, on a small square of glass. When it is to be sent to a distance, it ought to be drawn into a small glass globe, and hermetically sealed. It will thus keep good for a long period. When it is to be applied, the dried matter must be moistened with a little hot water.

VALERIANÆ RADIX. L. E. D. P. Valerian Root. *Valeriana officinalis*. A native plant, not uncommon in woods and thickets. The root has a very unpleasant smell (which cats are very fond of), and a somewhat acrid and nauseous bitter taste.

Adulterated with other roots, but the genuine may be known by a cluster of fibres adhering to one head, and by having the peculiar smell of valerian. Those are best which are procured from a dry soil, though it is not easy to procure such, for the plant affects moist ground. The same remark holds of digitalis.

Medicinally it has long been considered an antispasmodic and emmenagogue, and is on that account prescribed in hysteria, and chlorosis, as well as in other nervous disorders. Dr. Paris says the powder is the best form, and the decoction the worst: Mr. Brande, that the powder is not a commendable form, and that it is best in infusion or decoction.

tion. The tincture is perhaps preferable. Dose of the powder ʒj to ʒj, twice a day, with mace or cinnamon to disguise the flavour. It is a good adjunct to bark, and the fœtid gums.

Enters into Ext. Valerianæ. D. Infus. Valerianæ. D. Tinct. Valerianæ, L. D. Tinct. Valerianæ Ammoniata. L. D.

VANILLA AROMATICA. P. Vanilla. The pods of the *Epidendron vanilla*.

A warm, aromatic stimulant and nervine, in doses of ʒss to ʒij.

VARNISH. A term applied to an extensive class of compositions, which give polish and brilliancy to wood and other substances. The varnishes used for metals are called **LACQUERS**, which see.

Balloon Varnish. See **CAOUTCHOUC**.

Black Varnish. Take ʒij of lamp-black, ʒiv of yellow resin, ʒviij of gum sandarac, and Oiv of rectified spirit; melt, mix, and make a varnish.

Or, for old straw, or chip hats. Take ʒss of black sealingwax, powder it, and digest in ʒij of rectified spirit in a sand-heat. Lay it on warm with a soft brush before the fire.

Caoutchouc Varnish. See **CAOUTCHOUC**.

Copal Varnishes are made in various ways. The best is made cold by dissolving pure copal in essence of rosemary, and then adding a little alcohol, letting it stand to settle, and pouring off the clear liquid. This does for wood, pasteboard, paintings, metal, &c. See **COPAL**.

Crystal Varnish is a solution of ʒiij of gum mastic in Oj of rectified spirit.

Furniture Varnish. See **POLISH**. *Or*, dissolve lbij of resin, lbj of turpentine, and Ox of linseed oil, over a slow fire, and if too thick, soften it with oil of turpentine.

Indian Varnish is composed of ʒv each of shell and seed-lac, dissolved in Oij of rectified spirit.

Italian Varnish is Venice turpentine boiled till it become brittle, when it is finely powdered, and dissolved in oil of turpentine.

Mastic Varnish is composed of ʒij of gum mastic dissolved in Oj of oil of turpentine. See **CRYSTAL VARNISH**.

Painter's Cream is prepared by dissolving ʒss of mastic in tears, pulverized in ʒiij of nut oil; add this to a third of an ounce of acetate of lead, in a marble mortar, and stir, adding gradually a little water, till it become creamy.

Picture Varnish is made by dissolving ʒxij of mastic, ʒijss of Venice turpentine, gr. xxx of camphor, and Oijss of oil of turpentine together, and pouring off the clear liquor from the dregs.

Print Varnish is made by adding lbj of copal in powder by single ounces per day to lbiv of balsam of copaiba, keeping in a warm place, and

frequently stirring. When dissolved, add a portion of Chio turpentine. (LE BLOND.)

Red Varnish is made with mastic, gum benjamin, sandarac, seed-lac, turpentine, and rectified spirits, dissolved in the usual way.

Spirit Varnishes are all those made with rectified spirit.

VAUQUELINE. See **STRYCHNINE**. The name was changed because the drug is poisonous.

VENICE TURPENTINE. See **TEREBINTH. VENET.**

VELNO'S VEGETABLE SYRUP, according to Adair, is composed of a solution of corrosive sublimate triturated with honey and mucilage. According to Swediaur it contains volatile alkali. According to Mr. Brodie, it is similar to the following. Take ʒij of burdock root, (young and fresh) sliced, ʒj of dandelion root, ʒj of fresh spearmint, ʒjss each of sennal-eaves, coriander-seeds, bruised, and fresh liquorice root, and Ojss of water; boil down to Oj, strain, and when cold add ℥j of refined sugar, boil to a syrup, and add a small portion of the solution of oxymuriate of mercury. (PARIS.)

VERATRINE. *New.* A chemical principle discovered by MM. Pelletier and Caventou, in the *Veratrum sabadilla*, *Ver. commune*, and *Colchicum autumnale*. It may be procured by treating the seeds of the *sabadilla* with rectified spirit, evaporating the tincture, treating the residuum with water, filtering the liquor, and precipitating the veratrine with carbonate of potass. The precipitate is then to be washed in water.

Soluble in ether, and vegetable acids, and still more so in alcohol. Scarcely soluble in cold, but a little so in boiling water. Insoluble in alkalies.

Medicinally it is inodorous, but violently (even dangerously) errhine. It is very acrid, but without bitterness. It is powerfully cathartic, and emetic, and may be given in form of pills with mucilage, in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, in gout, rheumatism, obstinate constipation, &c. See **TINCT. VERATR.**, and **UNG. VERATR.** The acetate is the best preparation.

Poisonous in larger doses, producing violent emesis, and hypercartharsis. Opium is the best antidote.

VERATRI RADIX. L. E. P. White Hellebore Root. *Helleborus albus*.

D. It contains veratrine in the form of a gallate, and is a very violent and unmanageable purgative, and errhine, and also emetic. It has been given in doses of gr. ij of the powder, in mania, epilepsy, gout, and cutaneous disorders; but the veratrine ought to supersede it as being more certain. It is also used externally, for itch, &c. See **UNG. VERATRI**.

Poisonous, like the last, and also dangerous as an errhine. It is no uncommon trick among the lower classes to mix the powder with snuff, and in this way hazardous consequences are often produced.

Enters into Decoct. Veratri. L. Tinct. Veratri Alb. E. Ung. Veratri. L.

VERBASCUM THAPSUS: *Folia*. D. Leaves of the Great Mullein. They are used in fomentation as an emollient and discutient. They are also fraudulently mixed with digitalis.

VERBENA OFFICINALIS. P. Vervain. It is a feeble astringent, and an infusion is used in the ophthalmia of infants, as a wash. The leaves are also made into a cataplasm with vinegar. The *verbena triphylla*, P., is aromatic.

VERDIGRISE. See ÆRUGO.

VERDITER, or Blue Verditer, is prepared by decomposing by means of chalk the nitrate of copper, the solution of which is poured upon whiting till it acquires a blue colour. It is an impure carbonate of copper. (R. PHILLIPS, *Journ. of Science*, vol. iv.)

VERJUICE is properly the juice of the crab-apple, expressed and filtered. It is used in making the Lancaster *Black Drop*. The term, however, is often applied to dilute acetic acid (Distilled Vinegar.)

VERMIFUGE is a medicine which destroys worms.

VERMILION. Cinnabar, or Red Sulphuret of Mercury. See HYDRARG. SULPHUR. RUBR.

VERONICA OFFICINALIS. P. Male Speedwell, European Tea. It is bitter, subastringent, and expectorant. It is drank in form of infusion for phthisis, coughs, &c. See BECCABUNG. FOLIA.

VERVAIN. See VERBENA.

VICIA SATIVA. P. The common Vetch, or Tare. The seeds are farinaceous, and used in cataplasm.

VINCA MAJOR, and VINCA MINOR. P. Periwinkle. Native plants, which are bitter and astringent, and used in gargles, &c.

VINE. See UVÆ PASSÆ.

VINEGAR. See ACETUM, and ACIDUM ACETICUM, CAMP VINEGAR, &c.

VINEGAR OF COLCHICUM. See ACET. COLCH.

VINEGAR OF CUCUMBERS. Infuse for three days in Oij of vinegar, 15 large cucumbers, sliced, four onions, three shallots, one head of garlic, ʒiv of salt, ʒss of pepper, and ʒj of Cayenne pepper. Boil, strain, and filter.

VINEGAR OF THE FOUR THIEVES. See ACID. ACET. AROMAT.

VINEGAR OF HORSE-RADISH. Digest for a fortnight ʒj of scraped horse-radish root in Oj of vinegar, and strain.

VINEGAR OF OPIUM.

VINEGAR OF SQUILLS. See ACET. SCILLÆ.

VINUM. L. E. D. P. Wine. It is employed in medicine for extracting the medicinal properties of some substances, and it is sometimes given alone. The Spanish white-wine, or sherry, was directed in the former Pharmacopœia of the London College; but its frequent adulteration and uncertainty of composition has led them to substitute for it a dilute spirit, though this is by no means free from objection.

Medicinally it is an excellent cordial and tonic, in low fevers, and in convalescence, provided it is not tart or new. Port-wine is most commonly used for this purpose. It is excellent, as I have more than once seen, and also experienced in my own person, in gangrene, and in scarlatina and confluent smallpox, in the gangrenous stage, when pushed even to the verge of inebriation. An old man, with a limb shattered by a fall, and completely gangrenous, and covered with yellow vesications, had a glass of port-wine every 10, 15, and 30 minutes, and recovered from all but absolute death.

Enters into Prep. Vini Medicati Sequentes.

VINUM ABSINTHIATES. P. Wormwood Wine. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$ j each of the dried leaves of great, and of Pontic, wormwood, and Oiv of white wine; macerate for 24 hours in a matrass, and filter with expression. It is a good bitter tonic and stimulant.

VINUM ALOES. L. E. D. Wine of Aloes. *Tinctura sacra. O.* The *new formula* is: Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of extract of spiked aloes, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of Canella bark, Oiv each of proof spirit and distilled water; triturate the aloes into powder with clean white sand, rub also the canella into powder; mix, and pour over them the spirit and the water; digest for 14 days, stirring occasionally, and strain. It contains one part of proof spirit, and one part of water.

The old formula contains the same quantities of aloes and canella, and Oij of proof spirit, with Ovj of white wine prepared in the same way.

Medicinally it is given as a stomachic, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, and as a purgative in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$. It is improved by the addition of myrrh, and the subcarbonates of ammonia and soda, for gouty dyspeptic, and chlorotic cases, and tabes mesenterica.

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. L. Antimonial Wine. *Liquor Tartari emetici. D.* Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of tartarized antimony, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of boiling distilled water, and $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of rectified spirit; dissolve the tartarized antimony in the boiling water, and add the spirit to the filtered liquor. One ounce contains gr. ij of tartar emetic.

Light does not decompose it as it does a solution of tartar emetic. (Dr. J. DAVY.)

It is bad when not perfectly clear and without sediment, which, when made with wine, is *tartrate of lime* and vegetable extractive.

Medicinally it is diaphoretic, in doses of $\mathfrak{m}x$ to $\mathfrak{m}xxx$, along with saline draughts and warm drinks; it is a nauseant in doses of $\mathfrak{z}j$ to $\mathfrak{z}ij$; and it is emetic in doses of $\mathfrak{z}ss$ to $\mathfrak{z}j$. To infants, a tea-spoonful every ten minutes will evacuate the stomach speedily. From peculiarity of constitution it often operates violently in very small doses.

VINUM COLCHICI. L. Wine of Meadow Saffron. *Tinctura seminum colchici. D.* Take \mathfrak{lbj} of the fresh root of colchicum, sliced, $\mathfrak{z}iv$ of proof spirit, and $\mathfrak{z}viij$ of distilled water; digest for 14 days, and strain. Contains one part of proof spirit to two parts of water. The dose is $\mathfrak{m}xx$ to $\mathfrak{z}jss$, for gout, rheumatism, &c.

Or, Take $\mathfrak{z}ij$ of colchicum-flowers, bruised, and \mathfrak{Oj} of sherry wine; infuse, and filter. Dose the same, but the action milder. See **EAU MEDICINALE**, and **COLCHICI**.

VINUM FERRI. L. Wine of Iron. *Steel Wine.* The *new formula* is: Take $\mathfrak{z}j$ of iron, $\mathfrak{z}vj$ of supertartrate of potass, in powder, \mathfrak{Oij} , or $q. s.$ of distilled water, and $\mathfrak{z}xx$ of proof spirit; triturate the iron and supertartrate of potass together, and expose them to the air in a shallow glass vessel, with $\mathfrak{z}j$ of water for six weeks, stirring it daily with a spatula, and adding distilled water to keep it always moist; dry by a gentle heat, reduce it to powder, and mix with $\mathfrak{z}xxx$ of distilled water; filter, and add the spirit. Dose $\mathfrak{z}ij$ to $\mathfrak{z}ss$, or more.

Decomposition. A tartrate of iron is first formed by the excess of acid in the supertartrate of potass, and this tartrate is afterwards dissolved in the liquid, except what is rendered insoluble by drying. One spoonful contains $gr. xvj$ of peroxide of iron.

Dublin formula. Take $\mathfrak{z}iv$ of iron-wire cut to pieces, and \mathfrak{Oiv} of Rhenish wine; sprinkle a little of the wine over the iron, expose to the air till covered with rust, then add the rest of the wine; digest for seven days, frequently shaking it, and then filter. This is a preferable mode, and \mathfrak{Oj} contains about $gr. xx$, or more, of the peroxide of iron. Tartarized iron added to wine directly might do.

Incompatible with alkalies, alkaline earths, and their carbonates, with astringent vegetable preparations, and solutions of gum arabic.

Medicinally it is one of the oldest and most agreeable preparations of iron, and is useful for weakly children, and females. Dose $\mathfrak{z}j$ to $\mathfrak{z}iv$, or more, twice or thrice a day.

VINUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Wine of Gentian. *Vinum amarum. P.* Take $\mathfrak{z}ss$ of yellow gentian-root, $\mathfrak{z}j$ of Peruvian bark, $\mathfrak{z}ij$ of dried orange-peel, $\mathfrak{z}j$ of canella alba, $\mathfrak{z}iv$ of proof spirit, \mathfrak{Oijss} of sherry wine; macerate for seven days, and strain.

Medicinally it is a good tonic stomachic, in doses of ʒss to ʒj thrice a day for gouty indigestion, &c.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. L. E. D. Ipecacuan Wine. Take ʒij of ipecacuan root, bruised, ʒxij of proof spirit, ʒxx of distilled water; digest for 14 days, and strain. This contains one part of proof spirit, and one part and two-thirds of water. The *old formula* directed Oij of sherry wine, instead of the water and the spirit.

Medicinally it is diaphoretic, in doses of ʒx to ʒxxx, every three hours, with saline draughts, or warm drinks. It is emetic in doses of ʒss to ʒx, in divided doses. To infants, a tea-spoonful, sweetened with sugar, every ten minutes, till it operate; is milder than anti-monial wine.

VINUM NICOTIANÆ TABACI. E. Wine of Tobacco. Take ʒj of tobacco-leaves, Oj of sherry wine; macerate seven days and filter. It is narcotic, and diuretic, in doses of ʒxx to ʒxxx, twice a day, in dropsy and colica pictonum; but is far from safe.

VINUM OPII. L. D. Wine of Opium. The *old formula* is: Take ʒj of extract of opium, ʒj each of cinnamon-bark and cloves, Oj of sherry wine; macerate for 14 days, and filter. It is similar to *Sydenham's Liquid Laudanum*, and is of nearly the same power with tincture of opium, but less apt to disturb the brain and nervous functions. It is also preferable for infants.

The *new formula* is: Take ʒj of extract of opium, ʒj each of cinnamon-bark, bruised, and cloves, ʒvj of proof spirit, ʒx of distilled water; digest for eight days, and filter. It is superfluous to remark, that this cannot properly be called a wine. It is similar to *Ford's Laudanum*, and about half the strength of *Sydenham's Laudanum*, which also contains saffron. It contains one part of proof spirit, and one part and two-thirds of water.

VINUM RHEI PALMATI. E. Rhubarb Wine. Take ʒij of rhubarb root sliced, ʒj of cannella-bark, bruised, ʒij of proof spirit, and ʒxv of sherry wine; digest for seven days, and strain.

Medicinally, it is given as a laxative, and corroborant, in doses of ʒiv to ʒjss.

VINUM VERATRI. L. Wine of Hellebore. The *old formula* is: Take ʒviij of hellebore root, sliced, Oijss of sherry; digest for 14 days and strain. The *new formula* is: Take ʒviij of hellebore root, sliced, Oj of proof spirit, and Ojss of distilled water. Dose ʒss to ʒij, for gout, &c. See VERATRINE.

VIOLÆ FLORES. E. D. P. Violet Flowers. *Viola odorata*. The flowers are used for making the syrup of violets. The seeds and roots are emetic, and diuretic, and contain violine.

- VIOLA CANINA.** P. Dog's Violet. The root is emetic and cathartic, in doses of \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zss} .
- VIOLA TRICOLOR.** P. Pansy, Hartsease, Three-faces-under-a-hood. A common native plant, which may be given in doses of gr.viij to \mathfrak{zss} or more, of the powdered leaves, and \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zij} , to \mathcal{Oj} of milk or water, in a decoction, as an anodyne, alterative, diuretic, and cathartic, for crusta lactea, and disorders of the skin.
- VIOLINE.** New. An alkali, found by M. Boullay, in the *Viola odorata*. It is bitter, acrid, and emetic, similar to emetine, and highly poisonous. (ORFILA.)
- VIPERA.** Viper. *Coluber berus*, or Adder. The flesh of this reptile is used on the continent to make a broth, said to be nutritive for the sick. The fat is used for making ointments; but it has no advantage over lard.
- VIRGA AUREA ; FLORES, FOLIA.** D. Golden-rod Flowers, and Leaves. *Solidago virgo aurea*. A native plant, not very common, which is astringent and tonic, in doses of gr.x to \mathfrak{zj} , in visceral debility.
- VIRGINIAN SNAKE-ROOT.** See SERPENTARIA.
- VIRGIN'S MILK.** Several preparations are sold under this name. One is a tincture, of equal parts of benzoin, and storax, with about twenty parts of rose water; and another, is a saturated solution of alum, agitated, with a third part of the solution of subacetate of lead.
- VIRGIN OIL** is that which flows first from the pulp of the ripe fruit of the olive, when put under the press.
- VISCUM ALBUM.** Mistletoe. A parasite native shrub, esteemed sacred by the Druids, and is supposed to be good for epilepsy, in doses of \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zj} of the leaves. The berries are purgative, and are also used to make birdlime.
- VITELLUS OVI.** See OVI VIT.
- VITIS VINIFERA.** The Vine. See UVÆ PASSÆ.
- VITRIOLUM.** O. Vitriol. An old term, applied to sulphate of iron, which was called *green vitriol*; to sulphate of copper, which was called *blue vitriol*; to sulphate of zinc, which was called *white vitriol*; and to sulphuric acid, which was called *oil of vitriol*, or simply *vitriol*. As the term is so ambiguous, it ought to be discarded.
- VITRUM ANTIMONII.** See ANTIMONII VITRUM. L.
- VITRUM PRÆPARATUM.** Prepared Glass. Triturate the glass to an impalpable powder, in an agate mortar. It is applied, mixed with honey, or blown through a quill, to remove specks on the cornea; but appears to be a hazardous remedy. It is also used to adulterate snuff, and may be detected by a magnifying glass.

W.

WADE'S DROPS. See TINCT. BENZOINI COMPOS.

WALKER'S JESUIT'S DROPS. Take ℥j of gum guaiac, ʒiij of balsam of Peru, Oijss of rectified spirit; make into a tincture. Dose ʒj to ʒij as an antivenereal. It is the same as the balsam of guaiac, and the antivenereal elixir.

WALNUTS. See KETCHUP and PICKLES.

WANT'S POWDER, for gout and rheumatism, is the powdered bulb of colchicum, with some other powders, to disguise it. Mr. Want was the first modern surgeon who discovered the influence of colchicum on gout, though it was known to the ancients.

WARD'S ESSENCE FOR HEADACHE. See LINIMENT. CAMPH. COMP.

WARD'S PASTE. For Fistula, Piles, &c. See CONFECT. PIPER NIGR.

WARD'S RED DROPS. See VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZ.

WARD'S SWEATING POWDERS. A combination of opium and white hellebore-root.

WARD'S WHITE DROPS. A solution of corrosive sublimate with carbonate of ammonia; or a nitrate of mercury, prepared by dissolving mercury in nitric acid, and adding solution of carbonate of ammonia.

WARE'S GOLDEN OINTMENT. Take ʒj of fresh butter, free from salt, ʒj of the powder of nitrated oxide of mercury; make an ointment for ophthalmia, and ulcers.

WARNER'S CORDIAL. Take ʒj of bruised rhubarb, ʒss of senna, ʒj of saffron, ʒiv of powdered liquorice, ℥j of pounded raisins, and Oijj of brandy; digest for 14 days, and filter.

WASH. See LOTIO. We thus have the *Black Wash*, LOTIO NIGRA; the *Yellow Wash*, or *Aqua phajedenica*, LOTIO FLAVA, which is a mixture of ʒss to ʒj of corrosive sublimate with Oj of lime water; the *White Wash*, or LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS, &c.

WASH BALLS are preparations of soap, which are made in great variety by perfumers. The following receipts from Lillie, are a specimen of those compositions.

Common Wash Balls. Take ℥lvj of fine, dry, wheaten flour, ℥lvj of Spanish white, entirely freed from sand and dirt. This must be broken between the hands, and passed once or twice through a hair sieve, and then dried in the sun. Now mix the flour and whiting together, and add to them ℥lvj of starch powder, or rather of ground rice. Now mix and sift the whole intimately together; and if the soap used be white, and the balls to be made are intended to be of

a yellowish colour, add to the composition about ziv (not more) of Dutch pink, in fine powder.

Or, Take lbxl of rice, in fine powder, lbxxviiij of fine flour, as above, lbxxviiij of starch powder, lbxxii of white lead, and lbiv of Florentine iris root, in fine powder; but no whiting. Mix the whole well together, and pass it twice through a fine hair sieve; then put it in a dry place, and keep it for use.

Great care must be taken that the flour be not musty, in which case the balls will in time crack and fall to pieces. To this composition may be added Dutch pink, or brown fine damask-powder, &c., according to the colour required when the wash-balls are quite dry.

Camphor Balls. Take lbvj of very dry starch, and put to it lbviiij of very dry white lead; grind the whole in a starch-mill, and sift it through a fine lawn sieve. Mix this compound well with lbxiv of very fine and good rice-powder. In the grinding of the starch and white lead, great care must be taken that the compound does not fly about; as it is very hurtful and poisonous, owing to the presence of the white lead.

Best Common Wash Balls. Take lbxl of foreign oil-soap, either Castile, Marseilles, or Gallipoly, and lbix of English tallow-soap. Shave both these together, and mix them in a trough or box, with lbxxx of the preceding composition; add eight pints of the water that comes over in the distillation of lavender, rhodium, orange, or any other essential oil; or in default of these, the same quantity of clear rain-water. Into this water put zj of oil of lavender, zj of oil of rosemary, and zj of oil of origanum. Shake these oils and the water well together, so that when the paste comes to be mixed the oil may not swim on the top. Beat the whole well together, so as to make it incorporate; and at the end of three or four days (during which time it will become mellow) beat again. Care must be taken to add no more water than what is above directed; unless the soaps used be of a hard nature, and free from superfluous ley: in this case, another quart may very well be added. The paste is now to be laid by in an earthen pan, covered with a wet cloth, for several days after its last beating, before it is made up into balls; because, the stiffer and harder it is, the rounder and handsomer will the balls be which are worked from the mass.

It is to be observed, that, if the trough or box in which the paste is made consists of oak or wainscot, it will, in the course of one night, turn quite black. Also, when the balls are to be dried, the perfumer must not be tempted, merely for the sake of gaining time, to carry them to the fire, or to put them in an oven or stove, for by this method the outer surface only will be dried into a sort of crust of the

thickness of a shilling, whereby no evaporation can take place from the centre, and consequently it must remain completely soft; whereas, if these balls are dried merely by exposure to the air, they will be harder and drier in three months than those dried by the fire will be in twelve. As to putting them into the oven, it may be here noted, that, by such treatment, they will be speedily melted or broken to pieces.

Inferior Common Wash Balls. Take ℥lxxx of tallow-soap, and ℥xx of Gallipoli; shave or scrape, as above, and add to them ℥l of the composition. Proceed in every thing else as before, except that here, on account of the addition of ℥xx more of the composition than in the former paste for wash balls, it will be necessary to add two quarts of water more than has been used in the best common wash-balls.

Or, One hundred weight of tallow soap, and ℥l of Spanish or common whiting, are mixed and beaten up with double the above quantity of water, and scented with oil of caraways or some other cheap essential oil. These wash-balls are made large; and, to deceive the buyer, are made very round, by being skin-dried or crusted, by lying in the stove for 12 hours; whereas, good wash-balls, dried in the air, generally lose their shape. They will no more lather than a piece of clay or a stone. There have been wash-balls frequently made for this sort of trade, which are merely the shells of large French walnuts, covered over with the above base composition.

Ambergris Wash Balls. Take ℥xvi of the best Joppa, or the whitest Alicant, soap, cleansed well from dirt and lime. Shave or scrape it very thin, and expose it to the air for several days. Now have, ready mixed, ℥ij of ambergris powder, ℥j of musk and civet powder, ℥ss of fine starch-powder, and ℥ss of Florentine iris-powder: all of which are to be well incorporated with the soap. Now take gr. xx of pure musk, gr. xx of civet, and gr. xxx or gr. xl of the remains of musk and ambergris spirit. Grind all these to a very fine powder, with loaf-sugar, and add to them, whilst in the glass mortar, ʒij of spirit of ambergris, ʒj of spirit of musk, 20 drops of oil of rhodium, and ʒ¼ of apoplective balsam. Mix all well together, and put the whole into a quart of the remains of honey water. Shake the mixture well, and put it into the compound of soap and powders above mentioned, and mix the whole well.

This mixture must be made in an earthen pan, but by no means in a wooden vessel, which would absorb the best part of the perfumes. The incorporation of the above substances must be effected by beating very finely; and, if it is found to be too stiff for working,

rose, or orange-flower water may be added at discretion ; still remembering that the wash-balls are to be made up as stiff as possible. They are to be dried in the shade, and are not to be touched or meddled with for a month at least, to prevent bruising or putting them out of shape. When quite dry, some manufacturers choose to gild these wash-balls on their impressions. It is impossible to make any sort of wash-ball superior to this.

Inferior Ambergris Balls. Take the same quantity of soap as above ; but, instead of lbiv of the compound perfumed powder, here use six, taking care to proportion the several articles accordingly. In this case, also, it is to be noticed, that one-half of the perfumes prescribed for the best ambergris balls will be sufficient ; and likewise that rose water may be used instead of honey water. In every other particular, the previous directions are to be strictly followed.

Bologna Wash Balls. Take lbxx of very old and brown Castile soap ; shave or scrape it very thin, and place it in the air to dry ; then add to it lbij of the second remains from honey water, in fine powder, lbss of cassia wood, lbjss of labdanum, both finely powdered. Mix the soap and powders well together, and wet them with about a pint and a half of rose water, and a pint of muddy liquid remains of honey water. Now beat the whole well two or three times, at intervals of a few days, to let the paste become quite mellow ; and then make up the mass, when stiff, into round balls, and dry them in the shade as above directed. The colour of these wash-balls will be either light brown, or nearly black ; or will possess the different shades of each, according to the colour of the ingredients used.

Best Marbled Balls. Take lbx of the best Genoa, or rather, of oil-soap, made in England, and lbx of Joppa soap of the whitest sort. Cut the whole into small square and triangular pieces, which set to dry for two or three days ; the oil-soap, particularly, must be thus dried. Now, shave, or scrape, very finely, lbv of oil-soap, which dry, for about one day, in the open air, and then mix it well in the shaving-box with lbv of powder, and 3jss of the best and finest vermillion. In mixing, it will be necessary to place the pieces of soap, and the coloured powder, in layers in the box, making in all, four alternate layers of each, beginning with coloured powder, and ending with the square and triangular pieces of soap.

When a layer of each has been placed in the box or trough, a pint of rose water is to be sprinkled over the upper one, namely, the *cut soap* ; for, if it be much combined with the powder, it will cause it to become lumpy and hard, and consequently spoil the wash balls made from it. The same quantity of rose water is likewise to be

used for moistening each of the other soap layers, that is, in the whole, four pints. Now have ready a pint of thin starch, which has been well boiled in half a pint of rain water, and then mixed with half a pint of rose water, and distribute it equally among the whole mass; which is now to be well mixed, by turning it over repeatedly, and then to be pressed down close and even, by the hands. If a piece be now cut out, quite through the mass, the operator will perceive whether the marbling and colour are sufficiently good; and, if so, he may proceed immediately to form his wash-balls.

When these wash-balls have been made about two or three days, it will be time to shave off their rough coats; they are then to be left for two or three months in the air, during the summer; and, when quite dry, are to be properly shaved and weighed for sale.

The shavings which come off these balls are to be kept for the next manufacture of wash-balls of the same sort. They are to be mixed with the red soap-powder, mentioned above; but, in such a case, there is no occasion to put so much vermilion as before; as, thereby, too high a colour would be produced. As to the perfume to be used for these wash-balls, the manufacturer must vary it according to taste, fancy, or the price he intends to sell his commodity for; remembering that it is to be mixed with the liquid starch previous to incorporation with the layers of soap and powder.

Inferior Marbled Balls. Take lbxx of the best curdy tallow-soap, shave it thin, and mix with it lbiv of the composition for camphor wash-balls. Beat the whole, without any water, to a fine and even-coloured paste, which will be very white. Now make this up into cakes of about an inch thick, and set them in the air to dry. Cut these cakes, when hard, into squares and triangles, as before, in the case of Joppa, or oil soap, for the groundwork of the wash-balls to be manufactured. Now take lbiv of oil soap, lbij of the coloured powder used for the best marbled balls, and lbij of starch-grounds. Shave the soap, and proceed in every other respect as before. These wash-balls are to be scented with some cheap perfume, because they are designed to be sold for about half the price of the best sort; though, in appearance, they are so beautiful, and in quality so excellent, as often to be sold for as much money as the best.

Figured Wash Balls. These wash-balls, though troublesome to make, answer very well to surprise and please: they also may be made quite as good as any other.

Take lbxvij of the best and whitest Genoa soap, shave it fine, and mix with it lbij of the composition for camphor balls. Beat the whole into a fine even paste, with rose water. Now have ready four or five

different colours, in powder, viz., a dark and a pale *green*, two *reds*, two *blues*, a *yellow*, and a *brown*. Then divide the paste into as many parts as there are colours at hand; and beat and mix each very intimately with its separate colour, so that the several masses may have no streaks, spots, or irregularities of hue, but may be entirely homogeneous; in doing which, it is necessary to be very clean and nice. When the coloured masses are pretty stiff, roll them out into cakes on a marble slab, to about a quarter of an inch thickness; then, with tin stamps, cut them out into the shapes of birds, beasts, sun, moon, stars, &c. &c.; always observing to match the colour of the paste to the form of the stamp; viz., the quadrupeds to be generally brown; the birds to be green, or otherwise, as may be proper; the sun, golden yellow; and the moon and stars, very pale blue, approaching to white. The stamp should never exceed half an inch in size. When each cake is entirely cut out, for the first time, the shapeless cuttings, or pieces, may be again worked up separately, and rolled out and cut as before; and so on, until not a shred remains; or the cuttings may be preserved for the groundwork or field of the wash-balls. When all the figures have been properly formed, they are to be dried separately in the air, on sheets of paper, according to their colour; and then they are to be properly proportioned to the intended groundwork; for example, when the wash-ball is to be formed of birds and beasts, the field or groundwork must be green; when suns are to be introduced, the field is to be of a very pale sky-blue; and, when the moon and stars are intended to be shown, the field should be a *true* sky-blue, whilst the figures themselves are of a very *pale* blue colour. These colours, figures, and grounds, may be varied without end, according to the fancy and taste of the operator. The perfumes, the quantities of ingredients, manner of making up, and weight of balls, are exactly the same as for the best marbled wash-balls. Although, in the making of these, it will be impossible to be regular, some of the figures being broken, others whole, and all huddled together; yet, when the balls are old and properly shaved by a smooth brass knife (called a shaver), they will plainly show the intended design; and even their irregularity will both please and surprise, in the same manner that people wonder at the existence of flies, and other insects, in pieces of amber.

Camphor Balls. Take ℥xlviij of the best white English oil-soap, or of the best sort of Genoa soap; shave and dry it very clean. Now mix with the shavings, ℥xxx of the composition for camphor wash-balls; rubbing the whole together. When properly incorporated, take ℔jss of camphor, and grind it in an iron mortar, with about half a

pint of the best English Hungary water; put in, by degrees, ℥ss of oil of rosemary, and ℥ss of oil of lavender. When the camphor has been thus reduced to a fine powder, add to it, in the mortar, ℔iv or ℔v of the composition above mentioned, and also the soap shavings. Beat the whole well together; and, when properly combined, take it out and mix it with the remaining quantity of composition and soap shavings; then beat it well twice over, at an interval of about ten or twelve hours. The incorporated powders are now to be kept in a well-covered earthen pan, to be made up; when the perfumer is to proceed in every respect as in the manufacture of ambergris wash-balls.

Very little water is to be used in the making up of these wash-balls, and what is used should be entirely rose water. In the making up, the operator must be very quick, and he must not leave off until the rolling is completely finished; because the camphor is so volatile as to evaporate surprisingly, even in the open air. These camphor-balls are to be dried well in the air; and, during the whole time, are to be entirely covered with white paper, not only to keep off the dirt and dust, but also to prevent the camphor from evaporating so much as it would assuredly do, if freely exposed to the air.

Chemical Wash Balls. Take ℔v of white oil-soap, shave or scrape it as above, and then add to it ℔ij of fine rice powder, ℔ss of white lead, and ℔ss of pure and unmixed subnitrate of bismuth, both in the state of fine powder. Previously to mixture with the soap shavings, these powders must be put into a basin, with about ℥xij of orange-flower, or myrtle, water, and ℥j of essence of ambergris. When this has been well mixed, the soap shavings are to be put in, and the whole is to be well beaten two or three times every day, for several days. After the whole mass is well incorporated and stiff, it is to be made up into balls, which must be very round, and must weigh ℥jss. Dry these very cleanly, on sheets of white paper, and, when perfectly hard, wrap and seal each, singly, in a separate piece of paper of the same colour.

Greek Wash Balls. Take ℔xx of fine old Joppa, or Alicant soap, cut and dried as before. Now scrape, very thin, ℔vj of white oil-soap, and mix with it ℔vj of fine powder, and a little Florentine iris-powder, just enough to turn the colour. Proceed, in every thing else, as directed for the red marbled balls, except in using the vermilion. In the perfuming of these Greek wash-balls, use, to the above quantity of paste, only ℥ij of the essence of ambergris, with about 40 drops of the oil of rhodium, mixed with a quart of rose water. These wash-balls, like the others, will be ready for shaving, for the first time, in two or three days; but will not be fit for sale or use, for three months, at least, in summer, and a longer time in winter.

Marseilles Wash Balls. Marseilles wash-balls differ from the foregoing, only, that as *these* are of a whitish colour, and made from Joppa soap, *those* are somewhat of a light brown colour, being made from Marseilles and Alicant soap, both of which retain their native bluish colour, and large marbling or veins, for a long time.

Inferior Venice Balls. Cut fresh Genoa soap into pieces of at least three inches square (otherwise the balls will be too small); pare them pretty round with a common knife, and then finish by shaving neatly with the brass shaver. When properly and cleanly dried they will be ready both for sale and use.

Best Venice Wash Balls. The above described sort of Venice balls may be much improved by the following method. Shave down the soap very finely, and to lbvij add lbij of fine rice-powder. Now beat the whole well with some rose water, and, when stiff, make the paste up into pretty large balls, each of which must weigh 3v at least. When they are perfectly dry, shave them for sale. The reason why this sort is better than the foregoing, is, that the former can be perfumed, whereas the latter cannot, on account of their previous solidity. The mixture with powder, also, improves them greatly, as it prevents the soap from coming off too freely, in washing; which in all balls, not so prepared, is apt to be ropy, or gelatinous, especially when used with hot water.

WATER. See AQUA, COLLYRIA EAU, LIQUOR, SOLUTIO, and HUNGARY, LAVENDER, PEPPERMINT, SODA, &c.

WATER COLOURS in painting, are chiefly introduced under their appropriate words, such as CARMINE, LAKE, SULPHATE OF BARYTES, and also under OIL COLOURS, &c.

WAX for sealing, is prepared by melting together different proportions of lac, resin, oil of turpentine, and olive oil; and colouring with vermilion, armenian bole, or lamp-black. See CERA.

WAX CASTS for ornaments. Melt three parts of spermaceti, and two parts of white virgin wax in an earthen pan, set in boiling water; when melted, and not too hot, pour it in the mould. If the mould be of plaster of Paris, sponge it first with warm water all over. When quite cool, it will come out easily.

WAX PAPER. *Charta cerata.* P. Take 48 parts each of white wax and pure turpentine, 32 parts of spermaceti; melt in a water-bath, and spread on paper.

WHEAT. See TRITICUM.

WEBSTER'S (LADY) PILLS. See PILUL. STOMACH.

WHEY. *Serum lactis.* Is often prescribed for the sick, and may be made by adding rennet to warm milk; or by boiling milk

with cream of tartar, citric acid, vinegar, alum, mustard, or white wine.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD does not contain, according to Dr. Paris, a particle of mustard, but is merely balsam of Tolu with resin. According to Mr. Brande, it is composed of camphor, oil of turpentine, and spirit of rosemary, mixed with mustard flour.

WHITE, PERMANENT. See **SULPHAS BARYTÆ**.

WILSON'S TINCTURE FOR GOUT contains most probably some preparation of colchicum; but it is much stronger than any preparation of it yet known, while at the same time it seems to act less unmanageably. A tincture of the acetate of veratrine resembles it in medicinal effects, though the veratrine of Wilson's tincture seems to be in the state of a gallate.

WINE. See **VINUM**.

WINE TESTS are intended to detect lead, which is often mixed with wine to improve their taste, by converting the acids into salts of lead, which taste sweet. For the method of detecting lead, see **PLUMBI ACETAS**. What is sold as a wine test, is prepared by dissolving ʒss of sulphuret of arsenic, and ʒj of lime in Oss of distilled water, and filtering the solution.

WINTERA AROMATICA. E. P. Winter's Bark. An acrid aromatic stimulant, stomachic, and carminative. It is prescribed in scorbutus, dysentery, and atonic disorders, in doses of gr. x to ʒj, or in form of a tincture, but is usually employed as an adjunct to other remedies.

WIRE. The best iron for medicinal purposes, is that which is drawn into fine wire, as none that is hard or bad will draw.

WOAD. See **ISATIS**.

WOODROOF, ASPERULA ODORATA. A native plant, common in woods, which has a fine odour of hay when dried, but when green, is nearly inodorous. It is said to be deobstruent. The flowers give a fine flavour to tea and to wines.

WOODS, or the Woods, are guaiac, sarsaparilla, sassafras, and mezereon.

WOORARA. See **WOURALI**.

WORM BALLS, in *Farriery*. See **BALLS**.

WORM CAKES. See **STOREY**.

WORMS. See **OLEUM DE LUMBRICIS.** P.

WORM SEED. See **SANTONICA**.

WORMWOOD. See **ABSINTHIUM**.

WERMWOOD (SALT OF), a subcarbonate of potass, prepared by burning wormwood.

WORT is Teutonic for "herb;" hence lung-wort, rag-wort, nipple-wort, liver-wort, pile-wort, spleen-wort, St. John's wort, &c.

WOURALI, improperly *Woorara*, is prepared by the Macoushi Indians with the wourali vine, and several other plants, the strongest Indian pepper, two species of ants, and the fangs of two species of snakes. These are made by a tedious process into thick syrup of a deep brown colour, and kept very dry in a calabash covered with deer-skin.

Poisonous, almost instantaneously, when introduced into a wound, even in small quantity; and no antidote has been hitherto discovered. (WATERTON.)

Y.

YARROW. See *ACHILLEA* and *MILLFOIL*.

YEAST. See *CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM*. It may be made artificially, by boiling malt, pouring off the water, and keeping the grains in a warm place to ferment, repeating the process till a sufficient quantity is procured.

YELLOW. See *OIL COLOURS*, *CHROME YELLOW*, &c.

YELLOW BASILICON. See *UNG. ELEMI COMP.*

YELLOW RESINA. See *RESINA FLAVA*.

YEW. See *TAXUS*.

YOLK OF EGG. See *OVUM*.

Z.

ZAFFRE. A blue colour used in painting glass, and prepared by roasting one part of cobalt with three parts of pure sand.

ZANTHOGEN. See *HYDROZANTHIC ACID*.

ZANTHORHIZA APIIFOLIA. Yellow Root. The root is a bitter stimulant and good tonic, and is given in doses of ʒij of the powder.

ZANTHOXYLON FRAXINEUM. Prickly Ash. The bark is stimulant and sialagogue, and is used in rheumatic tooth-ache, and chronic rheumatism, in doses of gr.x to ʒj of the powder; or ʒiv to ʒviij of the decoction every four hours.

ZEDOARIA; RADIX. D. P. Zedoary. *Amomum zedoaria*. A warm aromatic bitter, stimulant, stomachic, and anthelmintic, in doses of ʒj to ʒj of the powder alone, or with milk, thrice a day, in hysteria, dyspepsia, &c.

ZEDOARIA ROTUNDA. *Kæmpferia rotunda*. P. The root has similar properties, and may be given in similar doses to the preceding, in pyrosis, erratic gout, &c.

ZIBETHUM. See *CIVET*.

ZINCUM. L. E. D. P. Zinc. *Spelter.* V. This is a metal of a greyish-blue colour, and of a spec. grav. of 7.190. It is used for making the plates of galvanic apparatus, and for making the following important salts:

ZINCI CARBONAS. See CALAMINA.

ZINCI OXYDUM. L. E. D. P. Oxide of Zinc. *Pompholix, Nihil album, Flores zinci, Philosopher's wool.* O. Take ℥j of sulphate of zinc, Oj or q.s. of solution of ammonia, Oj of distilled water; dissolve the sulphate of zinc in the water, and add the ammonia till all the oxide of zinc is precipitated; pour off the clear liquor, wash the powder repeatedly with distilled water, and dry it on a sand-bath. It was formerly made by calcination.

Decomposition. The sulphate of zinc is decomposed by the liquor ammonia, and the oxide is precipitated in the form of an impalpable powder, of a fine white colour. When the ammonia is added in excess, it will redissolve part of the precipitate.

Adulterated with white lead and chalk, both of which may be detected by dilute sulphuric acid, which will effervesce with them, and form insoluble sulphates. Arsenic, which is often traceable in it, may be detected by Mr. Hume's nitro-ammoniacal test, or still better by Dr. Christison's. See ARSENICI OXYDUM.

Insoluble in water and alcohol; but soluble in acids, and, when fresh made, in solutions of ammonia, potass, and soda; but not solutions of their carbonates.

Incompatible with acids, acidulous salts, and alkalies; but not with their carbonates.

Internally it is given in doses of gr. j to gr. vj twice a day, in form of pill, with extract of chamomile, as a tonic and antispasmodic in chorea, epilepsy, hysteria, hooping-cough, &c., accompanied with bitter draughts. See ZINCI SULPHAS.

Externally as an excellent astringent, mild, but effectual in its operation, in form of ointment, see UNG. ZINCI, or sprinkled on excoriated surfaces.

Enters into Ung. Zinci. L. E. D.

ZINCI SULPHAS. L. E. D. P. Sulphate of Zinc. *White vitriol.* V. Take ℥iv of zinc in small pieces, ℥vj by weight of sulphuric acid, Oiv of distilled water; mix them in a glass vessel, and the effervescence being finished, filter the solution through paper; then boil it down till a pellicle appears, and set it aside that crystals may form.

Decomposition. Concentrated sulphuric acid does not act upon the zinc; but when water is added, a portion of it is decomposed, its hydrogen escapes in form of gas, and its oxygen combines with the zinc,

forming oxide of zinc, which is dissolved in the sulphuric acid, forming sulphate of zinc, which remains in solution.

Adulterated with lead, iron, and copper, particularly that which occurs in commerce. These may be removed when performing the College process, by dipping a plate of zinc in the solution. To detect the iron and copper, make a solution of the sulphate of zinc, treat it with liquor ammoniæ in excess, which will precipitate the iron, and strike a blue with the copper.

Soluble in cold, but more soluble in boiling water. Insoluble in alcohol.

Incompatible with alkalies, alkaline earths, and their carbonates, with lime water, hydrosulphurets, preparations of astringent vegetables, and with milk.

Internally it is, according to the dose, tonic, antispasmodic, and emetic.

As a tonic, the dose may be gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ gradually increased to gr. ij, twice or thrice a day, in the second or third stage of dyspepsia, phthisis, and visceral debility, as in chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, gleet, and leucorrhœa. It is used in similar doses for chorea, hysteria, epilepsy, asthma, hooping-cough, and spasms, conjoining it with camphor, musk, myrrh, sulphate of quinine, tincture of calumba, quassia, or opium. As an emetic, particularly in cases of poisoning, it operates rapidly in doses of gr. x to gr. xxx combined, or not, with ipecacuanha and tartar emetic.

Externally it is a good astringent, in form of collyrium for ophthalmia, when active inflammation has subsided: gr. x to ʒ viij of rose water is a good form; and as an injection for gonorrhœa or leucorrhœa, it may be made stronger. It may also be used as a gargle, adding ʒj of simple oxymel, in relaxations of the throat. See SOLUTIO SULPH. ZINC.

Enters into Sol. Acetatis Zinci. E. Sol. Sulphatis Zinci. E.

ZINGIBERIS RADIX. L. E. D. P. Ginger Root. *Zingiber officinale*. A native of the East Indies, the common aromatic and stimulant properties of which are well known.

Adulterated in form of powder, with bean-meal, boxwood sawdust, and rendered pungent by capsicum. The roots ought to be sound, clear, and heavy; and when worm-eaten, or too small and fibrous, they are not good.

Medicinally it is tonic, stomachic, and stimulant, but not so heating and inflammatory as other spices. It is excellent for obviating the griping effects of purgatives, and for preventing flatulence and belching. Dose of the powder gr. x to ʒj. In an over-dose it acts on the urethra, and is apt to induce spasmodic stricture. It is excellent in

form of pill combined with rhubarb, for gouty dyspepsia, and leucorrhoeal hysteria. See GINGER BEER.

Enters into Syr. Zingiberis. L. E. D. Tinct. Zingiberis. L. D.

ZINGIBER; RADIX CONDITA. D. Preserved Ginger Root. This is brought from the East Indies, and is almost transparent. That which is candied at home is opaque. It is a good stimulant for the gouty and nervous.

ZUMIC ACID does not appear to differ from the lactic acid. (M. VOGEL.)

THE END.





